B Statham Jun.r 1782

# GEOGRAPHY FOR YOUTH,

OR, A

PLAIN AND EASY INTRODUCTION

TO THE

# SCIENCE OF GEOGRAPHY,

FOR THE USE OF

YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND LADIES:

CONTAINING

An Accurate Deſcription of the ſeveral Parts of the known World.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

GEOGRAPHICAL QUESTIONS,

AND

A TABLE of the LONGITUDE and LATITUDE of the moſt remarkable Places in the Terraqueous Globe.

ILLUSTRATED BY EIGHT MAPS,

On which are delineated

The New Diſcoveries made by Commodore BYRON,

And the

Captains WALLIS, CARTERET and COOKE.

---

LONDON:

Printed for T. LOWNDES, N° 77. Fleet-Street.

M,DCC,LXXXII.

1568 / 9270.

B L

# TABLE of CONTENTS.


| | Page |
|---|---|
| OF the Artificial Globe, | 1 |
| Geography, | 3 |
| Of Maps, | 4 |
| EUROPE, | 7 |
| Denmark, | 10 |
| Norway, | 12 |
| Lapland, | 14 |
| Greenland, | 15 |
| Sweden, | 17 |
| Ruſſia, | 19 |
| Netherlands, | 22 |
| Germany, | 27 |
| Bohemia, | 35 |
| Hungary, | 36 |
| Tranſylvania, Sclavonia, and Croatia, | 37 |
| Pruſſia, | 37 |
| Poland, | 38 |
| France, | 40 |
| Switzerland, | 42 |
| Portugal, | 44 |
| Spain, | 46 |
| Italy, | 49 |
| Turkey in Europe, | 53 |
| Ireland, | 55 |
| Great Britain, | 58 |
| ASIA, | 83 |
| Tartary, | 84 |
| Turkey in Aſia, | 86 |
| Arabia, | 88 |
| Perſia, | 90 |
| India, | 92 |
| China, | 98 |
| Aſiatic Iſlands, | 102 |
| AFRICA, | 106 |
| Barbary, | 107 |
| Bildulgerid, and Egypt, | 110 |
| Zaara, | 113 |
| Nubia, and Abyſſinia, | 114 |

# TABLE OF CONTENTS.


| | Page |
|---|---|
| Abex, | 115 |
| Ajan, and Negroland, | 116 |
| Guinea, and Congo, | 117 |
| Zanguebar, and Monomotapa, | 119 |
| Monemugi, and Caffraria, | 120 |
| African Iſlands, | 123 |
| Account of the diſcovery of America, | 129 |
| Of the American Indians, | 149 |
| AMERICA, | 163 |
| Countries near Hudſon's Bay, | 165 |
| Canada, | 167 |
| Nova Scotia, | 170 |
| New England, | 172 |
| New York, | 174 |
| New Jerſey, | 176 |
| Penſylvania, | 177 |
| Maryland, | 180 |
| Virginia, | 181 |
| North and South Carolina, and Georgia, | 184 |
| Florida, | 187 |
| Mexico, | 189 |
| Louiſiana, | 193 |
| Peru, | 194 |
| Chili, | 198 |
| Terra Firma, | 199 |
| Guiana, | 201 |
| Amazonia, | 202 |
| Brazil, | 203 |
| Paraguay, | 206 |
| Terra Magellanica, | 209 |
| Iſlands belonging to North America, | 210 |
| Weſt Indies, | 214 |
| Great Antilles—Cuba, Jamaica, &c. | 217 |
| Caribbees—St. Euſtatia, Martinico, &c. | 222 |
| Little Antilles—Margarita, Curaſſou, &c. | 229 |
| Iſlands on the Coaſt of South America, | 230 |
| Iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, | 231 |
| Geographical Queſtions, | 233 |
| Table of Longitudes and Latitudes. | 241 |


INTRO-

# INTRODUCTION.

## Of the ARTIFICIAL GLOBE.

A *GLOBE* or *ſphere* is a round ſolid body, having every part of its ſurface equally diſtant from a point within it, called its *center*. The globe is 360 degrees in circumference, each degree containing ſixty geographical miles, or ſixty-nine Engliſh miles and a half.

The *axis* is a wire or iron rod running through the center of the globe, round which it turns. This is to repreſent what aſtronomers call the *axis of the earth*, which is an imaginary line paſſing through its center, on which the earth is ſuppoſed to turn round once in 24 hours from weſt to eaſt. The extreme points of this line are called the *poles* of the earth, one in the north and the other in the ſouth.

Any circle paſſing through the center of the ſphere, and thereby dividing it into two equal parts, is called a *great circle*. The parts of the ſphere ſo divided are called *hemiſpheres*, that is, half ſpheres.

A *meridian* is a great circle, running through the poles, dividing the globe into eaſtern and weſtern hemiſpheres. The *firſt meridian* is that from which the degrees of longitude are reckoned.

The *equator* or *equinoctial* is a great circle every where equally diſtant from each pole, dividing the globe into northern and ſouthern hemiſpheres. It is often called *the line* by mariners.

*Parallels of latitude* are circles parallel to the equator, at the diſtance of ten degrees from the equator, and from each other.

The *ecliptic* is a great circle, twice cutting the equator aſlant, half on the north and half on the ſouth ſide. The two points where it meets the equinoctial are called the *equinoctial points*. The ecliptic

 repreſents

repreſents that great circle in whoſe plane the earth performs its *annual* motion round the ſun; or in which the ſun ſeems to move round the earth once in a year. It is divided into twelve equal parts, called *ſigns*, correſponding to the twelve months. Theſe ſigns are,

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 *Aries* ♈, March, | 7 *Libra* ♎, September, |
| 2 *Taurus* ♉, April, | 8 *Scorpio* ♏, October, |
| 3 *Gemini* ♊, May, | 9 *Sagittarius* ♐, November, |
| 4 *Cancer* ♋, June, | 10 *Capricorn* ♑, December, |
| 5 *Leo* ♌, July, | 11 *Aquarius* ♒, January, |
| 6 *Virgo* ♍, Auguſt, | 12 *Piſces* ♓, February. |

The *tropics* are two leſſer circles parallel to the equator, at the diſtance of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees on each ſide; that of *Cancer* on the north, and that of *Capricorn* on the ſouth.

The *polar circles* (termed *arctic* and *antarctic*, viz. north and ſouth) are leſſer circles, parallel to the equator, at the diſtance of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from each pole.

The *latitude* of any place is its diſtance north or ſouth from the equator.

The *longitude* of any place is its diſtance eaſt or weſt from the firſt meridian.

The *horizon* is a broad circular piece of wood encompaſſing the globe, and dividing it into the upper and lower hemiſpheres. This repreſents that great circle wherein the ſun appears to riſe and ſet, and divides the upper or viſible hemiſphere of the world from the lower or inviſible. This circle limits our proſpect, whether we are on land or ſea, reaching as far as we can ſee; or where the ſky and the earth or water ſeem to meet. The point exactly over our heads is called the *zenith*, and the other exactly under our feet is called the *nadir*.

The ſurface of the earth is divided into five parts called *zones*: one *torrid*, comprehending all the ſpace between the two tropics; two *temperate*, on each ſide between the tropics and polar circles; and two *frigid*, comprehending the ſpace within the polar circles.

The *antipodes* are thoſe who live diametrically oppoſite to one another, ſtanding, as it were, exactly feet to

to feet. Their days and nights, ſummer and winter, are at contrary times.

## GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY is a deſcription of the earth as conſiſting of land and water. Theſe two together compoſe one round body. That the earth is round appears from the voyages of many perſons, who have actually ſailed round it.

LAND is either continent, iſland, peninſula, iſthmus, or promontory.

A *continent* is a large tract of land containing ſeveral countries, which are not ſeparated from each other by the ſea.

An *iſland* is a tract of land entirely ſurrounded by water.

A *peninſula* is a tract of land almoſt ſurrounded by water.

An *iſthmus* is a narrow part of land, joining a peninſula to ſome other land.

A *promontory* is a high point of land ſtretching out into the ſea, the end of which is called a *cape*.

A *coaſt* or *ſhore* is that part of a country which borders on the ſea.

WATER is divided into oceans, ſeas, lakes, gulfs, ſtraits, and rivers.

An *ocean* is a large quantity of water without any entire ſeparation of its parts by land.

A *ſea* is a ſmaller quantity of water, which communicates with the ocean, and is confined by land.

A *lake* is a quantity of water entirely ſurrounded by land.

A *gulf* or *bay* is a part of a ſea that is almoſt ſurrounded by land. If it be but a very ſmall part of the ſea, running up a few miles between the land, it is called a *creek*, *haven*, *ſtation*, or *road* for ſhips.

A *ſtrait* is a paſſage between a gulf and a ſea, or between one ocean or ſea and another.

A *river* is a ſtream of water riſing from a ſpring, and running on in a channel, till it empties itſelf into the ſea, a lake, or ſome other river.

Some of theſe diviſions may be thus compared together:

| *Land.* | | *Water.* |
|---|---|---|
| Continent | reſembles | Ocean, |
| Iſland | — | Lake, |
| Peninſula | — | Gulf or Bay. |
| Iſthmus | — | Strait, |
| Cape | — | Creek. |

LAND is divided into four parts, *viz.*

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA, with iſlands belonging to each.

The WATERS are divided into three oceans:

1. The Atlantic or Weſtern ocean, which divides the eaſtern and weſtern continents, running along the eaſtern coaſts of America, and the weſtern coaſts of Europe and Africa.

2. The Pacific or Southern ocean, which flows between Aſia and America.

3. The Indian or Eaſtern ocean, between the Eaſt Indies and Africa.

## Of MAPS.

IN all maps the north is at top, and the ſouth at bottom; the eaſt on the right, and the weſt on the left. Or, if it be otherwiſe, it is always expreſſed either by words on each ſide, or by a mariner's compaſs, wherein the mark of a flower-de-luce always denotes the north.

Maps are laid down and proportioned to a certain ſcale, which is always taken from the degrees of latitude.

The degrees of latitude are marked on the eaſt and weſt ſides of the map, and the degrees of longitude on the north and ſouth.

To find the *latitude* of a place on a map, draw with a pencil, or imagine to be drawn, a parallel of latitude through the given place *; and the point, where this parallel cuts either of the two extreme meridians, will ſhew the degree of latitude required. To find

* Not the word or name of the place, but the ° or other mark that repreſents the place itſelf.

the

the *longitude* of a place, draw with a pencil, or imagine to be drawn, a meridian line through the given place *; and the point where this meridian cuts the extreme parallel at the top of the map will ſhew the longitude required.

The latitude and longitude of a place being known, you may find the place in the map by this method:—Draw, or imagine to be drawn, a parallel of latitude cutting the two extreme meridians in the degree of latitude given, and likewiſe a meridian cutting the extreme parallel at the top of the map in the degree of longitude given. The point where theſe two lines croſs each other will ſhew the place required.

To find the *diſtance* between two places on the map, take the diſtance between them * with a pair of compaſſes, and ſet it off on the ſcale; and the number of diviſions it includes will give the diſtance required in miles. If there is no ſcale, ſet off the diſtance between the places on either of the two extreme meridians, and reducing the number of degrees into miles, you will have the diſtance as before.

Upon the general map are marked the circles correſponding to thoſe on the globe, namely, the equator, the ecliptic, the two tropics, and the two polar circles; all which croſs the map from eaſt to weſt: likewiſe the parallels lying from eaſt to weſt, at ten degrees diſtance, and the meridians at the ſame diſtance from north to ſouth.

Particular maps being parts of the general one, retain the meridians and parallels belonging to that particular part, which are made ſmaller or larger, as the paper on which it is drawn will admit; and the diſtance of places mentioned in it is always exactly proportioned to the diſtance between the parallels; ſo that let a map be ever ſo ſmall, the diſtance of places is exactly ſhewn, if meaſured according to the degrees of latitude in that particular map. At the bottom of theſe maps is generally placed the number of hours or minutes that every place in it is diſtant (E. or W.) from the firſt meridian. For, as the earth turns round its axis from W. to E. in 24 hours, every place which is one degree E. of another will have its

noon or mid-day, (and conſequently every other hour of the day) four minutes * before it. And every place that is one degree W. of another will have its noon, and every other hour of the day, four minutes after it.

The land is diſtinguiſhed from the ſea by a thick ſhadow made of ſhort ſmall ſtrokes, to repreſent the ſhores or coaſts, whether of continents, iſlands, &c.

Kingdoms or provinces are divided from one another by a row of ſingle points, and they are often painted or ſtained with different colours.

Cities or great towns are made like little houſes, with a ſmall circle in the middle of them. Leſſer towns or villages are marked only by ſuch a ſmall circle.

Mountains are imitated in the form of little riſing hillocks.

Foreſts are repreſented by a collection of little trees.

The names of villages are wrote in a running hand.

The names of cities in a Roman character.

And provinces in large capitals.

Sea is generally left as an empty ſpace on the map, except where there are rocks, ſands, or ſhelves, currents of water or wind, deſcribed.

Rocks are ſometimes made like little pointed things ſticking up ſharp in the ſea.

Sands or ſhelves are denoted by a great heap of little points placed in the ſhape of thoſe ſands, as they have been found to lie in the ocean, by ſounding or fathoming the depths.

Currents of water are deſcribed by ſeveral long crooked parallel ſtrokes imitating a current.

The courſe of winds is repreſented by the heads of arrows pointing to the coaſts towards which the wind blows.

Small rivers are deſcribed by a ſingle, crooked, waving line, and large rivers by ſuch double and treble lines made ſtrong and black.

Bridges are diſtinguiſhed by a double line croſs the rivers.

* If 360 degrees be divided by 24, the quotient will be 15 degrees for one hour, that is, one degree for four minutes.

# A Correct Map of EUROPE, from the Best Authorities

Degrees of Longitude West from London. 30 20 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Degrees of Longitude East from London.

THE ICY SEA

Iceland · Ferro I. · Shetland I. · Orkney · Hebrides · Scotland · Ireland · St. George · English Channel · Bristol Chan. · Dublin · Scilly · Land's End · Cape Clear

Meridian of London · Arctic Circle · Malstrom · Seathon · Faulhuse · North C. · Sorey I. · Senien I. · Wardhuse · Cardinos I. · Pustozerskoy

Lapland · Finland · Sweden · Norway · Lofoden · Pithea · Tornea · Uma · Drontheim · Bergen · Stockholm · Abo · G. of Bothnia · G. of Finland · Revel · Courland · Riga · Petersburg · Wologda · Novogrod · Veliusna · Jeraslav · Moskow · Tver · Mologa · Uglitz · Rostow · Kargopol · Tolmo · Kargorod · Solikamskoy · Ustiug · Vetluga · Vetjug · Kostroma · Kasan · Pomodia · Kandalar · Kola · Kemi · Uleo · Torneo · Kemi · Archangel · Dwina R. · Petzora R. · Obdora · Beresova · Lowitz · Ostiacks · Samoyeds · Russia or Muscovy · Siberia · Mordui · Kalmuks · Samara · Jaik · Volga R. · Caspian Sea · Astrakan · Kuban · Kaberty · Cherkas · Tartary · Little Tartary · Crimea · Kiow · Smolensko · Gluchow · Orsha · Mosko · Mstislaw · Mohilow · Witepsko · Polotzko · Minsk · Pinsko · Grodno · Warsovia · Bielgorod · Poltava · Pultusko · Lublin · Leopol · Cracow · Poland · Prussia · Konigsberg · Dantzick · Jamborg · Berlin · Hanover · Dresden · Frankfort · Breslaw · Gosnat · Germany · Hungary · Buda · Transil. · Presburg · Vienna · Ratisbon · Prague · Munich · Strasburg · Augsburg · Ulm · Switz. · Bern · Basil · Lintz · Moldavia · Jassy · Bender · Bialogrod · Ackerman · Budziak · Bessarabia · Nieper R. · Nieper · Nieister R. · Tanais R. · Don R. · Wolga R. · Ural R. · Ural Mts. · Obi R. · Irtis R. · Tobol R. · Tara · Tobolskoy · Jenisea · Jenisea R. · Lena R. · Lena · Yakutskoy · Anadir R. · Anadirskoy · Kamtschatka · Kamtschatka R. · Penschinskoy · Okotskoy · Okotsk · Jakutskoy · Irkutskoy · Krasnoyar · Selinginskoy · Nertschinskoy · Argun R. · Amur R. · Daour · Daouria · Chinese Empire · Japan I. · Japan Sea · Pacific Ocean · Aleutian I. · Anian · Terra Incognita · Nova Albion · Canada · Hudson's Bay · Labrador · Greenland · Davis's Straits · Baffin's Bay · Hudson's Straits · Fretum Hudson · Fretum Davis · Fretum Forbisher · Forbisher's Straits · Frobisher's Bay · Frobisher's Land · Resolution I. · Button's Islands · Button's Bay · Hudson's Bay · Nova Britannia · Nova Scotia · New England · New York · Virginia · Florida · Mexico · Gulf of Mexico · Mexico or New Spain · Acapulco · Panama · Terra Firma · Peru · Quito · Lima · Cuzco · Chili · Paraguay · Brasil · Rio de la Plata · Buenos Ayres · Terra Magellanica · Magellan's Straits · Le Maire's Straits · Cape Horn · Terra del Fuego · Falkland Is. · Pepys Is. · Falkland's Land · Pacific Ocean · South Sea · Atlantic Ocean · Western Ocean · Bay of Biscay · English Channel · France · Spain · Portugal · Madrid · Lisbon · Seville · Toledo · Valencia · Murcia · Granada · Cadiz · Gibraltar · Straits of Gibraltar · C. St. Vincent · C. Finister · C. Ortegal · Bilboa · Bayonne · Rochelle · Lyons · Bourdeaux · Toulouse · Nantes · Rennes · Caen · Paris · Orleans · Dijon · Nevers · Avignon · Marseilles · Barcelona · Saragosa · Minorca · Majorca · Iviza · Cape de Gat · Mediterranean Sea · Italy · Florence · Lucca · Venice · Gulf of Venice · Naples · Sicily · Cagliari · Palermo · Messina · Corsica · Sardinia · Genoa · Milan · Turin · Switzerland · Geneva · Basil · Berne · Zurich · Constance · Swabia · Bavaria · Ausburg · Ulm · Ratisbon · Passau · Lintz · Vienna · Presburg · Hungary · Buda · Transil. · Bulgaria · Sophia · Romania · Adrinople · Constantinople · Black Sea · Trebisond · Natolia · Turkey · Greece · Gulf of Greece · Archipelago · Smyrna · Satalia · Rhodes · Candia · Cyprus · Aleppo · Syria · Tripoli · Damascus · Jerusalem · Anah · Euphrates R. · Bagdad · Diarbekir · Mussol · Rakka · Arzerum · Van · Erivan · Teflis · Kars · Amasia · Angari · Kutais · Kaffa · Crimea · Taurida · Precop · Perekop · Tartary · Kuban · Astrakan · Caspian Sea · Derbent · Circassia · Georgia · Mingrelia · Colchis · Pontus · Natolia · Turkey · Barbary · Morocco · Part of Africa · Algiers · Tunis · Oran · Malta · Mediterranean Sea · Straits of Gibraltar · Cape St. Vincent · Cape Finister · Cape Ortegal · Cape de Gat · Cape Horn · Cape Frobisher · Cape Farewell · Cape Comorin · Cape Bona Esperanza · Cape Verd Is. · Canary Is. · Azores · Madeira · Bermudas · Bahama Is. · Antilles · Jamaica · Hispaniola · Cuba · Porto Rico · Barbadoes · Martinico · Guadaloupe · Dominica · Tobago · Trinidad · Curassao · Aruba · Bonaire · Margarita · Tortuga · Terra Firma · Darien · Panama · Nicaragua · Honduras · Yucatan · Campeachy · Mexico · Acapulco · Gulf of Mexico · Florida · Virginia · New England · New York · Nova Scotia · Nova Britannia · Hudson's Bay · Canada · Labrador · Greenland · Davis's Straits · Baffin's Bay · Hudson's Straits · Fretum Hudson · Fretum Davis · Fretum Forbisher · Forbisher's Straits · Frobisher's Bay · Frobisher's Land · Resolution I. · Button's Islands · Button's Bay · Nova Albion · Anian · Terra Incognita · Japan I. · Japan Sea · Pacific Ocean · Aleutian I. · Kamtschatka · Kamtschatka R. · Penschinskoy · Okotskoy · Okotsk · Jakutskoy · Irkutskoy · Krasnoyar · Selinginskoy · Nertschinskoy · Argun R. · Amur R. · Daour · Daouria · Chinese Empire · Lena R. · Lena · Yakutskoy · Anadir R. · Anadirskoy · Jenisea · Jenisea R. · Obi R. · Irtis R. · Tobol R. · Tara · Tobolskoy · Ural R. · Ural Mts. · Wolga R. · Caspian Sea · Astrakan · Kuban · Kaberty · Cherkas · Tartary · Little Tartary · Crimea · Kiow · Smolensko · Gluchow · Orsha · Mosko · Mstislaw · Mohilow · Witepsko · Polotzko · Minsk · Pinsko · Grodno · Warsovia · Bielgorod · Poltava · Pultusko · Lublin · Leopol · Cracow · Poland · Prussia · Konigsberg · Dantzick · Jamborg · Berlin · Hanover · Dresden · Frankfort · Breslaw · Gosnat · Germany · Hungary · Buda · Transil. · Presburg · Vienna · Ratisbon · Prague · Munich · Strasburg · Augsburg · Ulm · Switz. · Bern · Basil · Lintz · Moldavia · Jassy · Bender · Bialogrod · Ackerman · Budziak · Bessarabia · Nieper R. · Nieper · Nieister R. · Tanais R. · Don R. · Wolga R. · Ural R. · Ural Mts. · Obi R. · Irtis R. · Tobol R. · Tara · Tobolskoy · Jenisea · Jenisea R. · Lena R. · Lena · Yakutskoy · Anadir R. · Anadirskoy · Kamtschatka · Kamtschatka R. · Penschinskoy · Okotskoy · Okotsk · Jakutskoy · Irkutskoy · Krasnoyar · Selinginskoy · Nertschinskoy · Argun R. · Amur R. · Daour · Daouria · Chinese Empire · Japan I. · Japan Sea · Pacific Ocean · Aleutian I. · Anian · Terra Incognita · Nova Albion · Canada · Hudson's Bay · Labrador · Greenland · Davis's Straits · Baffin's Bay · Hudson's Straits · Fretum Hudson · Fretum Davis · Fretum Forbisher · Forbisher's Straits · Frobisher's Bay · Frobisher's Land · Resolution I. · Button's Islands · Button's Bay · Hudson's Bay · Nova Britannia · Nova Scotia · New England · New York · Virginia · Florida · Mexico · Gulf of Mexico · Mexico or New Spain · Acapulco · Panama · Terra Firma · Peru · Quito · Lima · Cuzco · Chili · Paraguay · Brasil · Rio de la Plata · Buenos Ayres · Terra Magellanica · Magellan's Straits · Le Maire's Straits · Cape Horn · Terra del Fuego · Falkland Is. · Pepys Is. · Falkland's Land · Pacific Ocean · South Sea · Atlantic Ocean · Western Ocean · Bay of Biscay · English Channel · France · Spain · Portugal · Madrid · Lisbon · Seville · Toledo · Valencia · Murcia · Granada · Cadiz · Gibraltar · Straits of Gibraltar · C. St. Vincent · C. Finister · C. Ortegal · Bilboa · Bayonne · Rochelle · Lyons · Bourdeaux · Toulouse · Nantes · Rennes · Caen · Paris · Orleans · Dijon · Nevers · Avignon · Marseilles · Barcelona · Saragosa · Minorca · Majorca · Iviza · Cape de Gat · Mediterranean Sea · Italy · Florence · Lucca · Venice · Gulf of Venice · Naples · Sicily · Cagliari · Palermo · Messina · Corsica · Sardinia · Genoa · Milan · Turin · Switzerland · Geneva · Basil · Berne · Zurich · Constance · Swabia · Bavaria · Ausburg · Ulm · Ratisbon · Passau · Lintz · Vienna · Presburg · Hungary · Buda · Transil. · Bulgaria · Sophia · Romania · Adrinople · Constantinople · Black Sea · Trebisond · Natolia · Turkey · Greece · Gulf of Greece · Archipelago · Smyrna · Satalia · Rhodes · Candia · Cyprus · Aleppo · Syria · Tripoli · Damascus · Jerusalem · Anah · Euphrates R. · Bagdad · Diarbekir · Mussol · Rakka · Arzerum · Van · Erivan · Teflis · Kars · Amasia · Angari · Kutais · Kaffa · Crimea · Taurida · Precop · Perekop · Tartary · Kuban · Astrakan · Caspian Sea · Derbent · Circassia · Georgia · Mingrelia · Colchis · Pontus · Natolia · Turkey · Barbary · Morocco · Part of Africa · Algiers · Tunis · Oran · Malta · Mediterranean Sea · Straits of Gibraltar · Cape St. Vincent · Cape Finister · Cape Ortegal · Cape de Gat · Cape Horn · Cape Frobisher · Cape Farewell · Cape Comorin · Cape Bona Esperanza · Cape Verd Is. · Canary Is. · Azores · Madeira · Bermudas · Bahama Is. · Antilles · Jamaica · Hispaniola · Cuba · Porto Rico · Barbadoes · Martinico · Guadaloupe · Dominica · Tobago · Trinidad · Curassao · Aruba · Bonaire · Margarita · Tortuga · Terra Firma · Darien · Panama · Nicaragua · Honduras · Yucatan · Campeachy · Mexico · Acapulco · Gulf of Mexico · Florida · Virginia · New England · New York · Nova Scotia · Nova Britannia · Hudson's Bay · Canada · Labrador · Greenland · Davis's Straits · Baffin's Bay · Hudson's Straits · Fretum Hudson · Fretum Davis · Fretum Forbisher · Forbisher's Straits · Frobisher's Bay · Frobisher's Land · Resolution I. · Button's Islands · Button's Bay · Nova Albion · Anian · Terra Incognita · Japan I. · Japan Sea · Pacific Ocean · Aleutian I.

65 60 55 50 45 40 35 15

Hours of Time before East from London I II III

J. Gibson Sculp.

# GEOGRAPHY

FOR

# YOUTH.

THE earth (as has been already mentioned in the Introduction) is divided into four quarters, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Europe, though the least in size, is the quarter where the arts, whether of utility or ornament, and the sciences, both military and civil, have been brought to the greatest degree of perfection.

## EUROPE.

EUROPE is situated between 10 degree west and 65 east longitude from London, and between 36 and 72 degrees north latitude; bounded by the Frozen Ocean on the north, by Asia on the east, by the Mediterranean Sea on the south, which divides it from Africa, and by the Atlantic Ocean on the west, which separates it from America; being about 3000 miles long, and 2500 broad.

*Divisions of Europe from West to East.*

| | | | *Capital Cities.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 North. | Daniſh dominions | Denmark, | Copenhagen. |
| | | Norway, | Bergen. |
| | Sweden, — | | Stockholm. |
| | Ruſſia or Muſcovy, — | | Peterſburg. |
| 7 Middle. | Netherlands, — | | Amſterdam, Bruſſels. |
| | Germany, — | | Vienna. |
| | Auſtrian Dominions, — | | Prague, Preſburg. |
| | King of Pruſſia's dominions, — | | Berlin, in Germany. |
| | Poland, — | | Warſaw. |
| | France, — | | Paris. |
| | Switzerland, — | | Bern. |
| 4 South. | Portugal, — | | Liſbon. |
| | Spain, — | | Madrid. |
| | Italy, — | | Rome. |
| | Turkey, — | | Conſtantinople. |

*Principal European Iſlands.*

I. In the Atlantic Ocean.

1. Near the north of Europe.

| | | *Subject to* |
|---|---|---|
| Iceland, Ferro Iſles, | — — | Denmark. |

2. Near the middle of Europe.

| | | *Capital Cities.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ireland, | — | Dublin, | Great Britain. |
| Great Britain, | Scotland, | Edinburgh, | Gr. Britain. |
| | England, | London, | |
| | Wales, | —— | |
| Leſſer Britiſh Iſles, | — | — | |
| Funen, Zealand, | in the Baltic, | — — | Denmark. |

II. In

## II. In the Mediterranean.

| | | *Subject to* |
|---|---|---|
| Yvica, Majorca, | — | Spain. |
| Minorca, | — | Great Britain. |
| Corſica, | — | France. |
| Sardinia, | — | King of Sardinia. |
| Sicily, | — | King of the Two Sicilies. |
| Malta, | — | Knights of Malta. |
| Archipelago Iſlands, Candia, Cyprus, | — | Turkey. |

*The principal Seas, Gulfs, and Straits in Europe.*

1. The White Sea, to the north-weſt of Ruſſia.
2. The Iriſh Sea, between Great Britain and Ireland; the ſouth part is called St. George's Channel.
3. German ocean, between Germany and Great Britain.
4. Baltic Sea, on the coaſts of Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and Pruſſia. Its entrance is called the Sound.
5. Engliſh Channel, (often called only the Channel) between the ſouth of England and France.
6. Bay of Biſcay, between France and Spain.
7. Mediterranean Sea (called the Great Sea in the Old Teſtament) between the ſouth of Europe and Africa. The entrance to it is through the Strait of Gibraltar. The eaſt part is called the Levant. Its parts are,

1. Gulf of Venice *, between Italy and Turkey.
2. Archipelago †, } between Turkey in Europe
3. Sea of Marmora ‡, } and Turkey in Aſia.
4. Black Sea ‖, between the ſouth-eaſt of Europe and Aſia.

* Adriatic Sea. † Ægean Sea.
‡ Propontis. ‖ Euxine Sea.

5. Sea of Azoph *, near the ſouth-eaſt part of Europe, between it and Aſia.

6. Dardanelles †, a ſtrait joining the Archipelago to the Sea of Marmora.

7. Strait of Conſtantinople ‡, joining the Sea of Marmora to the Black Sea.

8. Strait of Caffa ||, joining the Black Sea to the Sea of Azoph.—

## DENMARK.

DENMARK (ſituated between 8 and 13 degrees eaſt longitude, and 54 and 58 degrees north latitude) is bounded by the Scaggerac ſea, or entrance into the Baltic, which divides it from Norway, on the north; by the Sound, which divides it from Sweden, on the eaſt; by Germany and the Baltic, on the ſouth; and by the German ſea, which divides it from Great Britain, on the weſt; being 240 miles long §, and 180 broad §.

The territories which compoſe this kingdom are divided into—Two large iſlands—Small iſlands—And a peninſula: not any one of which is ſeparately called by the name of Denmark.

The two large iſlands are Zealand and Funen. Zealand is of a round figure, about 50 miles in diameter, and is divided into 26 territories; the whole iſland containing 13 towns and cities, 12 caſtles, and 347 pariſhes. The capital of this iſland, and of the kingdom, is Copenhagen, a large, populous, and fortified city; it has a fine and ſecure harbour, a citadel, and three royal palaces, with an archbiſhopric. In it alſo are Roſchild, Sora, Cronenburg, and Elſeneur, an open town near the Sound, where all ſhips, that paſs and repaſs, are obliged to pay their toll.

* Sea of Zabach, formerly called Palus Mæotis.

† Helleſpont.

‡ Thracian Boſphorus.

|| Cimmerian Boſphorus.

§ In the longeſt and broadeſt part. The ſame muſt be underſtood in the length and breadth of other countries.

The

The iſland of Funen is about 38 miles long, and 32 broad, and is divided into 26 territories. The chief towns are Odenſee and Newburg.

There are ſeveral ſmall iſlands in Denmark, of which the following are the principal, viz. Langland, Laland, Falſter, Femeren, Alſen, Mona, and Bornholm.

Jutland, the peninſula, lies between the north ſea and the Baltic: is ſituated between 54 and 58 degrees north latitude, and 8 and 11 degrees eaſt longitude: is 155 miles long, and 98 broad, but in ſome places 40 miles only: it is divided into the north and ſouth part; the north part has retained the name of Jutland, but the ſouth part, which borders upon Germany, is called the dutchy of Sleſwick.

The capital places in Jutland are, Alburg, Wiburg, Arkus, Rypen, and Holdingen, through which laſt place, all the cattle that are tranſported to Germany muſt paſs, where the toll is received, which amounts annually to upwards of 200,000 crowns.

The dutchy of Sleſwick is 70 miles long, and 60 broad, containing 14 cities, 13 caſtles, and 278 pariſhes. This is a fine fruitful country, and is neither a part of Germany nor Denmark, but a ſovereign principality of itſelf. Sleſwick is the capital.

Denmark is in general a flat country, and has no very conſiderable mountains, lakes, or rivers.

The air in this country is extremely cold in winter, and the heat very conſiderable in ſummer. The tranſitions from heat to cold are ſo ſudden, that ſpring and autumn are ſcarcely known here.

The ſoil, however, is very good for corn and paſturage. Here are abundance of fiſh, eſpecially herrings, as alſo many wild fowls, and many kinds of wild beaſts, ſuch as ſtags, elks, boars, and hares. The chief commodities of the country are fiſh, black cattle, tallow, hides, &c.

The country is greatly improved of late years, and commerce begins to flouriſh.

The people in general are given to intemperance both in drinking and eating, eſpecially the former.

Before the year 1660, the legiſlative power was

lodged in the ſtates of Denmark, and the executive power in the ſenate, of which the king was no more than preſident. In time of war, indeed, he was general of the ſea and land forces; but he could neither raiſe men or money, or make peace or war, without the concurrence of the ſtate: but the king of Denmark is now as abſolute as any prince in Europe.

The military force of this kingdom conſiſts, in time of peace, of 30,000 men excluſive of militia, and 20,000 regiſtered ſeamen.

The laws of this country make only one quarto volume, and are ſo plain that they are ſuited to the meaneſt capacity.

The religion of the country has been Lutheran ſince the year 1522, when the inhabitants embraced the confeſſion of Augſburgh. The kingdom is divided into ſix dioceſes, governed by ſuperintendants general, who have no mark of pre-eminence, except in dreſs.

Among the curioſities of his Daniſh majeſty's dominions are ſome ancient inſcriptions on rocks, generally thought to be the original manner of writing.

In the *Muſæum Regium* at Copenhagen, is a repreſentation, by iron wire, of the veins and arteries of the human body, all of them appearing in their natural ſituation, bigneſs, and colour: an artificial human ſkeleton of ivory; the right hand graſps a large ſcythe, and the left holds a ſand-glaſs: a model of a ſhip, with her maſts and ſails, all of ivory: and a cabinet of ivory and ebony, very beautiful to look upon, and admirably well contrived within; this laſt is ſaid to have been the work of a Daniſh mechanic when ſtone-blind.

## NORWAY.

NORWAY (ſituated between 57 and 72 degrees north latitude, and 4 and 15 degrees eaſt longitude) is bounded by the Frozen ocean on the north; by a long chain of mountains, which divide it from Sweden, on the eaſt; by the Scaggerac ſea, which ſeparates it from Denmark, on the ſouth; and by

by the Atlantic ocean on the weſt; being about 750 miles in length, and 170 in breadth.

The principal cities in Norway are, Bergen, the capital of the kingdom, Aggerhuys, Stavanger, Drontheim, and Wardhuys, all capitals of provinces of the ſame names; Chriſtiana, Chriſtianſand, and Koningſbergh, near which are ſilver mines.

In the province of Aggerhuys is Frederickſtadt, a ſmall city, with ſtrong fortifications and a harbour: over-againſt it is Frederickſhall, and not far diſtant the fort of Guldenlow, between which two places Charles XII. king of Sweden, was killed on the 11th of December 1718.

There are ſeveral iſlands belonging to Norway; the moſt noted of which is Iceland, between 63 and 68 degrees north latitude, and 10 and 20 degrees weſt longitude; 500 miles weſtward from Norway, oppoſite to Scotland. It is about 700 miles from eaſt to weſt; and contains 80,000 inhabitants, whoſe exports principally conſiſt of dried fiſh, ſalted mutton, train-oil, coarſe woollen cloth, tallow, hides, and furs, which they barter for flour, wine, brandy, malt, tobacco, &c.

This iſland is noted for a volcano named Hecla.

The Faro or Ferro Iſles (between Norway and Iceland) are 24 in number, and lie between 61 and 63 degrees north latitude, and 5 and 8 degrees weſt longitude. They are ſubject to Denmark.

Norway is in general a healthy and mountainous country; ſome of the mountains are above 50 miles over. The higheſt is called Dofrefield.

This country produces marble, magnets, chryſtals, and other kinds of ſtones.

Beſides the wild animals, ſuch as Denmark abounds in, Norway has ſeveral other kinds, particularly reindeer, bears, wolves, lynxes, beavers, &c. with great variety of birds.

The rivers and lakes are well ſtocked with all kinds of fiſh. The ſeas have many monſters, ſome of which are ſcarce heard of elſewhere, as whales, tuella-flynders, ſea-ſcorpions, ſea-ſnakes, &c.

The beſt produce of this country is the fiſhery, eſpecially

eſpecially that of ſtock-fiſh, which are ſent all over Europe. As this kingdom abounds with foreſts, it has a great deal of timber, chiefly fir and oak, of which England and Holland take a prodigious quantity every year.

The king of Denmark, who is alſo ſovereign of this kingdom, ſends hither a viceroy: and in all the edicts publiſhed in Norway, the king ſtiles himſelf king of Norway and Denmark; while in thoſe publiſhed in Denmark, he ſtiles himſelf king of Denmark and Norway.

In all reſpects, the civil and eccleſiaſtical government of both countries is the ſame.

The natives of Norway are ſtrong and well-ſized, have the character of being honeſt, induſtrious, and valiant; are naturally ingenious and hardy, and both men and women furniſh themſelves with houſhold goods and apparel of their own making.

According to the beſt calculations, this kingdom could raiſe 30,000 ſoldiers and 1400 ſailors.

Among the curioſities of this country is a dangerous whirlpool called Moſkoeſtrom, formed by the flux and reflux of the ſea, running between the iſland Moſkoe and the coaſt on each ſide, with a noiſe louder than a cataract, by the violence of which whales and ſhips, if they come too near, are irreſiſtably drawn in, and daſhed to pieces againſt the rocks at the bottom.

## DANISH LAPLAND.

THE province of Wardhuys includes that part of Lapland which belongs to his Daniſh majeſty. Lapland extends from the north cape, in 71 degrees north latitude, to the White ſea, and is divided among the Danes, Swedes, and Ruſſians. The boundaries of each particular part are not known.

The climate is ſo ſevere, that people often have their lips frozen to the cup they are drinking out of. The country is almoſt one continued maſs of mountains, ſeparated by rivers and lakes which contain innumerable iſlands, where roſes grow ſpontaneouſly, and

which

which are believed by the natives to be the terreſtrial paradiſe. Gold and ſilver mines have been diſcovered here, and likewiſe beautiful chryſtals, ſome amethyſts, topazes, and pearls. Rein-deer form the principal wealth of a Laplander. The zibelin, valuable for its fur, is a native of this country.

The Laplanders have very little commerce; their religion is paganiſm; and they are ſuppoſed ſkilful in magic.

## EAST GREENLAND.

HIS Daniſh majeſty claims Eaſt Greenland or Spitzbergen, which lies between 10 and 11 degrees eaſt longitude, and 76 and 80 degrees north latitude, and was firſt diſcovered by Sir Hugh Willoughby in 1553.

## WEST GREENLAND.

WEST Greenland (ſituated between the meridian of London, and 50 degrees weſt longitude, and 60 and 70 degrees north latitude) contains rather more inhabitants than Eaſt Greenland, moſt of whom have no ſettled habitation, and, after great pains taken by the Daniſh miſſionaries, are very little better than ſavages.

This country is ſo hot in the long ſummer days, that the inhabitants are obliged to throw off their garments.

The Greenlanders have no trade, though they have a moſt improveable fiſhery upon their coaſts, and employ all the year either in fiſhing or hunting, in which they are very dexterous.

The taking of whales in the ſeas of Greenland, among fields of ice that have been increaſing for ages, is one of the greateſt curioſities in nature. Theſe fields or mountains of ice are frequently more than a mile in length, and 100 feet thick, and when they are agitated by a ſtorm nothing can be more terrible; the Dutch had 13 ſhips cruſhed to pieces by them in one year.

Whales are of ſeveral kinds, ſome white, others black; the black, called the grand bay whale, is in moſt

moſt eſteem, both on account of his bulk and the quantity of blubber he yields, which turns to oil. His tongue is 18 feet in length, incloſed in long pieces of whalebone, which are covered with hair. The bones of the body are uſeleſs, being as hard as the bones of an ox. He is uſually between 60 and 80 feet long, is without teeth, very thick about the head, but grows leſs from thence to the tail. On the top of the head is what is called the hovell or bump, in which are two ſpout-holes, from whence he blows the water ſo fiercely that it roars like an organ-pipe. When the ſeamen ſee a whale ſpout, the word is immediately given, *fall, fall*, when every one haſtens from the ſhip to his boat; four or five boats commonly belong to one ſhip, and ſix or eight men to each boat. When they come near the whale, the harpooner, one of which ſtands at the head of every boat, ſtrikes him with the harpoon, to which a line is faſtened; the whale, perceiving himſelf wounded, plunges into the deep, and would carry the boat along with him, did they not give him line faſt enough: and, to prevent the boat taking fire by the ſwift motion of the rope againſt it, one keeps wetting it with a mop. After the whale has run ſome hundred fathoms deep, he is forced to riſe for air, when he makes a noiſe with his ſpouting as loud as the firing of cannon. As ſoon as he appears on the ſurface of the water, another harpoon is fixed in him, whereupon he plunges again, and when he riſes a ſecond time, they pierce him with ſpears, till he ſpouts out ſtreams of blood inſtead of water, beating the ſea with his tail and fins till it is in a foam, the boats following him for ſome leagues till he has loſt his ſtrength, and when dying he turns upon his back, and then is drawn on ſhore, or to the ſhip, if they are far from land; there they cut him in pieces, and by boiling the blubber extract the oil, or barrel them up and bring them home, as is moſt convenient. Each fiſh yields between 60 and 100 barrels of oil, valued at 3 l. or 4 l. a barrel.

For the account of his Daniſh majeſty's German dominions, ſee Germany.

## SWEDEN.

SWEDEN (ſituated between 10 and 32 degrees eaſt longitude, and 56 and 69 degrees north latitude) is bounded by Norwegian Lapland on the north; by Ruſſia, eaſt; by the Baltic ſea, the Sound, and the Scaggerac, on the ſouth; and by impaſſable mountains, which divide it from Norway, on the weſt; being about 800 miles in length, and 500 in breadth.

Sweden is divided into five parts;

1. Sweden proper. 2. Gothland. 3. Finland. 4. Lapland. 5. Iſlands in the Baltic ſea.

In Sweden proper is Stockholm, the capital of the whole kingdom, and reſidence of the king; built on ſix ſmall iſlands, which are joined together by wooden bridges. The city makes a grand appearance, having many ſtately palaces covered with copper. The harbour is very large and commodious, but difficult to come at, on account of the numerous iſlands between it and the ſea, and becauſe there are no tides here, which renders ſeveral winds neceſſary to carry the ſhips in or out.

Twenty-eight miles from Stockholm is Upſal, the moſt ancient city in Sweden. Here is an archbiſhop's ſee, as likewiſe an univerſity, rendered famous by the great Linnæus. In this province alſo are Orebro, Kopping, Hedamora, and Fahlun, all fine and large cities.

In the province of Gothland are Norkoping, Linkoping, Calmar (remarkable for the union of Calmar, in 1387, by which the kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden were in future to remain under one ſovereign) Weſterwick, Gottenburg, Lunden, Malmoe, Chriſtianſtat, and Carlſtadt.

In the province of Finland are Abo, Cajenburg, Raſeborg, Borgo, Hellingfors, and Waſa.

The diviſion of the province of Lapland is, according to the five rivers which flow through that country into the gulf of Bothnia, divided into five parts, viz. Uma, Pithea, Sula, Tornee, and Kimi, with towns of the ſame names. The length of the longeſt day,

day, and the longeſt night, in this climate, is almoſt three months.

The principal Swediſh iſles are Gothland and Oeland: the chief town in the iſle of Gothland is Wiſby, and Borkholm in that of Oeland.

In Sweden the winter commonly begins very ſoon, and ſummer ſucceeds it ſo immediately, as to leave very little ſpace that can be called ſpring. The heat in ſummer is ſo intenſe, as ſometimes to ſet the foreſts on fire; and the cold in winter is ſo extreme, that it often cauſes the noſes and extremities of the inhabitants to mortify. Vegetation is here much quicker than in ſouthern climates. In the ſummer not only various kinds of fruit are produced, but even melons are brought to great perfection. The Swedes formerly raiſed very little corn, but of late years they have raiſed almoſt as much as they conſume. The chief wealth of this country ariſes from the mines of ſilver, copper, lead, and iron, which, with the exportation of timber, pitch, tar, flax, hemp, furs, cordage, fiſh, and train-oil, make the balance of trade greatly in their favour.

This country produces chryſtals, amethyſts, topazes, porphyry, agate, &c.

This kingdom was elective till the middle of the fifteenth century; from that time the kings of Sweden were hereditary and abſolute, till after the death of Charles XII. when the government was ſettled on the ancient footing. But the oppreſſions and intrigues of the ſenators occaſioned a revolution in 1772, by which the conſtitution of this country was made greatly to reſemble that of Great Britain, with this difference, that the Swediſh parliament (called the ſtates) meets only once in ſix years.

The military force of Sweden conſiſts of 50,000 regulated militia.

Great attempts have within a few years paſt been made for the improvement of literature. The fine arts are encouraged, agriculture is ſtudied, and natural hiſtory has in ſome branches been carried to the higheſt pitch by Linnæus and his pupils.

The eccleſiaſtical government of Sweden is by one archbiſhop

archbiſhop of Upſal, whoſe revenue is about 400 l. ſterling. He has under him 13 ſuffragans, beſides ſuperintendants, at moderate ſtipends.

Lutheraniſm is the eſtabliſhed religion of this country, and profeſſed by all ranks of people, except in Lapland.

Among the artificial curioſities of this kingdom, is a public clock of excellent workmanſhip, belonging to the church of St. Laurence in Lunden; which ſhews not only the day, hour, and minute, but alſo the remarkable motions of the celeſtial bodies, with all feſtivals both fixed and moveable. And among the natural curioſities is a dreadful cataract, not far from Gottenburgh, which falls into ſuch an abyſs, that large pieces of timber precipitated down are half an hour before they riſe to the ſurface.

For the account of his Swediſh majeſty's German dominions, ſee Germany.

## RUSSIA, *or* MOSCOVY.

RUSSIA, in its moſt extenſive ſenſe, comprehends Ruſſia in *Europe*, and Ruſſia in *Aſia*.

Ruſſia in *Europe* is ſituated between 23 and 65 degrees of eaſt longitude, and 47 and 72 degrees of north latitude. It is bounded by the Frozen ocean on the north, by Aſiatic Ruſſia on the eaſt, by Little Tartary and Turkey on the ſouth, and by Poland, the Baltic ſea, and Sweden, on the weſt; being about 1500 miles in length, and 1100 in breadth.

Ruſſia is divided into ſeveral provinces, the chief of which are:

| | From W. to E. | | *Chief towns.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 North. | Lapland, | — | Kola. |
| | Dwina, | — | Archangel. |
| 5 Middle. | Finland, | — | Wyburg. |
| | Ingria, | — | Peterſburg. |
| | Novogrod, | — | Novogrod. |
| | Livonia, | — | Riga. |
| | Moſcow, | — | Moſcow. |
| 2 South. | Ukrain Coſſacks, | S.W. | Kiow. |
| | Don Coſſacks, | S. E. | Panchina. |

*Peterſburg,*

*Peterſburg*, the capital (ſituated in latitude 60) ſtands on both ſides the river Neva, between the lake Ladoga and the gulf of Finland. This city was founded in the year 1703, by Peter the Great, and conſiſted of a few ſmall fiſhing-huts, on a ſpot ſo ſwampy, that the ground was formed into nine iſlands. It now extends about ſix miles every way, and contains as many magnificent ſtructures of every kind as are to be found in the celebrated cities of Europe. The number of inhabitants is ſuppoſed to be 400,000.

*Moſcow*, the ancient capital, ſtands on a river of the ſame name, in 55 degrees of north latitude, and contains ſo many gardens, groves, lawns, and ſtreams, that it has rather the appearance of a well-cultivated country than a city. In this city are 1600 churches and convents, and 43 ſquares; fires often make dreadful havoc here, as the houſes are for the moſt part built of timber; on the contrary, the palaces, churches, and other public buildings, are magnificent.

The Krimlin, or Imperial palace, ſituated in the middle of the city, contains the old palace, pleaſure-houſe, and ſtables, a victualling-houſe, a palace formerly belonging to the patriarch, nine cathedrals, five convents, four pariſh churches, the arſenal, public colleges, and other edifices. All the churches in the Krimlin have beautiful ſpires, moſt of them gilt, or covered with ſilver; the inſides of the churches are alſo richly ornamented.

The principal rivers in Ruſſia are, 1. The *Dwina*, which runs N.W. and falls into the White Sea below Archangel. 2. The *Dnieper*, one of the largeſt rivers in Europe, which runs S.E. into the Black Sea. 3. The *Don*, in the S.E. of Ruſſia, which runs into the ſea of Azoph. 4. The *Wolga*, the largeſt and one of the moſt fertile rivers in Europe, which runs through Aſiatic Ruſſia, and falls into the Caſpian Sea, deſcribing a courſe of 2,000 miles. The principal lakes are *Ladoga*, near the gulf of Finland; and *Onega*, near the White Sea.

Ruſſia, except towards the north, is a flat country, full of foreſts, lakes, and rivers, and from the great extent

extent of the empire partakes of variety of climates; in the eaſt and northern parts it is extraordinary cold, and thinly peopled, but thoſe parts towards Poland are in a more temperate climate, and conſequently more fruitful and populous.

The exports of this country are timber, wax, honey, rhubarb, cavear (which is made of the roes of ſturgeons) tallow, train-oil, ſalt, furs of various kinds, leather, pitch, tar, hemp, flax, iron, copper, &c.

Beſides birds and beaſts ſimilar to thoſe of other northern countries, Ruſſia has hyænas, ſables, dromedaries, and camels.

The eſtabliſhed religion of the Ruſſians is that of the Greek church; they receive the communion in both kinds, and give it to children of ſeven years old; they go to confeſſion, pray for the dead, make pilgrimages, obſerve many ſuperſtitious cuſtoms in their funerals; and their faſts and lents make near one-half of the year. They have monaſteries of nuns and friars, and their principal ſaint or patron is St. Nicholas. They have four metropolitan patriarchs, eight archbiſhops, 12 biſhops, and in the city of Moſcow only there are about 4,000 of the inferior clergy.

The puniſhments in Ruſſia are remarkably ſevere, which the natives bear, as if their ſenſe of feeling differed from the reſt of mankind.

The military force of this country conſiſts of 250,000 men, and a fleet of 50 ſhips of the line.

The method of travelling in Ruſſian Lapland is in ſledges drawn by rein-deer, when the ſnow is frozen hard enough to bear them. Theſe deer run as faſt as a race-horſe, flying in a manner from one hill of ſnow to another. In the middle of Ruſſia they travel alſo in ſledges, but drawn by horſes. The ſledge-way is beſt beaten in February, when they travel night and day, in a kind of coaches fixed upon ſledges, ſo expeditiouſly, that they go from Peterſburg to Moſcow, which is 400 miles and upwards, in three days and three nights, there being a convenient place in the coach to lie down and ſleep; but the horſes are changed every fourteen or fifteen miles.

In

In the northern parts of this and the neighbouring countries, many animals turn white in the winter; and even thoſe that are natives of milder climes, when carried to the north, loſe their colour, and get rougher coats than they would have had if they had remained in their native ſoil.

The government of this empire is arbitrary; though the natives have a code of laws publiſhed by the preſent empreſs in 1768, which ſerve as rules to guide them by, both in criminal and civil cauſes, when the ſovereign does not interfere.

Before the beginning of this century, the Ruſſians were little better than barbarians; but by the prudent management of Peter the Great, and his ſucceſſors, they are very much civilized, and from a people of little conſequence, are become a reſpectable nation, and govern nations to whom they were formerly ſubject.

## NETHERLANDS.

THE Netherlands (ſituated between 49 and 54 degrees north latitude, and 2 and 7 degrees eaſt longitude) conſiſt of 17 provinces; bounded by the German ſea on the north; by Germany on the eaſt; by France, ſouth; and by the Engliſh channel, weſt; being about 300 miles long, and 200 in breadth.

Theſe provinces are divided into two great parts, 1ſt, the northern, containing the ſeven united provinces, generally called *Holland*.

2d, the ſouthern, containing the Auſtrian, French, and Dutch Netherlands.

The United Netherlands, ſituated between 51 and 54 degrees north latitude, and 3 and 7 degrees eaſt longitude, are bounded on the eaſt by Germany, on the weſt and north by part of the German Ocean, and on the ſouth by Flanders; being about 150 miles in length, and nearly the ſame in breadth.

The Seven United provinces are Frieſland, Groningen, Overyſſel, Holland, Utrecht, Guelderland, and Zealand.

The

The chief places in Frieſland are Leewarden, Franecher, Harlingen, Staveren, Slooten, and Enchuyſen.

In Groningen is the capital of that name, and Delf-Zy.

In Overyſſel are Salland, Twente, and Trente.

The principal places in the province of Holland are Harlem, a noble city, in which there is a great manufactory of fine Holland, flowered ſilks, and lace. Amſterdam, built upon piles of wood, one of the richeſt and nobleſt trading cities in the world. Leyden, next to Amſterdam, is the fineſt city in Holland: here is a large woollen manufactory; and a univerſity which has always been famous for learned men. The Hague, though only a village, deſerves to be ranked with the cities, both on account of its ſize, and for being the reſidence of the foreign ambaſſadors, and the place where the ſtates-general of the united provinces aſſemble. Delft, noted for a manufactory of porcelain, called Delft china: in the great church is a fine monument of braſs, in commemoration of the prince of Orange: here is alſo a great arſenal, out of which 100,000 men may be armed. Rotterdam, the birth-place of Eraſmus, and where there is a ſtatue in braſs erected in honour to his memory, upon a ſtone bridge. Helvoetſluys,

In the province of Utrecht, is a fine and ſtrong city of that name, in which is a famous univerſity, founded in 1635. Here the union of the ſeven provinces was begun in 1579. In 1672, this city was taken by the French, when Lewis XIV. came in perſon to ſing *Te Deum* in the cathedral. In 1713, peace between France and the Allies was concluded here.

Guelderland is divided into two parts, Upper and Lower: the latter part forms one of the united provinces, and the principal towns are Nimeguen, Arnheim, and Zutphen. Upper Guelderland contains Guelders, belonging to the King of Pruſſia; Ruremond, to the houſe of Auſtria; Venloe and Stephenſwaert, to the States; the principal towns are of the ſame names as the diſtricts the country is divided into.

The province of Zealand conſiſts of eight iſlands, viz.

viz. Walcheren, Showen, Tolen, Duveland, Wolferdyck, St. Philip, South Beveland, and North Beveland. South Beveland is a rich and well-fortified city; but North Beveland is a very ſmall iſland, of two villages. The inhabitants of this province are at infinite pains to keep the ſea from overwhelming them.

The principal rivers of the ſeven provinces are the Rhine, the Maeſe, and the Schelde. The air is generally thick and moiſt, on account of the frequent fogs which riſe from the many rivers and canals, with which it abounds; and to this are attributed the frequent complaints of agues, to which the inhabitants are ſo ſubject. The ſoil is naturally wet and fenny, the country lying very low, with ſcarce any riſing ground; but the inhabitants have made it fit for paſture, and in many places for tillage. Though the commodities of this country, proceeding from its own growth, may, ſtrictly ſpeaking, be reckoned only butter and cheeſe, yet, by the induſtry of the inhabitants, it is rendered a receptacle for all the rich and valuable productions of other nations, and the Dutch import and export all the commodities that the world produces, and there is hardly a manufacture but what they carry on.

This country has produced many learned men, as Eraſmus, Grotius, Boerhaave, Grævius, and Burman.

The military force of theſe provinces, in time of peace, conſiſts of 28,000 men, and their navy is almoſt equal to that of Great Britain.

The uſual method of travelling is in covered boats, called treckſcuits, which are divided into two apartments, one for the gentry, the other for the commonalty.

The united provinces form, as it were, ſeveral commonwealths, each province being a diſtinct ſtate, with an independent power within itſelf to judge of all cauſes, of what kind ſoever; but all, joined together, make up one republic, the moſt conſiderable in the world; which republic is governed by the aſſembly of the ſtates-general, conſiſting of ſeven voices, each

each province having one. Matters are not determined in this aſſembly by plurality of voices, but all the provinces muſt come to an unanimous conſent before any thing can be done.

The eſtabliſhed religion of this country is Calviniſm, yet all ſects and religions are here tolerated in the open profeſſion of their reſpective tenets.

The greateſt curioſities of the United Provinces are the dykes (made to protect the inhabitants againſt inundations) which are ſeventeen ells thick, and yet have not been found ſufficient to reſiſt the impetuoſity of the ſea, which has often broken in, and done almoſt incredible miſchief.

*Of the Auſtrian, French, and Dutch Netherlands.*

The Auſtrian, French, and Dutch Netherlands (ſituated between 49 and 52 degrees north latitude, and 2 and 7 degrees eaſt longitude) are bounded by the United Provinces on the north; by Germany eaſt; by France ſouth; and by France and the Engliſh channel weſt: being 200 miles ſquare, and conſiſt of ten provinces, viz.

| | From W. to E. | | *Chief towns.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brabant, | Dutch, | — | Breda. |
| | Auſtrian, | — | Bruſſels. |
| Antwerp, | Auſtrian, | — | Antwerp. |
| Flanders, | Dutch, | — | Sluys. |
| | Auſtrian, | | Oſtend, Bruges, Ghent. |
| | French, | — | Dunkirk, Liſle. |
| Mechlin, | Auſtrian, | — | Mechlin. |
| Limburg, | Auſtrian, | — | Limburg. |
| Artois, | French, | — | Arras. |
| Cambreſis, | French, | — | Cambray. |
| Hainault, | French, | — | Valenciennes. |
| | Auſtrian, | — | Mons. |
| Namur, | Auſtrian, | — | Namur. |
| Luxemburg, | Auſtrian, | — | Luxemburg. |
| | French, | — | Thionville. |

At Bruſſels there is a remarkable ſounding gallery, which repeats an echo fifteen times; and Mechlin is

a town very well known on account of the fine lace made there.

The air of theſe provinces is bad on the ſea-coaſt, and the moiſtneſs of the ſoil frequently occaſions thick fogs in the winter, which would prove very pernicious to the inhabitants, were it not for the dry eaſterly winds from the continent, which purify the air, and occaſion hard froſts for ſeveral months. As to the ſoil of the country, it is not the ſame in every part, though tolerably good in all: ſo fertile it is in grain, roots, and many ſorts of fruits, that it is hardly to be paralleled by any ſpot of ground in the ſame climate. In Luxemburg, Limburg, and Namur, are found ſome mines of iron, copper, and lead, and ſeveral pits of excellent coal.

The principal commodities of this country being the product of their own manufactures, are their cambrics, lawns, wrought ſilks, tapeſtry, worſted ſtuffs, linen cloth, &c. with which they carry on a valuable trade, though greatly fallen from what it was, and many of their towns but half inhabited.

The Auſtrian Netherlands are governed by a viceroy, beſides whom every province has its particular governor, ſubject to him, and courts eſtabliſhed for the trial of civil cauſes.

The prevailing religion of the ten provinces is Popery, excepting ſome part of Brabant and Flanders, now ſubject to the Dutch.

The inhabitants, being a mixture of Germans, French, and Dutch, differ very little in manners and genius from the natives of thoſe three nations.

In the time of the emperor Charles V. this country was united to the empire of Germany, under the title of the circle of Burgundy, and the whole conſiſted of ſeventeen provinces. After his death, they deſcended to his ſon, Philip II. king of Spain; but he endeavouring to deprive the natives of their liberties and privileges, they revolted, and he was at laſt obliged to part with ſeven of the provinces: ſo that this country was divided into the Spaniſh Netherlands, and the United Netherlands. In 1700, at the death of Charles II. king of Spain, the Spaniſh Netherlands fell

ſell to the houſe of Auſtria; ſince which time they have undergone various revolutions, but are now in the ſtate before mentioned.

## GERMANY; or, *The Holy Roman Empire.*

GERMANY (ſituated between 5 and 19 degrees eaſt longitude, and 45 and 55 degrees north latitude) is bounded on the north by the Baltic ſea, Denmark, and the German ocean; on the eaſt, by Pruſſia, Poland, and Hungary; on the weſt, by France and the Netherlands; and on the ſouth, by Italy and Switzerland; being about 600 miles in length, and 500 in breadth.

Germany is divided into nine circles, viz.

| | From W. to E. | | *Chief Towns.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 North. | Weſtphalia, | — | Oſnaburg, Paderborn, Munſter. |
| | Lower Saxony, | — | Hamburg, Bremen, Hanover. |
| | Upper Saxony, | — | Frankfort on the Oder, Leipſic, Dreſden. |
| 3 Middle. | Lower Rhine, | — | Cologne, Mentz, Worms, Heidelburg. |
| | Upper Rhine, | — | Frankfort on the Maine. |
| | Franconia, | — | Nuremburg. |
| 3 South. | Swabia, | — | Augſburg. |
| | Bavaria, | — | Ratiſbon, Munich. |
| | Auſtria, | — | Vienna on the Danube. |

### 1. *Circle of Weſtphalia.*

This circle is divided into many ſmall parts, of which Embden, Minden, Ravenſburg, Cleeves, Berg Juliers, and Mark, are ſubject to Pruſſia; Hoye and Diepholt belong to Hanover; Oldenburg and Delmenhorſt to Denmark; Weſtphalia to the elector of Cologn; Munſter, Paderborn, Oſnaburg, Lippe Schaumburg, Lippe Detmold, Pyrmont, Ritburg, Liege, Bentheim, and Steinfort, are ſubject to their reſpective counts

and biſhops. Every diviſion has a capital of its own name, except Berg, Juliers, Mark, Weſtphalia, Schaumburg, and Detmold, whoſe principal towns are Duſſeldorp, Aix la Chapelle (an imperial city) Ham, Arenſburg, Bickeburg, and Lemgow.

### 2. *Circle of Lower Saxony.*

The grand diviſions of this circle are, Hanoverian dominions, Holſtein, Mecklenburg, and Brunſwic.

The dominions of the elector of Hanover are Lawenburg, Calenburg, Grubbenhagen, Gottengen, Lunenburg, Zell, Bremen, and Verden; Hanover, the capital, is in the duchy of Calenburg, the other chief towns are of the ſame names as the diviſions to which they belong.

Holſtein is divided between the king of Denmark (who has Ditmarſh and Stormaria, the chief towns of which are Meldord and Glucſtat) and the duke of Holſtein Gottorp, whoſe capital is Keil; beſides Hamburg, and Wagerland, whoſe capitals are the imperial cities of Hamburg and Lubec.

Mecklenburg is divided into two duchies, Schwerin and Guſtrow, whoſe capitals are of the ſame name.

The dominions of the duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, conſiſt of Brunſwic Proper, Wolfenbuttle, Rheinſtein, and Blankenburg, with chief towns of the ſame names.

The ſmaller diviſions of this circle are Hildeſheim, ſubject to its biſhop; the duchies of Magdeburg and Halberſtat, ſubject to Pruſſia. The chief towns are of the ſame names as the diſtricts.

The imperial free cities in Lower Saxony are four, viz. Lubec, the capital of the Hanſe towns; Hamburg, one of the largeſt cities in Germany, and a place of great trade; Bremen; and Goſlar, where gunpowder was firſt invented. The word *Hanſe* has its derivation from *An See*, or Near Sea, becauſe moſt of them were ſea-port towns. Their number about 80. The alliance of the Hanſe towns continued for above 300 years, and arrived to that power, that the northern

northern princes ſtood in awe of them; but now they are quite dwindled away, ſo that at preſent there is only a ſhadow left, in the three cities which were the firſt eſtabliſhers thereof, viz. Lubec, Hamburg, and Bremen.

### 3. *Circle of Upper Saxony.*

The principal dominions in this circle are Anhalt, Saxony, Thuringia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania.

The houſe of Anhalt is divided into four branches, Anhalt-Deſſau, Anhalt-Bernburg, Anhalt-Kothen, and Anhalt-Zerbſt. The four diviſions give the name to each of the capital cities.

Saxony is divided into three parts; duchy of Saxony; Luſatia; and Miſnia. The chief towns are Dreſden, the capital; Wittenburg, where Luther preached his firſt ſermon againſt the pope's indulgences; Miſſein, where there is a manufactory of porcelain, called Dreſden china; Leipſic; Bautzen; and Gorlitz.

In Thuringia, is Erfurt, the capital city, which has two forts and an univerſity; was formerly a free city, but is now ſubject to the elector of Mentz.

Brandenburg is divided into Altmark, Middlemark, and Newmark; the capital is Berlin, one of the fineſt and largeſt cities in all Germany, well fortified, populous, and the reſidence of the king of Pruſſia. In it alſo are Francfort on the Oder, Spandaw, Potſdam, and Cuſtrin.

The dukedom of Pomerania is divided into the Swediſh and Brandenburg Pomerania. The principal places in Swediſh Pomerania are Stralſund, the capital, Gripſwald, Guſtrow, Wolgaſt, and the iſland of Rugen, the chief town of which is Bergen. In Brandenburg Pomerania is Stetin, the capital; alſo Anclam, Stargart, Colberg, and the iſland of Uſedom, which has a town of the ſame name.

Beſides theſe there are many ſmaller territories, as Voigtland and Mareiberg, ſubject to Saxony; Hall, belonging to Pruſſia; eight dukedoms, ſubject to different branches of the houſe of Saxe, viz. Meiningen,

Zeitz, Altenburg, Weimer, Gotha, Eiſnach, Saalfield, and Naumburg; the counties of Schwartſburg, Belchingen, Mansfield, Stolberg, and Hohenſtein, ſubject to their reſpective counts. The chief towns are of the ſame names as the diviſions, except Voigtland and Hohenſtein, whoſe capitals are Plowen and Northauſen.

### 4. *Circle of the Lower Rhine.*

This circle is divided into four electorates; the palatinate of the Rhine, Mentz, Triers or Treves, and Cologn.

The Palatinate is one of the moſt fruitful countries for corn, wine, and paſture in all Germany. Heidelburg, noted for a great tun which contains 800 hogſheads, is the capital: the other principal towns are Manheim, the reſidence of the elector; Phillipſburg, Frankendal, and Veldentz.

The electorate of Mentz is divided into 26 territories. Its ſovereign is firſt of the electors, and always preſident of the dyets of the empire. The chief towns are Mentz, the capital, and Aſchaffenburg. The art of printing is ſaid to have been found out at Mentz, by John Fauſtus, a native of that place, in 1440.

The electorate of Triers is divided into 37 ſmall territories: Triers, the capital, is the oldeſt city in all Germany.

The electorate of Cologn is one of the moſt fruitful and conſiderable countries in Germany. The capital is Cologn, a large, populous, and imperial city: but the elector generally reſides at Bonn.

Beſides the above-mentioned four electorates, this circle contains the biſhopric of Worms, a ſovereign ſtate and imperial city; duchy of Simmeren, ſubject to a duke; county of Meurs, belonging to Pruſſia; and Rhinegraveſtein, Spanheim, and Leymingen, to counts. Each of the above diviſions has a capital of the ſame name, except Spanheim, of which Creutznatch is the principal town.

5. *Circle*

5. *Circle of the Upper Rhine.*

This circle is divided into ſix territories, ſubject to their reſpective landgraves of the houſe of Heſſe, viz. Caſſel, Marpurg, Darmſtadt, Homburg, Rhinefield, and Wanfried. Eleven counties belonging to counts of the houſe of Naſſau, viz. Dillenburg, Dietz, Hadamar, Kerburg, Siegen, Idſtein, Weilburg, Wiſbaden, Bielſteid, Otweiler, and Uſingen. Catzenelbogen, Hanau, and Hirchfield, ſubject to Heſſe Caſſel. Territory of Frankfort on the Maine, and biſhopric of Spire, both ſovereign ſtates and imperial cities. Deuxponts, ſubject to a duke. Counties of Erpach, Waldec, Solms, Eyſenburg, Soyn, Wied, Witgenſtein, Hatzfield, Weſterburg, ſubject to counts; and Fuld, ſubject to an abbot. Each of the above-mentioned diviſions has a capital of its own name.

6. *Circle of Franconia.*

This circle lies in the center of the Roman empire, and is a populous and fruitful country. It is divided into the territories of the Teutonic order, wherein is Mergentheim, the capital, and reſidence of the grand maſter; the biſhoprics of Bemberg, Wurtſburg, and Aichſtat; the marquiſates of Cullenback, Bareith, and Anſpach, ſubject to margraves; the principality of Henneburg; the duchies of Coberg and Hilburghauſen; burgravate of Nuremburg, a ſovereign ſtate and imperial city; counties of Reineck, Papenheim, Wertheim, Caſſel, Schwartzenburg, and Holach. Each diviſion has a capital of the ſame name.

7. *Circle of Swabia.*

The chief towns in the circle of Swabia are Stutgard, near the river Neckar; Baden, near the Rhine; Augſburgh, near the Danube; Ulm, on the Danube; and Conſtance, on the lake of Conſtance.

8. *Circle of Bavaria.*

The chief towns in the circle of Bavaria are Munich, the capital, Landſhut, Ingoldſtat, Donawert, Ratiſbon (a free imperial city, and the place where

the general diets of the empire meet) Amberg, Neuberg, and Saltſburg.

### 9. *Circle of Auſtria.*

The dominions belonging to the circles of Auſtria are the arch-duchy of Auſtria; the duchies of Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Cilley, and Goritia; the county of Tyrol; and the biſhoprics of Brixen and Trent, famous for the council held here, which began in 1545 and ended in 1563. The circle of Auſtria belongs to the queen of Hungary, to whom it fell by virtue of the pragmatic ſanction.

The principal cities are Vienna, the capital, and reſidence of the emperor, Gratz, Cilley, Glagenfurt, Lavemund, Laubach, Zerknitz, Trieſte, Goritz, Inſpruck, Brixen, and Trent.

The government of Germany is very peculiar. The ſovereign princes of it, amounting to about 300, are arbitrary with regard to the government of their own dominions; but moſt of them are homagers to the emperor, as ſupreme head of the empire. The ſupreme power is in the *Diet*, which is compoſed of the emperor, and of the three colleges of the empire, namely, the electoral college, the college of princes, and the college of imperial towns.

Germany is ſuppoſed to contain 20,000,000 inhabitants, and the military force is computed at 450,000 men.

Germany is generally a level country, and has no mountains of any conſequence, except the Alps, which divide it from Italy.

The principal rivers are, the Danube, which flows from weſt to eaſt, and falls into the Euxine ſea; the Rhine, which flows on the weſt; the Maine, which is in the middle, and flows towards the weſt, where it falls into the Rhine; the Weſer, which flows by the Netherlands towards the north into the North Sea; the Elbe, which flows into the ſame ſea; the Oder, which falls into the Baltic; the Moſelle; and the Saar.

The principal lakes are thoſe of Conſtance, Bregentz, Bavaria, and the Zecknitzer-ſee.

The

The foreſts are yet very numerous, owing to the ſtrong paſſion which the natives have for hunting.

The air of this country differs conſiderably, according to the ſituation of the various parts. It is generally very cold towards the north, but in the ſouthern provinces it is nearly of the ſame temperature with thoſe places in France which lie under the ſame parallels. In the ſouthern circles, and in the middle part of the continent, there is hardly any country in the world that excels them for plenty of fruits, corn, and wine; but towards the north the ſoil is not near ſo fertile. On the whole, there is no great difference between this country and Great Britain.

The German manufactures of ſteel, iron, braſs, &c. which they ſell extremely cheap, are ſaid to excel all others in Europe. They are famous for clockwork, guns, and locks of all kinds. They export large quantities of Moſelle and Rheniſh wines, corn, cheeſe, linen, toys, turnery ware, timber, cannon, tin plates, copper, &c.

Germany contains mines of ſilver, copper, tin, iron, ſalt, and coals; quarries of marble, &c.; and in ſome parts are found carbuncles, amethyſts, jaſper, ſaphires, agate, pearls, turquois ſtones, and fine rubies.

The woods abound with wild beaſts, as gluttons, boars, bears, ſeveral kinds of deer, hares, foxes, wolves, &c. with great variety of wild fowl.

This country contains more mineral waters than all Europe beſides; the principal are thoſe of Spa, Pyrmont, Aix la Chapelle, Embs, Schwalback, Wildungen, Brakel, Carſbad, and Baden, all which are of great efficacy in the cure of many diſeaſes. The mineral ſprings of Brakel are ſaid to intoxicate as ſoon as wine.

The religion of this country is various; ſome ſtates are Catholics; others follow the tenets of Luther, or Calvin; and others are overrun with ſectaries. There are ſix archbiſhoprics, viz. Mentz, Triers, Cologn, Magdeburg, Saltzburg, and Bremen, which have among them 37 ſuffragans.

Germany has produced great numbers of learned men.

It has 36 univerſities, and many academies of arts and ſciences.

The Germans are a very grave and honeſt people, and extremely fair in their dealings. In either arts or war they are equally excellent, have a great genius for mechanical learning, and famous for ſome ſingular inventions, particularly that of the fatal inſtrument the gun.

The emperor, though an abſolute ſovereign in moſt of his hereditary dominions, is a limited monarch in regard to the empire, which was formerly hereditary, but ſince the year 880 has been elective. The emperor claims three ſorts of dominion, viz. that of Auſtria as hereditary, Bohemia as his right, and Hungary by election. In his life-time he cauſes his ſon or brother, or, failing of theſe, one of his neareſt kinſmen, to be crowned king of Hungary, afterwards king of Bohemia, and then, if the electors are willing, he is choſen king of the Romans, whereby he is ſucceſſor preſumptive to the Empire. The electors are eight in number, viz. the archbiſhops of Mentz, Triers, and Cologn; the king of Bohemia; the duke of Saxony; the king of Pruſſia, as elector of Brandenburg, the prince Palatine of the Rhine; and the king of Great Britain, as elector of Hanover.

The curioſities of this country, both natural and artificial, are too numerous to mention; among the former is a cave (in Hartz foreſt near Blankenburg, in the dominions of the duke of Brunſwic Wolfenbuttle) of ſuch extent, that the end has never been diſcovered, though ſome perſons are ſaid to have advanced 20 miles into it.

Beſides the territories of the houſe of Auſtria, already deſcribed in the account of the Netherlands and Germany, that houſe poſſeſſes others very extenſive, containing great part of Bohemia, Hungary, Tranſilvania, Sclavonia, and Croatia.

BOHEMIA.

# BOHEMIA.

BOHEMIA is ſituated between 48 and 52 degrees north latitude, and 12 and 19 degrees eaſt longitude: being 300 miles long, and 250 broad.

This country is divided into three parts, viz. 1. Bohemia Proper, moſtly ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria; 2. Sileſia, moſtly ſubject to the king of Pruſſia; and, 3. Moravia, entirely ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

The city of Prague, the capital of Bohemia, is one of the largeſt cities in Europe; it is 12 miles in circumference, and contains above 100 churches, as many palaces, and an univerſity. The Moldaw flows through the middle of the city, over which is a ſtately ſtone bridge. The Jews, who are reckoned 13,000 in number, have in their quarter nine ſynagogues. In Bohemia are likewiſe Koningſgrats, a large and well-fortified city; Egra, where are mineral waters of great virtue; and Glatz, a ſtrong fortification. This laſt belongs to the king of Pruſſia.

In Sileſia is Breſlaw, the capital, a large and well-built city. Schweidnitz, next to Breſlaw, is the fineſt city in Sileſia: the magiſtrates are Roman catholics, but moſt of the inhabitants are Proteſtants. Glogaw is a ſmall city, and a royal fortification, on the frontiers of Poland. The other places of note in Sileſia are Croſſen, Jagendorf, Tropaw, and Taſchen; the two laſt of which belong to Auſtria.

Olmutz, Brin, and Igla, are the three moſt remarkable places in Moravia.

The principal rivers in Bohemia are the Elbe, the Oder, and the Moldaw.

The air of this country is generally eſteemed unhealthful, the woods and mountains which ſurround it not leaving a free paſſage for the air.

The ſoil and produce are ſimilar to thoſe of Germany.

The rivers are ſtored with fiſh, the woods with fowl, deer, and wild boars, and the paſture-grounds are covered with tame cattle. In the mines are found ſilver, iron, copper, and lead. Their principal ma-

nufacture is linen, of which they export great quantities by the Elbe.

The eſtabliſhed religion is Catholic. The eccleſiaſtical government conſiſts of an archbiſhop of Prague and three ſuffragans, Koningſgratz, Breſlaw, and Olmutz.

The kingdom of Bohemia, formerly elective, is at this time an abſolute, hereditary monarchy, of which the empreſs-queen is now the ſovereign.

The manners of theſe people differ very little from thoſe of their neighbours, the Germans, excepting that their gentry are more inclined to arms than arts: as to the boors or peaſants, they are no better than ſlaves to their reſpective lords, and very much given to pilfering and ſuperſtition.

## HUNGARY.

HUNGARY is ſituated between 17 and 23 degrees eaſt longitude, and 45 and 49 degrees north latitude; being about 300 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 200 from north to ſouth.

The principal places in Hungary are Preſburg, the capital; Tokay, noted for the excellent wine ſo called, which is produced in the neighbourhood; and Buda.

The principal mountains are the Carpathian, which divide Hungary from Poland on the north.

The principal rivers are the Danube, the Drave, the Teyſſe, and the Temes.

The air of the ſouthern parts of this country is unwholeſome, on account of the many lakes and marſhes with which it abounds; but towards the north it is mountainous and healthful. The ſoil is fertile in corn and fruits, affording alſo excellent paſturage; and ſeveral of its mountains produce gold, ſilver, copper, iron, quickſilver, &c. The product of the ſoil are the chief commodities with which the inhabitants deal with their neighbours, it being an inland country, and thereby deprived of the benefit of foreign trade; though they are ſaid to export ſome braſs and iron, wrought and unwrought.

The Hungarians are more given to war than arts, and are generally looked upon as good ſoldiers, being men

men of a ſtrong and well-proportioned body, valiant and daring in their undertakings, but reputed cruel and inſulting when conquerors.

The military force of this country conſiſts of 50,000 men.

This kingdom being almoſt wholly recovered from the Turks, by the ſucceſsful progreſs of the imperial arms, belongs to the empreſs-queen, whom the natives ſtile King Tereſa.

The aſſembly of the ſtates, conſiſting of the clergy, barons, noblemen, and free citizens, uſually meet once every three years; and have power to elect a palatine, who, by the conſtitution of the realm, ought to be a native of Hungary; and to him belongs the management of all military concerns, as alſo the adminiſtration of juſtice in affairs both civil and criminal.

The eſtabliſhed religion of this country is the Roman catholic, though the greater part of the inhabitants are Lutherans, Calviniſts, and Greeks.

The principal curioſities of this country are the ruins of a Roman bridge (20 Hungarian miles from Belgrade) ſtill remaining, that exceeds any thing of the kind; and the bridge of Eſſeck, or rather a continuation of bridges, which extend five miles in length over the Danube and the Drave.

## TRANSYLVANIA, SCLAVONIA, and CROATIA.

THE extent and boundaries of theſe countries are not preciſely known; the greateſt part of them belong to Auſtria, and ſome diſtricts are ſubject to the Turks.

The Auſtrians poſſeſs ſome territories in Dalmatia, Boſnia, and Morlachia, but they are ſo intermixed with the territories of the Turks and Venetians, that it is impoſſible to ſeparate them.

## PRUSSIA.

THE kingdom of Pruſſia is ſituated between 53 and 55 degrees of north latitude, and 18 and 22 degrees of eaſt longitude; being 160 miles long and 110 broad.

The capital city is Koningſberg (near the gulf of Dantzick) where there is an univerſity, and a good harbour and citadel called Fredericſburg.

The face of the country and its productions are ſimilar to thoſe of Germany.

The military force of his Pruſſian majeſty's dominions conſiſts in time of peace of above 150,000 men. The eſtabliſhed religions are thoſe of the Lutherans and Calviniſts, but all others are tolerated.

## POLAND.

POLAND is ſituated between 16 and 34 degrees eaſt longitude, and 46 and 57 degrees north latitude; being 700 miles in length, and 680 in breadth.

The principal towns in Poland are Cracow; Warſaw, the capital of the kingdom; and Grodno. Dantzic, Thorn, and Elbing, which were free cities under the protection of Poland, have been lately ſeized by the king of Pruſſia.

The duchy of Courland, though accounted a part of Poland, depends entirely upon Ruſſia. The capital is Mittaw.

Poland is in general a level country, and the only mountains worthy of note are the Carpathian, which ſeparate it from Hungary.

The principal rivers are the Viſtula, the Nieſter, the Dnieper, the Bog, and the Dwina: the lakes are Gopto and Biral.

The air of this country is healthy, moderately temperate, and not ſo unſettled as might be expected from its northerly ſituation. The north-weſt provinces are very fertile, affording grain and fruits, not only enough for the inhabitants, but alſo to ſupply the wants of their neighbours. In the middle part of this kingdom are mines of ſilver, copper, iron, ſalt, and coals; and foreſts, which furniſh great quantities of timber, and abound with buffaloes, and other wild animals, in common with the neighbouring countries.

Theſe people never trouble themſelves with traffic, but

but leave it to the city of Dantzic, and other port towns on the Viſtula and Baltic. Thoſe who live by traffic, are neither ſubject to the commonwealth nor gentry. Dantzic is a republic, governed by its own magiſtrates, and was under the protection of Poland; the common people, in this and other trading towns, are not ſuch great ſtrangers to freedom, as are the vaſſals of the gentry.

The Polanders are handſome, tall, well-proportioned men, of good and durable complexions, and of ſuch ſtrong and vigorous conſtitutions, that many of them prove the beſt of ſoldiers, being able to endure all the fatigues of a military life. They are generally reckoned very affable and courteous to ſtrangers; extremely jealous of their liberties and privileges; but moſt tyrannical to the meaneſt ſort of their people, treating the peaſants no better than mere ſlaves, and over whom they have the power of life and death. One remarkable quality of this people, is their ſingular care in inſtructing their youth in the Latin tongue, which people of moſt ranks uſually ſpeak very fluently, and even many of the fair ſex are proficients therein.

The principal curioſities of Poland are the wild people that are ſometimes found in the woods, whither it is ſuppoſed their parents carried them in their infancy, to avoid the Tartars, who often make incurſions into Poland, and carry off whole villages into ſlavery: theſe children are found among the bears, by whom they are nouriſhed. Thoſe that have been taken go upon all-fours, though they ſometimes ſtand upright. They have not the uſe of ſpeech at firſt; but have been taught to ſpeak, by being brought into towns, and uſed kindly: they retain no memory of their former ſavage lives, when they come to be humanized and made converſible.

The military force of this country conſiſts of 50,000 men, and a numerous militia called the ploſpolite.

The doctrine of the church of Rome is the prevailing profeſſion here, though all religions have been tolerated; here are two archbiſhops, 15 biſhops, and three univerſities, viz. Cracow, Poſnan, and Wilna.

The conſtitution of Poland not only reſembles a republic,

republic, but is really ſo, and ſtiled ſuch by the Poles themſelves in their acts of ſtate; for the legiſlative power is lodged in the ſtates, and the executive power in the ſenate, of which the king is only preſident when he is preſent, and they can meet and conſult without him. The king is elected by the clergy and gentry on horſeback, in the plains of Warſaw; and, if the minority ſhould be ſo hardy to inſiſt on their diſſent, the majority would fall upon them, and cut them in pieces: they all, therefore, appear unanimous, and pretend to adhere to the ſtrongeſt ſide, whatever their inclinations may be.

## FRANCE.

FRANCE (ſituated between 5 degrees weſt and 8 eaſt longitude, and 42 and 51 degrees north latitude) is bounded by the Engliſh channel and the Netherlands on the north; by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, on the eaſt; by the Mediterranean and the Pyrenean mountains, ſouth; and by the bay of Biſcay, weſt: being 600 miles long, and 500 broad.

France may be divided into 17 parts: 6 *northern*, Picardy, Normandy, Iſle of France, Champagne, Lorrain, and Alſace; 5 *middle*, Bretagne, Orleannois, Burgundy, Franché Compté, and Lyonnois; 6 *ſouthern*, Guienne, Languedoc, Dauphiné, Gaſcony, Rouſillon, and Provence. To theſe may be added part of the Netherlands, which have been treated of already. The principal towns in France are, Calais, Amiens, Rouen, Paris, the capital of the kingdom, on the Seine, Orleans on the Loire, Lyons on the Rhone, Thouloufe, Montpelier, and Avignon. This laſt is ſubject to the Pope. The chief port towns are, in the *north*, Dieppe, Havre de Grace, Cherburg, and St. Malo, all in the Channel; *weſt*, Breſt, L'Orient, Nants, Rochelle, Rochfort, Bourdeaux, and Bayonne; *ſouth*, Marſeilles, and Toulon.

The chief palaces in France are, Verſailles, St. Germains, Marli, and Fontainbleau, in the iſle of France; the Louvre, Luxemburg, and Les Tuilleries, in Paris.

The

The principal mountains are the *Pyrenees*, which divide France from Spain; the *Alps*, which ſeparate it from Italy; and *Jura*, which divides Franche Compté from Switzerland.

The principal rivers in France are, 1. the *Seine*, which riſes in Burgundy, and running N. W. by Paris and Rouen, falls into the Engliſh Channel, at Havre de Grace; 2. The *Loire*, which running N. and afterwards N. W. by Orleans, falls into the Bay of Biſcay below Nantz, its courſe being about 500 miles; 3. The *Garonne*, which riſes in the Pyrenees, and running N. W. falls into the Bay of Biſcay; 4. The *Rhone*, which riſes in Switzerland, runs S. W. to Lyons, and then running on due S. falls into the Mediterranean.

The mineral waters of Bareges, which lie near the borders of Spain, under the Pyrenees, are much eſteemed for the recovery of health.

The air in the interior parts is mild and ſalubrious, but in the northern provinces the winters are colder than in England.

The ſoil is excellent, and produces plenty of corn, many excellent ſorts of wine, and oil.

The manufactures of France conſiſt of toys, hats, paper, thread, lawns, lace, cambrics, woollen and ſilk manufactures, tapeſtry, velvets, &c. This country produces alabaſter, black marble, jaſper, iron, copper, tin, lead, chalk, oker, and turquois ſtones.

The military force of this kingdom conſiſts, in time of peace, of 200,000 men, and a navy nearly equal to that of Great Britain.

The French in general are but of a low ſtature, but nimble and active. They are a gay, ſprightly people; bear misfortunes patiently, and uſually preſerve their temper in the loweſt circumſtances.

The natives of France are all in general of the Roman Catholic perſuaſion, for ſuch as were Proteſtants were obliged either to turn Papiſts or quit that country; on which account ſeveral thouſand families ſettled in England, Holland, and other Proteſtant countries, carrying with them ſeveral valuable manufactures.

There

There are 17 archbiſhoprics in France, 113 biſhoprics, 26 univerſities, and 8 academies of arts, ſciences, and belles lettres. It is likewiſe computed that there are about 750 great convents of monks, and 300 of nuns, beſides a great number of leſſer convents; that there are in all upwards of 200,000 monks and nuns in the kingdom; and that the revenues of the clergy and religious houſes amount to ſix millions ſterling per ann.

The French were a free people till the reign of Lewis XIII. and almoſt every province had its parliament, without whoſe conſent no buſineſs of conſequence could be done; but cardinal Richlieu, by his political intrigues, gave the fatal blow to that privilege, and rendered Lewis XIII. abſolute over his ſubjects. No female is ever ſuffered, by their law, to aſcend the throne. The king's title is, *His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty*; and his eldeſt ſon is ſtyled *Dauphin*.

## SWITZERLAND.

SWITZERLAND (ſituated between 6 and 11 degrees eaſt longitude, and 45 and 48 degrees north latitude) is bounded by Germany on the north and eaſt; by Italy on the ſouth; and by France on the weſt: being 260 miles in length, and 100 in breadth.

Switzerland is divided into 13 cantons; four of them are Calviniſts, ſeven Roman catholics, and in two both religions are tolerated.

The firſt of the cantons is Zurich, the capital of which, ſituated on a lake of the ſame name, is the moſt populous and richeſt city in Switzerland, famous for its manufactures of crapes. But the largeſt and moſt powerful canton is Bern, which is able to raiſe 100,000 men. It is divided into two parts; the firſt of which, and the largeſt, is called the German country, becauſe the inhabitants of it ſpeak nothing but High-Dutch; and the other is called the Roman country, or the country of Vaud, in which the natives ſpeak no other language than the French.

There are ſeveral ſmall territories (called the Swiſs ſubjects) which indeed were admitted by the 13 cantons into their covenant, not as confederates

or

or allies, but as mere ſubjects: the firſt of which is the town of Baden, with its territory, which has its name from the hot-baths wherewith nature has ſtored it. It was formerly a wealthy, well-built, and fortified city; but, in the war of 1712, the inhabitants having declared for the Roman catholics againſt the Proteſtants, the cantons of Zurich and Bern demoliſhed its fortifications, and ſeized upon its government: it is famous, however, on account of its being the place of the general meeting of the cantons and their allies, and for the treaty of peace concluded there in 1714, between the German empire and France.

There are other territories and governments, called the Swiſs allies, who have made each a ſeparate alliance with the cantons, and at different times. Theſe are the republics of Griſons, Vallais, and Geneva, which laſt is the moſt conſiderable. The capital, Geneva, is a large, fine, rich, and populous city, ſituate on the lake of that name, which is near 60 miles long, and about 12 broad: it is now a ſtrong fortified place, and has a very famous academy. This republic declared themſelves Proteſtants in 1535, and in 1546 were admitted to the Swiſs alliance.

Switzerland abounds with high mountains, ſome of them are covered with ice and ſnow all the year round: others are covered with trees and paſture, where the peaſants drive their cattle to feed, as it were, above the clouds. Some mountains are very incommodious to the inhabitants; many of them look with a terrible aſpect, as if they were every moment ready to fall; upon others, the thick woods harbour bears and wolves, who do a great deal of miſchief among the cattle. In the Alps, the difference of ſeaſons in one and the ſame climate is very remarkable; for travellers may, in one day, meet with winter on the tops of the mountains; the ſpring on the lower part of them, with pleaſant green paſtures; and haytime and harveſt in the vallies.

The principal lakes are thoſe of Geneva and Conſtance.

Switzerland has very little trade; the manufactures are linen, lace, ſtockings, gloves, ſilks, velvets, and woollens,

woollens, which, together with the fruits of the earth, are chiefly conſumed at home.

Here are five univerſities, viz. Bern, Baſil, Lauſanne, Zurich, and Geneva.

The Swiſs are a plain but honeſt people, true and faithful to their word; courageous, ſtrong, and excellent ſoldiers. As to their government, they have neither prince nor ſtadtholder to preſide in their councils of ſtate: each canton, and ally of the canton, is governed by its own magiſtrates: in ſome, the government is in the hands of but a few; and in others it is in the hands of the people. In matters of great importance, not only the cantons, but alſo the Swiſs allies, are convened together. In time of need they can raiſe 200,000 men in a few hours; for every Swiſs is a ſoldier for his country, and is enliſted as ſuch when ſixteen years of age. When a ſignal of danger is given by a fire on the neighbouring hills, he muſt go immediately to his place of rendezvous, and carry with him four pounds of lead, two pounds of powder, and proviſion for eight days.

They were formerly ſubject to the Germans, but being treated very rigorouſly they revolted, about the year 1300, and by their courage and intrepidity eſtabliſhed their independence, in ſpite of the united powers of France and Germany.

## PORTUGAL.

PORTUGAL (ſituated between 37 and 42 degrees north latitude, and 7 and 10 degrees weſt longitude) is bounded on the ſouth and weſt by the Atlantic ocean, and on the north and eaſt by Spain; being about 300 miles in length, and 100 in breadth.

This kingdom is divided into ſix provinces: 2 *north*, Entre Minho e Douro * and Tra los Montes †; 2 *middle*, Beira and Eſtremadura; 2 *ſouth*, Alentejo ‡ and Algarve.

* i. e. Between the rivers Minho and Douro.

† i. e. On the other ſide of the hills, which divide this province from Entre Minho e Douro.

‡ i. e. On the other ſide of the Tajo. This province is alſo called Entre Tajo e Guadiana, i. e. between the rivers Tajo and Guadiana.

The

The principal towns are Braga; Oporto (near the mouth of the river Douro) from whence Port wines are exported; Miranda; Coimbra; Liſbon, the capital, on the Tajo; Evora; Lagos; and Tavira.

The principal mountains are thoſe which ſeparate Algarve from Alentejo, thoſe in Tra los Montes, and the rock of Liſbon.

The rivers in Portugal will be treated of under Spain.

Portugal, being a hot country, wants neither wine nor oil; but, on account of its many hills and mountains, corn is ſcarce, with which it is ſupplied from other countries.

The foreign trade of Portugal is very conſiderable, eſpecially with England, with whom they exchange their wines, ſalt, and fruit, for the Britiſh woollen manufactures, which they ſend to their colonies in Aſia, Africa, and America. Their plantations in Brazil, in South America, are immenſely rich, yielding gold, ſilver, diamonds, ſugar, tobacco, copper, indigo, dying woods, gums, and drugs. Their plantations on the eaſt and weſt coaſt of Africa are very extenſive, from whence they bring gold, ivory, and ſlaves. They carry on a conſiderable trade with the Eaſt-Indies, being ſtill poſſeſſed of Goa, their capital, and ſeveral other places there.

Ever ſince the revolution in 1640, Portugal has continued an independent kingdom from Spain, ſubject only to their own kings, whoſe government is monarchical, and the crown hereditary. The king has the title of *His moſt Faithful Majeſty*, and the eldeſt ſon is ſtyled *Prince of Brazil*. The military force conſiſts of 20,000 men and 25 veſſels of war.

This country contains two archbiſhoprics, and three univerſities.

The only religion openly profeſſed here is that of the Roman catholics; and though there are a great number of Jews, they muſt be very reſerved; for, upon the leaſt ſuſpicion, they are delivered into the hands of the inquiſition. The caſe is the ſame with reſpect to the Proteſtants who reſide there.

The Portugueſe were once a valiant people, and noted,

noted, not only for their ſkill in navigation, but for their diſcoveries. At preſent, Portugal is but little better than a kingdom of prieſts, monks, and nuns, who entirely devour the ſubſtance of the country, without being in a condition of affording the ſtate the leaſt ſervice in its moſt preſſing exigencies. Thoſe people, of whom excellent troops were once formed, obſerving the poverty, nakedneſs, and bad pay of the army, now prefer to that ſtate, idleneſs and the eaſe of a religious life, and are, for the moſt part, turned prieſts, monks, or friars. The younger ſons of the nobility, who uſed to make officers of honour and courage, now aſpire to nothing more than a valuable benefice in the church, and he who might at this time have perhaps been vice-roy of the Indies, or general in chief of the armies, is nothing more than an inquiſitor-general.

In ſo total a decay, Portugal is unable to defend her territories againſt a ſingle province of Spain, unleſs ſuccoured by the fleets and armies of the Engliſh, without whoſe aſſiſtance ſhe had long ſince been a province of Spain.

## SPAIN.

SPAIN (ſituated between 10 degrees weſt and 3 eaſt longitude, and 36 and 44 degrees north latitude) is bounded weſt by Portugal and the Atlantic ocean; by the Mediterranean on the eaſt; by the bay of Biſcay and the Pyrenean mountains on the north; and by the ſtraits of Gibraltar on the ſouth. Its length is reckoned about 700 miles, and its breadth 500.

Spain is divided into 13 parts: 6 *north*, Gallicia, Aſturia, Biſcay, Navarre, Arragon, and Catalonia; 4 *middle*, Leon, Eſtremadura, Caſtile, and Valencia; 3 *ſouth*, Andaluſia, Granada, and Murcia.

The chief towns in Spain are, 1. Barcelona; 2. Salamanca; 3. Eſcurial, famous for a palace, which is ſaid to be the largeſt and moſt magnificent in Europe; 4. Madrid, the capital, which ſtands about the middle of the kingdom, ſurrounded with high mountains; 5. Toledo,

5. Toledo, on the river Tajo; 6. Seville; 7. Cadiz, near the ſtrait of Gibraltar; remarkable for its good harbour, which is frequented by ſhips from all parts; 8. Gibraltar, ſituated upon a rock in the S. W. of Spain. It is reckoned one of the ſtrongeſt caſtles in the world, and was thought to be impregnable till the year 1704, when it was taken by the Engliſh, and it has been in their poſſeſſion ever ſince.

On the eaſt of Spain are the iſlands of Yvica and Majorca, belonging to Spain; and Minorca, which has belonged to England ever ſince the year 1708. The capital of Minorca is Citadella, though Port Mahon is a town of greater conſequence, having a very commodious harbour.

The principal mountains in Spain are the Pyrenees, which extend near 200 miles in length, from the Bay of Biſcay to the Mediterranean; the Cantabrian, and the hill of Gibraltar, which extend from the Pyrenees to the Atlantic ocean, S. of Cape Finiſterre.

The moſt remarkable rivers are, 1. Minho, which runs S. W. through Gallicia; 2. Douro, running W. through Portugal; 3. Tajo (or Tagus) which likewiſe runs W. through Portugal; 4. Guadiana; 5. Guadalquiver, which runs through Seville. All theſe rivers fall into the Atlantic ocean. 6. Ebro, which runs S. E. and falls into the Mediterranean, near Tortoſa.

Though there are large tracts of uncultivated land, eſpecially towards the ſouth, yet their vallies in general are very fruitful, and their mountains are covered with trees and herbage to the very top. They abound in variety of rich wines, oils, and fruits. Beſides ſilk, fine wool, flax, and cotton, which Spain produces in abundance, there are mines of quickſilver, iron, copper, lead, and alom, with great variety of precious ſtones and minerals.

Their manufactures are few, as they are principally ſupplied by the Engliſh, Dutch, and French. The ſteel of Toledo and Bilboa is eſteemed the beſt in Europe.

Here are all the animals, both wild and tame, which

which are found in the neighbouring countries, with great plenty of wild bulls, which are very fierce, and the baiting of them, called bull-feaſts, furniſhes the moſt magnificent ſpectacle in Spain.

The land forces of this kingdom conſiſt of 70,000 men; the veſſels of war are above 60.

Spain is governed by an abſolute hereditary monarch, who has ſeveral councils, viz. the council of ſtate, the council of war, the council of Caſtile, of Arragon, of the Indies, of the orders of the chamber, of the finances, of the croiſades, and of the inquiſition. The king is ſtyled *His Catholick Majeſty*; and the eldeſt ſon has the title of *Prince of Aſturias*.

The inquiſition has nine tribunals, in different parts of the kingdom, and a ſovereign court at Madrid, the preſident whereof is called the inquiſitor-general. They judge, without appeal, of four crimes, hereſy, witchcraft, ſodomy, and polygamy; and the ſentence is called *auto de fée*, or the act of grace. If any perſon is ſuſpected of hereſy, informers are ſent to him, who ſay no more than *In the name of the holy inquiſition we arreſt you*. That moment the unhappy wretch is forſaken by father, mother, wife, children, and other kindred. Hereupon his hair is cut off, and then he muſt give a liſt of all his effects, which are preſently ſold. He knows not his accuſers, nor of what he is accuſed; and he muſt wait three months, or longer, before he is examined. If by that time he does not confeſs himſelf guilty of one of the aforeſaid crimes, he is carried back to priſon, and inhumanly tortured. Some out of terror confeſs what they never were guilty of, when, by the act of faith, they are condemned to the flames.

None but the Roman catholic religion is tolerated in Spain; and people that are of any other perſuaſion muſt be very cautious, and keep their ſentiments within their own breaſts, if they would eſcape the ſeverity of the inquiſition. Here are 8 archbiſhoprics, 46 biſhoprics, and 24 univerſities.

The Spaniards are men of wit, and of an elevated genius, but very little improved by ſtudy or converſation: they are admired for their ſecrecy, conſtancy, and

and patience in adverſity: they are ſlow in determining, true to their word, great enemies to lying, and extremely temperate in eating and drinking. On the other hand, they are remarkably indolent, entirely neglecting manufactures and huſbandry. The French do moſt of their buſineſs, who uſually return with conſiderable fortunes to their own country.

## ITALY.

ITALY (ſituated between 38 and 47 degrees north latitude, and 6 and 19 degrees eaſt longitude) is a peninſula, bounded on the north and northweſt by the Alps; on the eaſt, by the gulf of Venice; on the ſouth and weſt by the Mediterranean ſea: it is about 600 miles in length, and 400 in breadth: its form is nearly that of a boot, and it is divided among many ſovereigns.

It has, properly ſpeaking, no capital; but, if any place claims that title, it muſt undoubtedly be Rome.

Italy may be divided into 13 parts: 10 *north*, Savoy, Piedmont, Montſerrat, Genoa, Milan, Venice, Mantua, Parma, Modena, and Lucca; 2 *middle*, Tuſcany, and the Pope's territories; 1 *ſouth*, namely, Naples. To theſe are to be added the iſlands of Corſica, Sardinia, Sicily, and Malta. Savoy, Piedmont, Montſerrat, and the iſland of Sardinia, are ſubject to the king of Sardinia; Genoa, Venice, and Lucca, are republics; Milan and Mantua are ſubject to the emperor of Germany; Parma, Modena, and Tuſcany, to their reſpective princes; Naples and the iſland of Sicily to the king of Naples, who is ſtyled King of the Two Sicilies, i. e. of Naples and Sicily.

The duke of Savoy (who is uſually ſtyled King of Sardinia) is a powerful and abſolute prince. Turin (in Piedmont) the capital of his dominions, is one of the fineſt cities in Europe. Sardinia is an iſland in the Mediterranean ſea, which produces plenty of corn and wine. Its capital is Cagliari.

Corſica is an iſland about 12 miles N. of Sardinia, ſubject to the French. Its capital is Baſtia.

Genoa is a republic, the capital of which is Ge-

noa. The government is ariſtocratical, i. e. veſted in the nobility.

Venice is one of the moſt celebrated republics in the world. The capital is Venice, a large, rich, and beautiful city, built on ſeventy-two iſlands, in the Adriatic ſea, or gulf of Venice. It has 500 bridges, among which the Rialto is the moſt grand, being built of fine marble, with only one arch, which is very wide, and of a great height. There are 53 ſquares, among which that of St. Mark is the fineſt; 150 magnificent palaces, 115 noble towers, 64 marble ſtatues, 23 monuments or pillars of braſs, 70 churches, 39 friaries, 28 nunneries, and 17 rich hoſpitals. Out of the arſenal 100,000 infantry, and 25,000 cavalry, may be immediately armed.

Lucca is a ſmall republic in a moſt delightful country, which has been improved into a beautiful garden. The capital is Lucca.

Milan is a dukedom, the capital of which is Milan, a beautiful and rich city, having a very ſtrong citadel. Mantua is alſo a dukedom. The capital, Mantua, has a very ſtrong fortreſs.

Parma, the capital of the duchy of Parma, is a rich and populous city.

Modena is a dukedom, the capital of which is Modena.

The chief places in the dukedom of Tuſcany are, Florence, the capital, and reſidence of the grand duke; a large, magnificent, and beautiful city: and Leghorn, a well-fortified city and free port, frequented by merchants of all nations.

The principal cities in the pope's dominions are, Bologna, Ravenna, Rimini, Loretto, Rome (the capital) on the Tiber, and Tivoli.

The dominions of the king of the Two Sicilies conſiſt of Naples, and the iſle of Sicily. The kindom of Naples borders upon the eccleſiaſtical ſtate. The capital is Naples, one of the moſt beautiful cities in Europe, having a fine large harbour.

Sicily is the largeſt and moſt fruitful iſland in the Mediterranean: the chief towns are, Palermo, the capital, and Meſſina.

The

The iſland of Malta lies ſouthward of Sicily, and belongs properly to Africa. It is now ſubject to the knights of Malta, who chooſe a grand maſter for their head and governor, whoſe reſidence is at Valette, the capital. It is remarkable, that it harbours no venomous creatures.

The principal mountains in Italy are, the Alps on the north and north-weſt; the Apennines, which run the whole length of Italy, as far as the ſouthern extremity of the kingdom of Naples; Veſuvius, a famous volcano near the city of Naples; and Ætna a volcano in Sicily.

The principal rivers in Italy are, the Adige, which has its ſource in the Alps, and empties itſelf into the Adriatic ſea; the Po, which from the Alps takes its courſe through the upper part of Italy into the Adriatic ſea; the Arno, which flows through Tuſcany and Florence, and empties itſelf into the Mediterranean; the Tiber, which flows through Rome, and empties itſelf into the Mediterranean. The two laſt have their ſource in the Apennines.

Italy is very uneven, on account of the mountains, but has plenty of wine, fruit, and oil. It produces a great deal of ſilk, not only ſufficient for their own manufactories, but for the ſupply of other nations.

It is a beautiful country, and with ſome reaſon called the garden of Europe: it is the delight and admiration of travellers; its opulent and magnificent cities, ſtately palaces, churches, monaſteries, convents, treaſures, and rarities, are ſurpriſing, and furniſh the curious with more antiquities in ſculpture, medals, and other curioſities, than any other country beſides.

The animal productions of this country are ſimilar to thoſe of France and Germany.

The military force of the different ſtates of Italy, in time of peace, amount to about 100,000 men, and a few gallies which ſerve to curb the piratical ſtates of Barbary.

The religion of the Italians is the Roman catholic, though they are not ſo ſtrict as the Spaniards and Portugueſe. Here are 38 archbiſhops, (but the number of ſuffragans is not to be depended on, as the

pope creates or ſuppreſſes them according to his pleaſure) and 15 univerſities.

The air is generally very pure, mild, and healthful, except in the Campagnia di Roma, where, during the ſummer ſeaſon, it is ſo peſtilent, that few or no people remain in it at that time.

The natives of Italy (once the triumphant lords and conquerors of the world) are now leſs given to the art of war and military exploits, than moſt other nations of Europe: they are, however, witty and ſprightly, famous for vocal and inſtrumental muſic, and for painting and ſculpture; but extremely jealous and revengeful: to accompliſh their ends, they ſpare no expence or pains, and have often recourſe to treachery, to deſtroy thoſe whom they deem their enemies; from whence it is, that no country in Europe has more murders committed in it than Italy: to the commiſſion of which, two things very much contribute: the ſmallneſs of its ſtates, which makes it very eaſy to fly from one to another; and the conveniency of ſanctuaries, the hands of juſtice not being able to take hold of any murderer, who can get into a church, without going through ſo many formalities, as will give the murderer time enough to eſcape.

The curioſities of Italy, both natural and artificial, would fill a volume.

The ancient theatres and amphitheatres, pagan temples, triumphal arches, bridges, &c. &c. are the greateſt curioſities in Rome. The church of St. Peter's at Rome is the moſt beautiful building ever ſeen, is conſiderably larger, and better adorned with ſtatues and painting, than St. Paul's. The amphitheatre at Verona, which is ſtill almoſt entire, it is computed, would hold 24,000 ſpectators. The catacombs at Rome and Naples are long galleries, cut out of a rock, three ſtories of them one above another, about twenty feet broad, and fifteen feet high, and are ſaid to run ſeveral miles under groand: they are ſuppoſed to have been the burying-place of the ancients. At Puzzoli, near Naples, is a ſpacious highway dug through a mountain, half a mile in length, at the entrance whereof is Virgil's tomb. The *Via Appia*, the *Via Flaminia*,

*Flaminia*, and the *Via Emilia*, ſtone-cauſeways, which run half the length of Italy, are noble remains of the Roman grandeur.

## TURKEY.

TURKEY (in its moſt extenſive ſenſe, comprehends, 1. Turkey in Europe. 2. Turkey in Aſia. 3. Turkey in Africa.

### *Turkey in Europe.*

This country (ſituated between 17 and 40 degrees of eaſt longitude, and 36 and 39 degrees of north latitude) is bounded on the north by Poland and Ruſſia; on the ſouth, by the Archipelago; on the eaſt, by the Black ſea, and the ſea of Marmora; on the weſt, by the Venetian and Auſtrian territories: being about 1000 miles in length, and 900 in breadth. It comprehends,

1. Part of Tartary, north of the Black Sea. The chief towns are, Precop and Kaffa.

2. Provinces about the Danube, where it empties itſelf into the Black Sea. The chief towns are Adrianople and Conſtantinople.

Conſtantinople, the capital of Turkey in Europe, is ſituated between the Black Sea and the Archipelago. Being a very fine port, it is often called by way of eminence The Port, and alſo the Ottoman Port. It was built by the Roman emperor Conſtantine the Great, and taken by the Turks in 1453, who have kept poſſeſſion of it ever ſince. The public buildings, palaces, and moſques (i. e. temples) are very magnificent.

3. Ancient Greece (between the gulf of Venice and the Black Sea) containing 6 provinces: Albania, Macedonia, Epirus, Theſſaly, Achaia, and Morea. The chief towns are Salonichi, Lepanto, Athens, and Corinth.

4. Iſlands, 1. In the Archipelago, the chief of which is Negropont, producing corn, wine, fruits, and cattle, in great abundance. It is remarkable for the irregularity of the tides. The other iſlands are

pope creates or ſuppreſſes them according to his pleaſure) and 15 univerſities.

The air is generally very pure, mild, and healthful, except in the Campagnia di Roma, where, during the ſummer ſeaſon, it is ſo peſtilent, that few or no people remain in it at that time.

The natives of Italy (once the triumphant lords and conquerors of the world) are now leſs given to the art of war and military exploits, than moſt other nations of Europe: they are, however, witty and ſprightly, famous for vocal and inſtrumental muſic, and for painting and ſculpture; but extremely jealous and revengeful: to accompliſh their ends, they ſpare no expence or pains, and have often recourſe to treachery, to deſtroy thoſe whom they deem their enemies; from whence it is, that no country in Europe has more murders committed in it than Italy: to the commiſſion of which, two things very much contribute: the ſmallneſs of its ſtates, which makes it very eaſy to fly from one to another; and the conveniency of ſanctuaries, the hands of juſtice not being able to take hold of any murderer, who can get into a church, without going through ſo many formalities, as will give the murderer time enough to eſcape.

The curioſities of Italy, both natural and artificial, would fill a volume.

The ancient theatres and amphitheatres, pagan temples, triumphal arches, bridges, &c. &c. are the greateſt curioſities in Rome. The church of St. Peter's at Rome is the moſt beautiful building ever ſeen, is conſiderably larger, and better adorned with ſtatues and painting, than St. Paul's. The amphitheatre at Verona, which is ſtill almoſt entire, it is computed, would hold 24,000 ſpectators. The catacombs at Rome and Naples are long galleries, cut out of a rock, three ſtories of them one above another, about twenty feet broad, and fifteen feet high, and are ſaid to run ſeveral miles under groand: they are ſuppoſed to have been the burying-place of the ancients. At Puzzoli, near Naples, is a ſpacious highway dug through a mountain, half a mile in length, at the entrance whereof is Virgil's tomb. The *Via Appia*, the *Via Flaminia*,

*Flaminia*, and the *Via Emilia*, ſtone-cauſeways, which run half the length of Italy, are noble remains of the Roman grandeur.

## TURKEY.

TURKEY (in its moſt extenſive ſenſe, comprehends, 1. Turkey in Europe. 2. Turkey in Aſia. 3. Turkey in Africa.

### *Turkey in Europe.*

This country (ſituated between 17 and 40 degrees of eaſt longitude, and 36 and 39 degrees of north latitude) is bounded on the north by Poland and Ruſſia; on the ſouth, by the Archipelago; on the eaſt, by the Black ſea, and the ſea of Marmora; on the weſt, by the Venetian and Auſtrian territories: being about 1000 miles in length, and 900 in breadth. It comprehends,

1. Part of Tartary, north of the Black Sea. The chief towns are, Precop and Kaffa.

2. Provinces about the Danube, where it empties itſelf into the Black Sea. The chief towns are Adrianople and Conſtantinople.

Conſtantinople, the capital of Turkey in Europe, is ſituated between the Black Sea and the Archipelago. Being a very fine port, it is often called by way of eminence The Port, and alſo the Ottoman Port. It was built by the Roman emperor Conſtantine the Great, and taken by the Turks in 1453, who have kept poſſeſſion of it ever ſince. The public buildings, palaces, and moſques (i. e. temples) are very magnificent.

3. Ancient Greece (between the gulf of Venice and the Black Sea) containing 6 provinces: Albania, Macedonia, Epirus, Theſſaly, Achaia, and Morea. The chief towns are Salonichi, Lepanto, Athens, and Corinth.

4. Iſlands, 1. In the Archipelago, the chief of which is Negropont, producing corn, wine, fruits, and cattle, in great abundance. It is remarkable for the irregularity of the tides. The other iſlands are

Lemnos, Scio, Samos, Paros, famous for its white marble, Rhodes, Santorin, &c. 2. Candia (the ancient Crete) at the mouth of the Archipelago. Here is the famous mount Ida, and Lethe, the river of oblivion. 3. Cyprus, in the Levant (or eaſtern part of the Mediterranean). It lies at almoſt an equal diſtance from Europe and Africa. The vines that grow near the celebrated mount Olympus yield very excellent wine.

At the mouth of the harbour of the iſland of Rhodes, ſtood the coloſſus of braſs, eſteemed one of the wonders of the world, one foot being placed on one ſide of the harbour, and the other foot on the other ſide, ſo that ſhips paſſed between its legs: the face of the coloſſus repreſented the ſun, to whom this image was dedicated: the height of it was 70 cubits (about 135 feet; and it held in one hand a light-houſe for the direction of mariners. The Rhodians were once the moſt conſiderable naval power in the Mediterranean, and inſtituted laws for the regulation of navigation and commerce, called the Rhodian laws, by which maritime cauſes were decided in all the provinces of the Roman empire.

The air of Greece is pure and temperate. The ſoil is not only fit for paſture, but alſo affords great ſtore of grain, when duly cultivated, and abounds with excellent grapes, and other delicious fruits.

There are now no univerſities in this country, though once the ſeat of the muſes, but in lieu thereof are ſome monaſteries of Greek monks, of the order of St. Baſil, who live in a collegiate manner on the famous mount Athos. Chriſtianity is profeſſed here; but the doctrine is very different from that taught in the weſtern churches.

The Greeks (moſt famous of old, both for arms and arts, and every thing elſe that is truly valuable) are ſo wonderfully degenerated from their forefathers, that, inſtead of thoſe excellent qualities which ſhone in them, particularly knowledge, prudence, and valour, there is nothing now to be ſeen among them but the reverſe of theſe, and that in the higheſt degree. Such is the preſſure of the Ottoman yoke, under

A
New. Map
of
IRELAND,
1780.
J. Cary sculp.t
11
10
9
55
54
53
52
Tory I
Maherewelly
North I.s of Arran
Donegal
Letterkeny
L. Fine
Swins Ado C.
Raghlin I.s
Kilbeg
Donegal Bay
Enishmurry
L. Melvie
L. Mackeen
L. Gilly
The 3 Tuns
Slego Harbour
Emlogrash
Cashel
Killala
Clonekilly
Enish Karker
Killeen
Mayo C.
B. Cray
Lough Conn
Corrow
Ballisandra
Sligo C.
Bennadda
L. Gora
Islands of Achill
Gillin
Melick
Eglishcoyne
Kilmoone
Elphin
Tulsk
B. Laugh
B. Velly
Roscomon C.
Clara I.
CONNAUGHT
Enishtick
Holy Rood
Ballicroan
Roscomon
C. Cool
L. Malke
Shoule
Tuam
Doghead
Omna I.
Bunowe
Moorish
Galway
L. Corrib
Knockmay
Clare T.
Galway
Athenree
Aghrim
Karonakil
Killeolgan
Portumny
Bay of Gallway
South I.s of Arran
Glaniney
Kilmacag
Liscanor
Glan
Enis T.
Thomond or Clare C.
Killalow
Enniskerry I.
Killard
Kilruth
Cappagh
Limerick
Askeaton
Cahirconlish
Athdore
Loghly
C. Leane
Shannon
Glaniney
Cashen R.
Mt. Patrick
Limerick
Kilmalock
MUNSTER
Ardseart
Swirwick Haven
Dunurlinch
Dingle
Ventry
Killogs
Trally
Island
Newmarket
Cloneturk
Mallow
English
Killarny
Blackwater R.
Cork
Dingle Bay
L. Leane
Kerry C.
Mackromp
Valentia Bay & Isle
Inny R.
Kilmare
Ballymorny
L. Grean
Duffin I.
Dunmanaway
Kelly
I. Wenis
Kilmare
Bantry
Bear Haven
Durzie I.
Abbyshrow
Castle Haven
Bantry Bay
Dunmanus
Missen H.
Eniskirkin I
Cape Clear I
11 Deg. W from London.

8
7
6
5
Cantire
Rathlin I
Giants Causeway
Ray or Lough Swilly
Instrahull
Tory I
Lough Swilly
Fairhead
Aghave
Green C.
Carrickbraguan
Toy Head
Mt Lamgrady
Ballimony
Glenarm
Dunaky
Muckish
Bishop Hall
Inch I.
Londonderry
Londonderry C.
Antrim C.
Connor
Donegal
Letterkenny
Bann R.
Maine R.
Foyle R.
L. Fine
Raphoe
Lifford
Strabane
Tome C.
Antrim
Carrickfergus Bay
P. Patrick
Copland I
ULSTER
Belfast
Portmore
Lisburn
B. Killdeag
Dromore
Buril
Green I.
Donegal
Dera L.
Pomeroy
Monjoy
Pettigo
Patrick's Purgatory
Ballyshannon
Tyrone C.
Charlemount
Down C.
Down Patrick
Grangford
St Johns Pt
Broad Lake
Aghyr
Clogher
Black R.
Ardmagh
Ardmagh C.
Rasildra
Newry
Dundrum
Mourne
Fermanagh
L. Melvin
Enniskilling
N. Town Butler
Monoghan
Monaghan C.
Belturbet
Peterboro
Cavan C.
Dundalk
Dundalk H.
Carlingford Bay
Leitrim C.
Carran
Kilmore
Louth
Louth C.
IRISH
Jamestown
C. Raghen
Newtown
Slaine
Longford C.
S. Johns T.
Kells
Navan
Dulcek
Athboy
Roscommon C.
Lonford
E. Meath C.
Abill Rock
Lanesborough
Inny
Moling ar
Ballimore
Ratoth
Lambay I.
Roscommon
Lake
Asher
Pallis
Dublin C.
Howth
W. Meath C.
Carbury
The Bar
Dublin
Newcastle
St Benets
SEA
Kings
Kildare C.
Sugerloof Bay
Aghrim
Portarlington
Kildare
Bunahu
Mt Comfort
Newcastle
LEINSTER
Wicklow
Wicklow
Maribrow
Ardry
Baltinglass
Queens C.
Mt Adam
Wicklow
Arklow
Loughmore
Catherlagh
Old Longhlin
Kilkenny C.
Thurles
Fearnes
Gowran
Kilmorcrish
Abbey
Irish Grove
Tipperary
Wexford C.
Cashell
Thomas Town
Knockgopher
Ross
Fethard
Carrick
Clonmell
Tagheenon
Wexford
St Ellen
Tuscard
Waterford
Waterford
Saltes I
Dungarvan
Youghill
Youghill Bay
Cork
Cork Harb.
Kinsale Bay
Old Head
Coleague
St. GEORGE'S CHANNEL
Waterford Haven
English Miles.
15
30
45
60
52

under which they groan at preſent, that their ſpirits are quite ſunk within them, and their very aſpect plainly declares a diſconſolate and dejected mind. So many brave and valiant generals did Greece formerly produce, that ſtrangers uſually reſorted thither to learn the art of war. But, alas! ſuch has been the ſad cataſtrophe of affairs in this country, and ſo low and lamentable is its condition at preſent, that nothing of its former glory and grandeur is now to be ſeen. Its poor and miſerable natives are now ſtrangely cowed and diſpirited; its once numerous and flouriſhing cities are depopulated, and mere heaps of ruins; its fertile provinces are laid waſte, and lie uncultivated, and groan under the heavy burthen of the Turkiſh yoke, its various diviſions being ruled by their reſpective ſangiacs in ſubordination to the grand ſeignior.

For a further deſcription of the population, manners, religion, &c. of the Turks, ſee Turkey in Aſia.

## *Of the* EUROPEAN ISLANDS.

### IRELAND.

IRELAND (ſituated between 6 and 10 degrees weſt longitude, and 51 and 56 degrees north latitude: being about 280 miles in length, and, in many parts, near 160 in breadth) is bounded by the Atlantic ocean on the north, weſt, and ſouth; and by the Iriſh ſea and St. George's channel, which divide it from England and Wales, on the eaſt.

Ireland is divided into four large provinces, viz. Ulſter, N.; Leinſter, E.; Munſter, S.; and Connaught, W.; which are ſubdivided into counties and baronies.

The chief places in Ireland are, 1. In the province of Ulſter: *Donegal*, on the bay of Donegal; *Londonderry*, a ſtrong city; *Carrickfergus*, on the bay of Carrickfergus, having a good harbour and a caſtle; *Belfaſt*, a large ſea-port on the bay of Carrickfergus;

and *Down*, near Strangford-bay. 2. In Leinſter: *Drogheda*, a ſea-port on the river Boyne, having an excellent harbour; *Dublin*, the capital of Ireland, a large ſea-port on the river Liffy, 60 miles W. of Holyhead in Wales; (it is a beautiful city, and pleaſantly ſituated; it has a noble college, called Trinity college, which is a univerſity of itſelf; the cathedral church, called St. Patrick's, is very ancient and handſome; beſides which there are about twelve more; the parliament-houſe, which was finiſhed in 1739, is a noble and beautiful building); *Wicklow*, on the ſea-coaſt, having a narrow harbour; *Kilkenny*, a large, rich, populous, and trading inland town, upwards of 50 miles S. W. of Dublin; and *Wexford*, a ſea-port with a very commodious harbour. 3. In Munſter: *Waterford*, a ſea-port, rich and populous, having an excellent harbour, and great trade; *Cork*, reckoned the ſecond city in Ireland, and the chief port in the kingdom for beef, tallow, and butter; (ſhips bound from Great Britain to the Weſt Indies put in here to victual and to complete their lading); *Kinſale*, near Cork, a populous and ſtrong ſea-port, having an excellent harbour and great trade; it is occaſionally a ſtation for the royal navy; and *Limeric*, on both ſides of the river Shannon, an elegant, rich, and populous city, and the ſtrongeſt fortreſs in the kingdom; it is 100 miles S. W. of Dublin. 4. In Connaught: *Galway*, a ſea-port on the bay of Galway, having a good foreign trade; and *Sligo*, on the bay of Sligo.

Ireland has but few mountains, ſome of which contain mines of iron, lead, and copper, with quarries of ſtone, ſlate, and marble.

The moſt remarkable rivers are, 1. the *Shannon*, the largeſt river in Ireland; it riſes in the N. E. part of the province of Connaught, and running from N. to S. divides this province from that of Leinſter; then turning S. W. it runs through the province of Munſter, and paſſing by the city of Limeric it falls into the Atlantic ocean; in its courſe it receives ſeveral other rivers, and forms in its progreſs many beautiful lakes: 2. the *Boyne*, which riſes in the province of Leinſter, and running N. E. falls into the Iriſh ſea at Drogheda:

Drogheda: 3. the *Liffy*, which is only remarkable for having the metropolis of the kingdom on its banks; it riſes in the province of Leinſter, and falls into the Iriſh ſea, a little below Dublin.

The country abounds with lakes or loughs, ſeveral of which are very pictureſque and beautiful. There are alſo ſome inland navigations, and many excellent bays and harbours.

The air of Ireland is moiſt and foggy, like that of England; but is neither ſo hot in ſummer, nor ſo cold in winter; they have neither wind, rain, nor froſt, ſo much as we have.

The commodities of this country conſiſt chiefly in cattle, hides, tallow, honey, wax, &c.—linen, lawn, and cambric, are their principal manufactures, which they have brought to great perfection. Immenſe quantities of proviſions are every year exported to England and the colonies, and uſed to victual ſhips.

There is a very good herring-fiſhery on the north coaſt of the iſland, and a cod-fiſhery on the ſouth.

This kingdom, ever ſince the reign of Henry II, has belonged to the crown of Great-Britain, and is governed by a lord-lieutenant, who acts in the name, and by the authority of the king. They have too their houſes of lords and commons, as we have; but no law can paſs in the parliament of Ireland till it is approved by the privy-council of England. Iriſh noblemen have, in ſome reſpects, greater privileges than the Scottiſh noblemen: they are capable of ſitting in the Britiſh houſe of commons, and of being made peers of Great-Britain, which laſt the Scots are not.

The eſtabliſhed religion is the ſame as in England. There are four archbiſhops ſees, one in each province: *Armagh*, in the province of Ulſter; *Dublin*, in Leinſter; *Caſhel*, in Munſter; and *Tuam*, in Connaught. The archbiſhop of Armagh is primate of all Ireland. There are 18 biſhoprics. In this country there is a great number of Roman catholics, whoſe religion is tolerated; and many diſſenters of all perſuaſions, eſpecially in the north.

It is very remarkable, that there are no venomous

creatures in Ireland; and if they are carried over, they certainly die.

The greateſt natural curioſity is the giants cauſeway, in the county of Antrim (in the province of Ulſter) an immenſe regular pile, which runs from a cliff into the ſea, meaſuring 600 feet at low water, but how much further it runs into the ſea is uncertain. It is in ſome places more than 200 feet wide, and 36 feet high.

## GREAT-BRITAIN.

THE iſland of Great-Britain comprehends Scotland, England, and Wales.

## SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND (the north part of the iſland of Great-Britain) is ſituated between 54 and 59 degrees north latitude, and 1 and 6 degrees weſt longitude; and bounded on all ſides by the ocean, except the S. where it is ſeparated from England by Solway Frith, Cheviot or Tiviot hills, and the river Tweed: being about 300 miles in length, and 150 miles in breadth; the whole country being ſo interſected by inlets of the ſea, that every houſe is within fifty miles of ſalt water.

Scotland is divided into 33 ſhires, viz. Edinburg, Haddington, Berwick, Roxborough, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanerk, Dumfries, Wigtown, Aire, Dumbarton, Bute, Caithneſs, Renfrew, Stirling, Linlithgow, Perth, Kincardin, Aberdeen, Inverneſs, Nairne, Cromartie, Argyle, Fife, Forfar, Bamff, Kircudbright, Sutherland, Clacmanan, Kinroſs, Roſs, Elgin, and Orkney. Theſe chuſe 30 repreſentatives to ſit in the parliament of Great-Britain.

The chief towns (from north to ſouth) are the ports of, 1. *Inverneſs*, on Murray-Frith *: 2. *Aberdeen*, at the mouth of the river Dee, the principal town on the north ſide of the Frith of Forth: 3. *Montroſe*, at the

* The word *Frith* means a ſtrait or narrow part of the ſea.

mouth

# A MAP of SCOTLAND 1781

J. Cary sculp

SHETLAND ISLANDS

Yell Sound

Unst

Yell

Fetlas

Skerry

Walsey

Sellu

Bury

Roy Stour

Foula

Skelde

Oxnuh

Haveroy

Tronem

Braba

Nast

Mouse

Swarburgh Hd

ORKNEY ISLES

Pentland Frith

Holy I.

Stronsa

Sanda

N. Ronoldsha

S. Ronoldsha

Dunsby Hd

Sinclair B.

Wick

Clyth

Dunbeth C.

Dornoch Frith

Cromarty Frith

Tay Frith

St Andrews

FORTH FIRTH

Dunbar

Berwick

Aberdeen

Montrose

Johnshaven

Lochin

Dunotter C.

Esk R.

Tay R.

Perth

Dundee

Abertrothick

Inverness

Forres

Elgin

Banff

Cullen

Dundarg

Peterhead

Fraserburgh

Ellon

Kincardin

Alford

Garriock

Newburgh

Fetteresso

Don R.

Tweed R.

Kelso

Jedburgh

Hawick

Muller

Northumberland

Hexham

Newcastle

Carlisle

Tine

Solway Frith

Burham

Wigton

Kirkudbright

Ballintrae

Stranraer

New Galloway

Dumfries

Annan

Kenrop

Lochmaben

Ecclefechan

Lanark

Hamilton

Crawford

Biggar

Peebles

Selkirk

Tweedale

Eskdale

Annandale

Nithsdale

Powmeddon

Ayr

Irvine

Kilmarnock

Renfrew

Glasgow

Paisley

Dumbarton

Lithgow

Edinburg

Haddington

Dunbar

Stirling

Dumblain

Fife

Kinross

Perth

Strathern

Auchterarder

Dunkeld

Blair

Athol

Gouric

Breadalbe

Innerkeithing

Cowper

Montieth

Argyle

Inverary

Lorn

Mull

Tyree

Coll

Rum

Canna

Muck

Eigg

Swenard Head

Kin C.

Dunstaffnag

Oban

Kilmore

Kilbride

Colonsa

Jura

Oronsa

Islay

Kintyre

Campbelton

Arran

Lamlash

Brodick

Cumbrae

Cumbrae Isles

Mull of Kintyre

Clyd Frith

Cunningham

Kyle

Carrick

Galloway

Barra

Kilbarra

Bury

South Uist

North Uist

Harris

Sunaboy

Pabbla

Shuda

Eggnes

Pigmies

Orbay

Galtar Hd

Back

Flanan Is.

Telosta

Scarpa

Columb

Tory

Scalpa

Erin

Pabbla Is.

Trotland

Durringill

Vlada

Raarsa

Duncansbay Hd

Strathy Head

Strathy R.

Thurso R.

Whiten Hd

Port Head & B.

C. Wrath

Ben Hope

Ben Klibreck

Ben Lawers

Ben Nevis

Ben Wyvis

Cairngorm

Ben Macdui

Ben Muich Dhui

Ben Lomond

Ben Cruachan

Ben More

Ben Lui

Ben Ledi

Ben Voirlich

Ben Vrackie

Ben Chonzie

Ben Ghlas

Ben Ghoil

Ben Ghlo

Ben Ghuliach

Ben Ghuliach

Ben Ghuliach

mouth of the river Eſk: 4. *Dundee*, on the N ſide of the Frith of Tay: 5. *Perth*, on the river Tay: 6. *St. Andrew's*: 7. *Edinburgh*, the capital city of Scotland: and 8. *Dunbar*. All theſe towns are on the *eaſt* coaſt, on the German ocean.

On the *ſouth-weſt* coaſt are the ports of *Glaſgow*, the ſecond city of Scotland, at the mouth of the river Clyde; and *Aire*, on the Frith of Clyde. On the *ſouth* coaſt are the ports of *Wigtown*, at the mouth of the river Cree; and *Dumfries*, 8 miles N. of Solway-Frith. Theſe four laſt ports are on the Iriſh ſea.

Scotland abounds with mountains, the principal of which are the Grampian-hills, which run from E. to W. almoſt the whole breadth of the country.

The principal rivers are, 1. in the *north*, the *Spey*, near the Frith of Murray, ſaid to be the moſt rapid river in Scotland: 2. on the E. coaſt, the *Tay*, reckoned by ſome the largeſt: the *Forth*, the moſt famous river in Scotland: and the *Tweed*, which after many turnings falls into the ſea at Berwick: in the S. W. is the *Clyde*.

Scotland has many lakes (there called lochs) and innumerable creeks and bays, which afford many ſafe harbours, convenient for trade and fiſhing.

The manufactures of this country conſiſt of linen, cambrick, gauſe, checks, ſtockings, cannon, and iron utenſils. The mines produce lead, copper, iron, chryſtals, variegated pebbles, &c. But the greateſt advantages Scotland can boaſt of are its fiſheries, which are much improved, and are now brought to a great degree of perfection.

The eſtabliſhed religion of Scotland is Preſbyterianiſm: but all others are tolerated. The members of the church of England are ſupplied with prieſts by the Engliſh biſhops; epiſcopacy being ſuppreſſed here at the Revolution in 1688.

Scotland has four univerſities; St. Andrew's, Glaſgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh.

The air of Scotland is generally wholeſome, being purified by frequent high winds. The longeſt day is 18 hours, and their ſhorteſt night about five hours and 55 minutes.

The ſoil produces all things neceſſary for human life; and, though the country in general is mountainous, and full of heaths, yet it has many large and fruitful vallies, abounding with all ſorts of grain, fruit, and roots, that are found in England. The highlands afford good timber; they have coal in many parts of the country, and in the north, fire-wood, turf, peat, heath, broom, and furze, enough for fuel. They have large flocks of ſheep, and herds of black cattle, much ſmaller than thoſe of England. Numbers of theſe cattle are annually driven into England in a lean condition, and fatted in our meadows and marſhes.

The Scotch are a brave and courageous people, having given many ſignal proofs of their valour in the courſe of the late and former wars. Their nobility and gentry are, for the moſt part, great lovers of learning, and frequent not only their own univerſities, but alſo thoſe of England, France, and other countries. The men in general are well made, and of a robuſt hale conſtitution.

Before the union, which was eſtabliſhed in queen Anne's reign, their government was ſupported, like that of England, by king and parliament, which was called together at Edinburgh: at preſent they are limited to ſixteen peers, and forty-five commoners, to ſit in the Britiſh parliament at Weſtminſter, according to the act of union, which ſubjects both kingdoms to the ſame government.

The revenues of this kingdom, before the union, did not amount to more than 160,000 l. per annum, and by that act they are to pay but 48,000 l. per annum land-tax, when England pays four ſhillings in the pound, which raiſes about two millions. All other taxes were to have been the ſame in Scotland as in England.

## ENGLAND.

ENGLAND, including Wales, the largeſt and richeſt part of Great Britain (ſituated between 50 and 56 degrees north latitude, and 2 and 7 degrees weſt longitude) is bounded by Scotland on the north;

# A MAP of ENGLAND and WALES 1781.

**References to the Counties.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Northumberland | 2 Cumberland |
| 3 Durham | 4 Westmoreland |
| 5 Lancashire | 6 Yorkshire |
| 7 Anglesey | 8 Caernarvonshire |
| 9 Denbighshire | 10 Flintshire |
| 11 Cheshire | 12 Derbyshire |
| 13 Nottinghamshire | 14 Lincolnshire |
| 15 Merionethshire | 16 Montgomeryshire |
| 17 Shropshire | 18 Staffordshire |
| 19 Leicestershire | 20 Rutlandshire |
| 21 Norfolk | 22 Cardiganshire |
| 23 Radnorshire | 24 Herefordshire |
| 25 Worcestershire | 26 Warwickshire |
| 27 Northamptonshire | 28 Huntingdonshire |
| 29 Cambridgeshire | 30 Suffolk |
| 31 Pembrokeshire | 32 Carmarthenshire |
| 33 Brecknockshire | 34 Glamorganshire |
| 35 Monmouthshire | 36 Gloucestershire |
| 37 Oxfordshire | 38 Buckinghamshire |
| 39 Bedfordshire | 40 Hertfordshire |
| 41 Essex | 42 Somersetshire |
| 43 Wiltshire | 44 Berkshire |
| 45 Middlesex | 46 Surry |
| 47 Kent | 48 Sussex |
| 49 Hampshire | 50 Dorsetshire |
| 51 Devonshire | 52 Cornwall |

SCOTLAND
Anglesey I.
Lough
Cardigan Bay
BRISTOL CHANNEL
Lundy I.
Severn R.
St David's
St Bride's Bay
Milford Haven
Lizard Pt
Start Pt
I. of Wight
The Wash
Thames R.
Humber R.
Straits of Dover
Calais
Berwick
Holy I.
Kelso
Jedburgh
Coldstream
Ferry Town
Dumfries
Annan
Carlisle
Penrith
Newcastle
Durham
Sunderland
Hartlepool
Tynmouth
Whitby
Scarboro.
Flamboro.
Lancaster
Liverpool
Manchester
Wigan
Chester
Bangor
St Asaph
Carnarvon
Holyhead
Harlech
Denbigh
Wrexham
Whitchurch
Macclesfield
Derby
Nottingham
Lincoln
Boston
Norwich
Yarmouth
Lowestoft
Ely
Cambridge
Newmarket
Ipswich
Colchester
Harwich
Maldon
Chelmsford
Rumford
Canterbury
Margate
Ramsgate
Sandwich
Deal
Dover
Rye
Hastings
Winchester
Salisbury
Exeter
Plymouth
Bristol
Bath
Gloucester
Hereford
Worcester
Shrewsbury
Ludlow
Leicester
Coventry
Lichfield
Stafford
Oxford
Reading
Windsor
Guildford
Kingston
Croydon
Sevenoaks
Maidstone
Tunbridge
Ashford
Hythe
Romney
Brighton
Chichester
Arundel
Portsmouth
Southampton
Andover
Basingstoke
Newbury
Abingdon
Aylesbury
Buckingham
Northampton
Warwick
Banbury
Cirencester
Tewkesbury
Monmouth
Cardiff
Newport
Swansea
Carmarthen
Haverfordwest
Tenby
Pembroke
Brecon
Builth
Llandovery
Aberystwith
Cardigan
Machynlleth
Welch Pool
Montgomery
Newtown
Llanidloes
Llanymdovry
Llanelly
Neath
Merthyr Tydvil
Abergavenny
Ross
Hereford
Leominster
Bridgenorth
Wellington
Stafford
Newport
Tamworth
Burton
Derby
Nottingham
Loughborough
Coventry
Leicester
Oakham
Stamford
Grantham
Sleaford
Boston
Spalding
Lynn
Wisbeach
Swaffham
Walsingham
Cromer
Aylsham
Beccles
Scole
Diss
Thetford
Bury
Newmarket
Ipswich
Sudbury
Dunstable
St Albans
Watford
Barnet
Epping
Ongar
Brentwood
Billericay
Tilbury
Gravesend
Rochester
Greenwich
Kingston
Guildford
Farnham
Alton
Petersfield
Midhurst
Horsham
Lewes
Rye
Hastings
Eastbourne
Newhaven
Brighton
Worthing
Chichester
Arundel
Portsmouth
Gosport
Southampton
Lymington
Ringwood
Christchurch
Poole
Dorchester
Weymouth
Bridport
Lyme
Axminster
Honiton
Exeter
Crediton
Okehampton
Tavistock
Plymouth
Dartmouth
Totnes
Ashburton
Newton
Teignmouth
Exmouth
Sidmouth
Topsham
Tiverton
Cullompton
Wellington
Taunton
Bridgewater
Wells
Axbridge
Bristol
Bath
Chippenham
Marlborough
Hungerford
Newbury
Basingstoke
Andover
Salisbury
Shaftesbury
Sherborne
Blandford
Wimborne
Ringwood
Lymington
Southampton
Portsmouth
Gosport
Chichester
Arundel
Horsham
Lewes
Rye
Hastings
Eastbourne
Newhaven
Brighton
Worthing
Chichester
Arundel
Portsmouth
Gosport
Southampton
Lymington
Ringwood
Christchurch
Poole
Dorchester
Weymouth
Bridport
Lyme
Axminster
Honiton
Exeter
Crediton
Okehampton
Tavistock
Plymouth
Dartmouth
Totnes
Ashburton
Newton
Teignmouth
Exmouth
Sidmouth
Topsham
Tiverton
Cullompton
Wellington
Taunton
Bridgewater
Wells
Axbridge
Bristol
Bath
Chippenham
Marlborough
Hungerford
Newbury
Basingstoke
Andover
Salisbury
Shaftesbury
Sherborne
Blandford
Wimborne
Ringwood
Lymington
Southampton
Portsmouth
Gosport
Chichester
Arundel
Horsham
Lewes
Rye
Hastings
Eastbourne
Newhaven
Brighton
Worthing

north; by the German ocean on the eaſt; by the Engliſh channel on the ſouth; and by St. George's channel and the Iriſh ſea on the weſt. From Berwick upon Tweed to the ſouth parts of the Iſle of Wight, its length is 360 miles; and from Dover Head eaſt to the Land's-end weſt, its breadth 305 miles; in other places it varies greatly, particularly in the breadth: the longeſt day in the northern parts is 17 hours and a half, and the ſhorteſt in the ſouthern parts eight hours.

England may be divided into three general parts, *northern*, *middle*, and *ſouthern*, which all together contain 40 counties or ſhires.

I. The *northern* part contains 6 counties, all on the ſea-coaſt (from N. to S.) Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, and Lancaſhire, on the *weſt* coaſt: Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkſhire, on the *eaſt* coaſt.

II. The *middle* part contains 26 counties or ſhires: 4 on the weſt, joining to Wales; 4 on the eaſt coaſt, between Yorkſhire and Kent; and 18 which are more inland.

1. The 4 counties on the *weſt*, joining to Wales, are (from N. to S.) Cheſhire, Shropſhire, Herefordſhire, and Monmouthſhire. N. B. Shropſhire is alſo called the County of Salop.

2. The 4 counties on the *eaſt* coaſt, between Yorkſhire and Kent, are (from N. to S.) Lincolnſhire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Eſſex.

3. Of the remaining 18 counties, which are more inland, 5 lie northerly; 6 in the middle; and 7 to the ſouth. The 5 *northerly* are (from W. to E.) Derbyſhire, Nottinghamſhire, Staffordſhire, Leiceſterſhire, and Rutlandſhire. The 6 *midland* are, Worceſterſhire, Warwickſhire, Northamptonſhire, Bedfordſhire, Huntingdonſhire, and Cambridgeſhire. The 7 *ſoutherly* are, Glouceſterſhire, Oxfordſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Hertfordſhire, Berkſhire, Surry, and Middleſex.

III. The *ſouthern* part of England contains 8 counties, or ſhires, all of them (except Wiltſhire) on the ſea-coaſt; theſe are (from W. to E.) Cornwall, Devonſhire, Somerſetſhire, Dorſetſhire, Wiltſhire, Hampſhire, Suſſex, and Kent. The following abbreviations

tions are ſometimes uſed: Bucks for Buckinghamſhire, Herts for Hertfordſhire, Berks for Berkſhire, Wilts for Wiltſhire, and Hants for Hampſhire.

England is likewiſe divided into 6 circuits *:

1. *Northern* circuit, which contains the 6 northern counties, viz. Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, Lancaſhire, Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkſhire.

2. *Norfolk* circuit, 6 counties: Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdonſhire, Cambridgeſhire, Bedfordſhire, and Buckinghamſhire.

3. *Oxford* circuit, 8 counties: Shropſhire, Herefordſhire, Monmouthſhire, Staffordſhire, Worceſterſhire, Glouceſterſhire, Oxfordſhire, and Berkſhire.

4. *Midland* circuit, 7 counties: Derbyſhire, Nottinghamſhire, Lincolnſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Rutlandſhire, Warwickſhire, and Northamptonſhire.

5. *Home* circuit, 5 counties: Hertfordſhire, Eſſex, Surry, Suſſex, and Kent.

6. *Weſtern* circuit, 6 counties: Cornwall, Devonſhire, Somerſetſhire, Dorſetſhire, Wiltſhire, and Hampſhire.

Middleſex, the ſeat of the ſupreme courts of juſtice, and Cheſhire (a county-palatine, and having its own judges) are not contained in any circuit.

The principal hills in England are, 1. *Cheviot* or *Tiviot* hills, which ſeparate Northumberland from Scotland: 2. *Pendle*, in Lancaſhire: 3. *Woulds*, in Yorkſhire: 4. *Wrekin*, in Shropſhire: 5. *Peak*, in Derbyſhire: 6. *Malvern*, in Worceſterſhire: 7. *Cotſwold*, in Glouceſterſhire: 8. *Chiltern*, in Buckinghamſhire.

The principal rivers in England are, 1. the *Severn*, which riſes in Wales, runs a long way S. W. through Shropſhire, Worceſterſhire, and Glouceſterſhire, and falls into the Briſtol Channel between England and Wales: 2. the *Humber*, which is formed by the Trent, Ouſe, Derwent, and ſeveral other ſtreams; it divides Yorkſhire from Lincolnſhire, and falls into the German ocean at Spurn-head: 3. the *Thames*, formed by the Tame, Iſis, Colne, and ſeveral other ſtreams: it

* The circuits are the progreſſes which the judges take, in ſpring and autumn, to hear and determine cauſes at the aſſizes held for thoſe counties that are at a diſtance from the capital.

runs

runs E. to London, then divides Eſſex from Kent, and falls into the German ocean near Sheerneſs, being navigable for ſhips as high as London Bridge.

The mouths of the following rivers are near the *weſt* coaſt: 1. *Eden*, runs from S. to N. through Weſtmoreland and Cumberland, and paſſing by Carliſle falls into Solway-Frith: 2. *Derwent*, runs from E. to W. through Cumberland, and falls into the Iriſh ſea, a little below Cockermouth: 3. *Ribble*, runs from E. to W. through Lancaſhire, and diſcharges itſelf into the Iriſh ſea below Preſton: 4. *Merſey*, runs from S.E. to N. W. through Cheſhire, and, after dividing that county from Lancaſhire, falls into the Iriſh ſea below Liverpool: 5. *Dee*, divides Wales from Cheſhire, and falls into the Iriſh ſea below Cheſter: 6. *Avon*, runs W. through Wiltſhire to Bath; after dividing Somerſetſhire from Glouceſterſhire, it runs to Briſtol, and falls into the mouth of the Severn below that city.

The mouths of the following rivers are near the *eaſt* coaſt: 1. *Tine*, runs from W. to E. through Northumberland, and falls into the German ocean (at Tinmouth) below Newcaſtle: 2. *Tees*, runs from W. to E. divides Durham from Yorkſhire, and falls into the German ocean below Stockton in Durham: 3. *Ouſe*, 1. that which riſing in the north of Yorkſhire runs S. by York, and, after receiving the water of many other rivers, falls into the Humber; 2. that which riſes in Buckinghamſhire, runs E. through Bedfordſhire, Huntingdonſhire, and the Iſle of Ely in Cambridgeſhire, and falls into the German ocean, near Lynn in Norfolk: 4. *Trent*, runs from W. to E. through Staffordſhire, Derbyſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and Lincolnſhire, and then falls into the Humber: 5. *Medway*, runs from W. to E. by Tunbridge, Maidſtone, Rocheſter, and Chatham, and falls into the mouth of the Thames at Sheerneſs. Beſides the above-mentioned rivers, there have been of late years many navigable canals cut in different parts of the country, which will be of great ſervice to the internal trade of the kingdom.

The principal capes or promontories in England are,

1. On the E. coaſt: In *Yorkſhire*, Flamborough-head

head near Burlington, and Spurn-head near the mouth of the Humber. In *Norfolk*, Wintertonneſs near Yarmouth. In *Kent*, 1 N. Foreland, near Margate: 2. S. Foreland, near Dover; between theſe two capes is the *Downs*, a road through which ſhips generally paſs in going out and returning home: 3. Dungeneſs, near Romney.

2. On the S. coaſt: In *Suſſex*, Beachy-head, between Haſtings and Shoreham. In the *Iſle of Wight*, two capes or points called the Needles. In *Dorſetſhire*, St. Alban's-head and Race of Portland. In *Devonſhire*, Start-point, 14 miles S. of Dartmouth. In *Cornwall*, Lizard-point and Land's-end.

### *A ſhort* DESCRIPTION *of the ſeveral Counties in England, with their chief Towns, &c.*

*Cumberland* yields plenty of fiſh, fleſh, fowls, and large ſalmon: it has mines of coal, copper, black-lead, and lapis calaminaris.

*Weſtmoreland* is barren on the hills, but in the vallies it produces plenty of corn and graſs.

*Lancaſhire* produces graſs, corn, fiſh, fowls, large oxen, flax, hemp, turf, wood, and fine pit-coal. The chief towns are, 1. *Lancaſter*: 2. *Liverpool*, a good port and very populous, remarkable for its great trade to our plantations: 3. *Mancheſter*, a large flouriſhing and populous town, having ſeveral curious manufactures (as cottons, ticks, velvets, &c.) known in London by the name of Mancheſter goods.

*Northumberland*; the chief towns of which are, 1. *Newcaſtle upon Tine*, from whence great quantities of coal are ſhipped off to *London*, and to foreign parts; it is computed that above 600,000 chaldron are yearly ſhipped for London: 2. *Berwick upon Tweed*, which is ſtrongly fortified and populous.

*Durham* has mines of coal, lead, and iron: its chief towns are, 1. *Durham*; 2. *Sunderland*; a ſea-port, having a great coal trade.

*Yorkſhire*, the largeſt county in England, divided into 3 great parts: N. Riding, W. Riding, and E. Riding; there is great variety of productions and manufactures, beſides mines of iron, lead, and coal. The chief towns are, 1. *York*, on the river Ouſe, ſaid

to

to be the ſecond city in England: 2. *Hull*, which is ſtrongly fortified, and a place of very great trade: 3. *Leeds*, famous for its manufacture in cloth: 4. *Halifax*, for woollen manufactures: and, 5. *Sheffield*, for cutlery wares.

*Cheſhire* has excellent paſture-ground for cattle, which makes its cheeſe ſo famous. Its chief towns are, 1. *Cheſter* on the river Dee: 2. *Nantwich*, famous for its ſalt-works: 3. *Macclesfield*, where are great manufactures of ſilk and mohair: and 4. *Stockport*, diſtinguiſhed by its large manufactures of cotton, ſilk, mens hats, and woollen cloth.

*Shropſhire* produces corn, paſturage for ſheep and cattle, pit-coal, and iron. Its chief towns are, 1. *Shrewſbury*, almoſt ſurrounded by the river *Severn*, a large, populous, and flouriſhing town: 2. *Ludlow*.

*Herefordſhire* is remarkable for its fine wool and cyder. The chief town is *Hereford*, on the river *Wye*.

*Monmouthſhire* produces plenty of graſs and corn in the valleys, and the hills feed cattle and ſheep. The principal town is *Monmouth*.

*Lincolnſhire* abounds with excellent paſtures, as is plain from their large cattle, and has plenty of fiſh and fowl. The chief towns are *Lincoln* on the river *Witham*, and *Stamford* on the river *Weland*.

*Norfolk* is one of the moſt fruitful counties in England, having a ſhare of every kind of ſoil found in the kingdom: it abounds with ſea-fiſh and water-fowl. The chief towns are, 1. *Norwich* on the river *Yare*, remarkable for its large and flouriſhing manufacture of camlets, crapes, &c.: 2. *Lynn-Regis*, a large town, and conſiderable port, from whence many commodities, particularly coals and wine, are conveyed to other counties: 3. *Yarmouth*, a conſiderable ſea-port at the mouth of the river *Yare*, famous for its red-herrings.

*Suffolk* has a variety of ſoil: its chief commodities are butter and cheeſe: the manufactures are linen and broad cloths. The principal towns are, 1. *Ipſwich*, a ſea-port, on the river *Orwell*: 2. *Bury*, or *St. Edmund's-Bury*, remarkable for its pleaſant ſituation and good air.

*Eſſex* produces corn, fowls, fiſh, (eſpecially oyſters) cloth,

cloth, ſtuffs, hops, and the beſt ſaffron. The chief towns are, 1. *Chelmsford:* 2. *Colcheſter*, on the river Colne, famous for its manufacture of bays, and for its oyſters: 3. *Harwich*, a ſtrong ſea-port, with a large harbour, and a good dock-yard for building ſhips of war. Here the packet-boats that go to Holland are ſtationed.

*Derbyſhire* produces lead, iron, coals, and mill-ſtones: one part of this county is called the *Peak*, which is famous for ſeveral caves and holes, commonly called the Wonders of the Peak. The chief towns are, *Derby*, on the river *Derwent*; and *Cheſterfield*.

*Nottinghamſhire* produces corn, malt, wool, coals, and wood, and has a conſiderable ſtocking-manufactory. Its chief towns are *Nottingham*, and *Newark* upon the river *Trent*.

*Staffordſhire* abounds in coal pits and iron mines, with ſeveral ſorts of uſeful ſtones and excellent clay, of which the beſt earthen-ware is made. The chief towns are *Litchfield* and *Stafford*.

*Leiceſterſhire* has rich paſtures for cattle and ſheep, and is noted for its plenty of the beſt beans. The principal town is *Leiceſter* on the river *Soar*.

*Rutlandſhire*, the leaſt county in England, has a good air and rich ſoil, yielding plenty of corn and graſs. The principal town is *Okeham*.

*Worceſterſhire* is of a very rich ſoil, affording plenty of corn and graſs, and is remarkable for its fine ſalt. The chief town is *Worceſter* upon the river *Severn*, famous for its woollen and glove manufactories.

*Warwickſhire* produces excellent corn and cheeſe, and has ſome iron mines. The chief towns are, 1. *Warwick:* 2. *Coventry*, which has a conſiderable manufacture in ſtuffs and ribbons: 3. *Birmingham*, famous for all ſorts of iron-work.

*Northamptonſhire* is a healthful ſporting country, and fruitful in corn and graſs. The chief towns are *Northampton* and *Peterborough*, both on the river *Nen*.

*Bedfordſhire* abounds in corn, cattle, and rich paſtures. The chief manufactures are bone-lace and ſtraw goods. The principal towns are *Bedford* on the river *Ouſe*, and *Dunſtable*.

*Huntingdonſhire* is very fruitful in corn and rich paſtures,

tures, which feed fine cattle. The chief town is *Huntingdon* on the river *Ouſe*.

*Cambridgeſhire* produces corn, (chiefly barley) butter, cheeſe, and ſaffron. The chief towns are *Cambridge*, famous for its univerſity, which conſiſts of 16 colleges: and *Ely*.

*Glouceſterſhire* is remarkable for its excellent wheat, cheeſe, wool, and iron mines. The chief towns are *Glouceſter* on the river *Severn:* and *Cirenceſter* (pronounced *Ciceſter)* on the river *Churn*.

*Oxfordſhire* is fruitful in corn and graſs, and has plenty of game. The principal town is *Oxford*, remarkable for its univerſity, which conſiſts of 20 colleges and 5 halls.

*Buckinghamſhire* is famous for its corn, cattle, and fine wool: the chief manufactures are bone-lace and paper. The principal towns are *Buckingham* on the river *Ouſe*, and *Ayleſbury*.

*Hertfordſhire* abounds in corn and river fiſh. The chief towns are *Hertford* on the river *Lea*, and *St. Albans*.

*Berkſhire* produces corn, malt, timber, and fiſh, particularly trouts. The chief towns are, 1. *Reading* on the river *Kennett:* 2. *Windſor*, famous for its caſtle and palace: 3. *Abingdon:* 4. *Wallingford* on the Thames.

*Surry* is fruitful in corn and graſs. The chief towns are, 1. *Guildford* on the river *Wey:* 2. *Kingſton* upon the *Thames:* 3. the borough of *Southwark*, which is often reckoned a ſuburb to *London*.

*Middleſex* is a very healthy county, and the ſoil remarkably fruitful, being much aſſiſted by the rich manure from *London:* the chief commodities are cattle, corn, and fruit, and the manufactures are almoſt innumerable. The chief cities in this county are,

1. *London*, the capital of the kingdom, in 51 degrees and a half of north latitude. It is ſituated on the river *Thames*, over which are two bridges. London-bridge joins London to the borough of Southwark, and Blackfriars-bridge opens a communication with other places in the county of Surry. London is the center of trade; and has an intimate connexion with

with every county in the kingdom. Several thouſand ſhips of burden annually reſort from all countries to the port of London, where the greateſt fleets never fail to meet with wealthy merchants ready to purchaſe the richeſt cargoes. There is no place in the world where the ſhops of tradeſmen make ſuch a noble and elegant appearance, or are better ſtocked. This great city is divided into 26 parts, called *Wards*: each of theſe is under the juriſdiction of its alderman, and the whole is governed by a lord-mayor, 25 aldermen, and 2 ſheriffs. The moſt remarkable buildings in it are, the Tower, Cuſtom-houſe, Monument, India-houſe, Royal-Exchange, Bank, Manſion-houſe, Guildhall, and St. Paul's Cathedral.

2. *Weſtminſter*, ſo named from its being W. of London: it is often reckoned a part of London; but it is, however, a diſtinct city, governed by a dean and chapter, who appoint the high-ſteward, high-bailiff, and other officers. In Weſtminſter is the king's palace, Weſtminſter-hall in which are the ſupreme courts of juſtice, Weſtminſter-abbey, the Houſe of Lords and Houſe of Commons, and many private houſes belonging to the nobility and gentry. Weſtminſter-bridge over the Thames is univerſally admired.

London and Weſtminſter contain upwards of 100 pariſh churches; above 100 meeting-houſes for Proteſtant-diſſenters of all denominations; 3 Jewiſh ſynagogues; upwards of 100 charity-ſchools; ſeveral alms houſes, hoſpitals, and infirmaries; above 40 markets; 1000 hackney coaches; and 130,000 houſes, containing about a million of inhabitants, who are reckoned to conſume annually the following proviſions:

Black cattle 98,244; ſheep and lambs 711,123; calves 194,760; ſwine 186,932; pigs 52,000; poultry and wild fowl innumerable; mackarel ſold at Billingſgate 14,740,000; oyſters 115,536 buſhels; ſmall boats with cod, haddock, whiting, &c. 1,398; great quantities of river and ſalt-fiſh; butter, about 16,000,000 pounds weight; cheeſe, about 20,000,000; milk, 7,000,000 gallons; ſtrong beer, 1,172,494 barrels;

barrels; ſmall beer, 798,495 barrels; foreign wines, 30,044 tuns; above 11,000,000 gallons of rum, brandy, and other diſtilled waters.

Beſides theſe two great cities, the following places are alſo in *Middleſex:* Brentford, Uxbridge, Chelſea, Highgate, Hampſtead, Kenſington, Hackney, and Hampton-court.

*Cornwall* (the S. W. part of England) is remarkable for its tin mines. The chief towns are, 1. *Falmouth*, a ſea-port, with a large and convenient harbour: 2. *Truro:* 3. *Launceſton* on the river *Tamar*.

*Devonſhire* (parted from *Cornwall* by the river *Tamar*) is noted for cyder and perry; it has mines of tin, copper, and other metals; the ſea-coaſts abound with fiſh. Its chief towns are, 1. *Exeter* on the river *Ex*; a city of great trade in ſerges, druggets, &c.: 2. *Plymouth*, a ſea-port on the river *Plym*, well ſecured by its fortifications, and having a fine dock: 3. *Dartmouth*, a ſea-port on the river *Dart*.—A little E. of Dartmouth is *Torbay*, a fine bay in the Engliſh Channel.

*Somerſetſhire* has ſeveral woollen manufactures. Its chief towns are, 1. *Briſtol*, a ſea-port (partly in Somerſetſhire and partly in Glouceſterſhire) on the river *Avon*; it is a large, rich, and populous city, having a very great foreign trade; the hot-well is famous for the cure of ſeveral diſeaſes: 2. *Bath*, an ancient city on the river *Avon*, celebrated for its hot waters: 3. *Taunton* on the river *Tone*.

*Dorſetſhire* has ſeveral linen and woollen manufactures, and fine ſtone at *Portland*. Its chief towns are, 1. *Dorcheſter* on the river *Frome:* 2. *Lyme:* 3. *Weymouth*.

*Wiltſhire* has ſeveral fine downs, which afford excellent paſture for ſheep; it has alſo ſeveral woollen manufactures. The chief towns are, 1. *Saliſbury* on the river *Avon*, having a handſome cathedral; the ſpire of which is much admired for its great height; upon *Saliſbury-plain* (6 miles N. of Saliſbury) is *Stonehenge*, a remarkable heap of very large ſtones placed one upon another in a circular form: 2. *Devizes*.

*Hampſhire*, produces corn, wool, wood, iron, ſea-

fiſh,

fiſh, excellent honey, and the beſt bacon. Its chief towns are, 1. *Southampton*, a ſea-port: 2. *Wincheſter*, an ancient city on the river *Itching*: 3. *Portſmouth*, a ſea-port, ſtrongly fortified, having a very large harbour, with fine docks, yards, and magazines of naval ſtores. Great part of the royal navy is built here.

Near to *Hampſhire* is the *Iſle of Wight*, a pleaſant and healthful iſland, abounding with corn, paſture, fiſh, and fowl. The chief town is *Newport*. Between this iſland and *Portſmouth* is *Spithead*, the uſual rendezvous of the fleet.

*Suſſex* has ſeveral iron mines, and is fruitful in corn and graſs; the wool of the ſheep here is remarkably fine. The chief towns are *Chicheſter* and *Lewes*.

*Kent* abounds in corn and paſtures, and is noted for its apples and cherries. The chief towns are, 1. *Canterbury* on the river *Stour*, a large, populous, trading city, having a good ſilk manufacture: 2. *Rocheſter* on the river *Medway*, over which there is a very handſome ſtone bridge: 3. *Maidſtone* on the river *Medway*: 4. *Dover*, a ſea-port, oppoſite to *Calais* in *France*; *Dover*, *Sandwich*, *Romney*, *Hythe* (all in *Kent*) and *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*, are *cinque-ports* *. The other remarkable places in *Kent* are, *Tunbridge*, *Chatham*, *Greenwich*, *Deptford*, *Graveſend*, *Woolwich*, *Dartford*, and *Margate*.

The military force of this kingdom (including troops and garriſons in Ireland, Gibraltar, Minorca, and America) conſiſts of about 40,000 ſoldiers and 15,000 ſailors; but in time of war there have been in Britiſh pay, natives and foreigners, above 150,000 land forces, and 120,000 ſailors.

The church of England is, beyond any other national church, tolerant in its principles; moderation is its governing character, and no religious ſect is prevented from worſhipping God in that manner which their conſciences approve.

* Or, five havens, which were formerly reckoned the moſt important in the kingdom. They had particular privileges granted them by our ancient kings, in conſideration of the ſhips of war they were obliged to furniſh.

Nothing

Nothing is ſaid of the manners, cuſtoms, and abilities of the inhabitants, nor of the air and weather in this climate, theſe being particulars that few can be ignorant of. The produce of the different counties has been already treated of. But it may be proper to obſerve here that wool is our ſtaple commodity, and the manufacture of it exceeds in goodneſs and quantity that of any other nation.

## *Of the* GOVERNMENT *of England.*

The kingdom of England is an hereditary limited monarchy.

The king's title is, "By the Grace of God, of "Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, King, De-"fender of the Faith, &c." His eldeſt ſon is born *Duke of Cornwall*, and generally ſoon made *Prince of Wales*, and *Earl of Cheſter*. All his children have the title of *Highneſs*.

The king has the power of ſending and receiving embaſſadors, to make war and peace, to raiſe and regulate fleets and armies, to coin money and make it current, to pardon crimes, &c. He is the ſupreme head of every court of judicature, and the head of the church. The duty of the king (as expreſſed in the coronation oath) is to govern according to law; to execute judgment in mercy; and to maintain the eſtabliſhed religion.

The ſupreme power is divided into two branches: one *legiſlative* (i. e. having the right of *making* laws) namely, the *parliament*, conſiſting of king, lords, and commons; the other *executive* (i. e. having the right of *enforcing* the laws) veſted in the *king* alone.

The parliament is ſummoned by the king's writ (or letter) at leaſt 40 days before it begins to ſit.

The houſe of *lords* conſiſts of, 1. the ſpiritual lords, namely, two archbiſhops, and 24 biſhops: 2. the temporal lords, comprehending all the peers of the realm; dukes, marquiſſes, earls, viſcounts, and barons. The *ſpeaker*, in this houſe, is the lord chancellor, or keeper of the great ſeal. The members have the power of appointing proxies to vote for them in their abſence.

abſence. The houſe of lords is the higheſt court of judicature in the kingdom.

The houſe of *commons* conſiſts of men of property, who are choſen by the different counties, cities, and boroughs in England, Scotland, and Wales, to repreſent them in parliament. The number of theſe repreſentatives is 558. The *ſpeaker* in this houſe is choſen by the members at the firſt meeting of the parliament, and approved by the king.

Each houſe *adjourns* itſelf at pleaſure. But the king alone has the power of *proroguing* (or putting off the ſeſſion to another time) and of *diſſolving* the parliament.

The *privy-council* is a very auguſt and honourable aſſembly. They are choſen by the king, and ſworn to adviſe him according to the beſt of their judgment, and to keep his counſels ſecret. The three principal *ſecretaries of ſtate*, who are always privy-counſellors, are entruſted with the king's ſignet.

There are nine great officers of the crown, who by their poſts take place next to the princes of the royal family. Their rank of precedency is as follows:

1. *Lord high ſteward*, who is now created only occaſionally, to officiate at a coronation, arraignment of peers, &c.; when theſe are finiſhed his commiſſion ends, which he ſhews by breaking his white ſtaff.

2. *Lord high chancellor*, or *lord keeper* of the *great-ſeal*.

3. *Lord high treaſurer:* he has the management and charge of all the revenues of the crown kept in the *exchequer:* he lets leaſes of all crown lands, and has the gift of all places belonging to the cuſtoms in the ſeveral ports of the kingdom. Of late this poſt has been veſted in a commiſſion, conſiſting of 5 perſons, called *lords of the treaſury*.

When the firſt lord of the treaſury is likewiſe chancellor of the exchequer, this perſon is conſidered as *firſt miniſter*.

4. *Lord preſident of the council.* This is an office of great dignity as well as difficulty.

5. *Lord privy ſeal.* He puts the king's ſeal to charters, pardons, &c.

6. *Lord great chamberlain.* He attends the king's perſon, on his coronation, to dreſs him: he has charge of the houſe of lords during the ſitting of parliament, &c. This office is hereditary in the duke of Ancaſter's family.

7. *Lord high conſtable*, who is created occaſionally to officiate at a coronation.

8. *Earl marſhal.* He takes cognizance of all matters in time of war, which are to be decided by the civil law: he has the direction of all ſolemn proceſſions, as coronations, proclamations, funerals, &c. This office is hereditary in the family of the duke of Norfolk.

9 *Lord high admiral.* This office is now held by commiſſion, appointing certain perſons *lords of the admiralty.* The whole naval force of the kingdom is under the direction of this board.

Of the courts of judicature, the next in dignity to the high court of parliament is

1. The court of *chancery*, which is deſigned to mitigate the rigour of the law, and to judge according to equity. The *lord chancellor* ſits as ſole judge, and in his abſence the *maſter of the rolls.*

2. The court of *king's-bench*, in which are tried all matters determinable at common law, between the king and his ſubjects. The power and juriſdiction of this court are very great indeed. It has 4 judges, the firſt of whom is ſtiled *lord chief juſtice of the king's bench*, and ſometimes, *lord chief juſtice of England.*

3. The court of *common pleas*, in which are debated cauſes between ſubject and ſubject. Here are 4 judges, the firſt of whom is ſtiled *lord chief juſtice of the common pleas.* None but ſerjeants at law are allowed to plead in this court.

4. The court of *exchequer*, in which are tried all cauſes relating to the king's revenue, cuſtoms, fines, &c. In this court there are likewiſe 4 judges, who are called *barons*, and the firſt of them *lord chief baron of the exchequer.*

The eccleſiaſtical diviſion of England, with Wales, is into two provinces, *Canterbury* and *York.* Each

province contains dioceſes, archdeaconries, rural deanries, and pariſhes. The archbiſhop of Canterbury (who is ſtyled primate of all England) has in his province the following dioceſes: *London*, *Wincheſter*, *Ely*, *Lincoln*, *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, *Hereford*, *Worceſter*, *Bath* and *Wells*, *Saliſbury*, *Exeter*, *Chicheſter*, *Norwich*, *Glouceſter*, *Oxford*, *Peterborough*, *Briſtol*, *Rocheſter*, *St. David's*, *Landaff*, *St. Aſaph*, and *Bangor*. Under the archbiſhop of York are the dioceſes of *Durham*, *Carliſle*, and *Cheſter*.

Having thus given a brief account of the Engliſh conſtitution, we ſhall proceed, in the laſt place, to ſay, ſomething of the principal curioſities of this iſland.

A few miles to the ſouth-weſt of Wantage, in Berkſhire, is the figure of a white horſe, covering an acre of ground, cut in a hill of chalk, from whence it may be ſeen at a great diſtance, and is ſaid to have been made by direction of King Alfred, in memory of a great victory he obtained over the heathen Saxons. The neighbouring people have, from time immemorial, a kind of feſtival, called *ſcouring the horſe*, when they cleanſe it of weeds, whereby the chalky bottom ſtill preſerves a fine effect at a conſiderable diſtance.

Near Reading is a natural curioſity, thought to have remained ever ſince the flood: it is a bed of oyſter-ſhells and ſand 30 or 40 feet under the ſurface of a hill, and covered with different ſtrata. Theſe ſhells retain the true figure and colour, but moulder with a ſmall preſſure.

In this county are alſo remains of Roman antiquities and fortifications, with ſome of the famous cauſeway called *Icknild-Street*.

About half a mile from Buxton in Derbyſhire, is the celebrated *Pool's Hole*. This ſtupendous cavern is at the foot of a mountain; its entrance is ſo low and narrow, that no one can go in without ſtooping; but it preſently widens into a broad and lofty concavity, of above a mile in length. The water, which dropping from the roof congeals into a kind of cryſtal, forms a thouſand amazing figures, which are called by

the names of thoſe things they are thought to repreſent, as lions, fonts, lanterns, the organ, a flitch of bacon, &c. Here is alſo a large clear ſtone, reſembling alabaſter, which the Queen of Scots, when here, called her pillar, and ſtill goes by that name. Along the middle, among the rocks, falls a ſtream of water, which, with a hideous noiſe, echoes through the vault. On the left hand is ſhewn a cavern, ſaid to have been the dwelling of one Poole, a noted robber, containing his kitchen and bed-chamber. The moſt ſurpriſing thing here to be met with, is the height of the arch, and the ſpangled roof reſembling fret-work, organ, and choir-work; and indeed, the hanging drops of water, which petrify as they fall, and above form icicles reſembling cryſtal, and below pyramids hardened into ſtone, have a ſurpriſing effect from the light of candles carried by the guides; the hanging drops dazzling the eyes, as if this mighty arch was covered with diamonds.

Among the wonders of Derbyſhire, is that called *Devil's Arſe in the Peak*, which is a large opening in the ſteep ſide of a mountain, whoſe entrance is upwards of 30 feet perpendicular, and twice as much at the bottom. In the entrances on either ſide are ſeveral ſmall cottages, like a little town in a vault, in the middle of which is a running ſtream of water. As you go forward, the roof gradually deſcends, and becomes ſo low that a man cannot ſtand upright in it; ſtill ſtooping a little way, and paſſing another brook, the roof riſes again, till at the fourth little river the rock bends down almoſt to the ſurface of the water.

*Elden Hole* is a frightful chaſm in the middle of a field, the mouth of which is 40 feet over one way, and about twenty over the other.

The Duke of Devonſhire's fine ſeat at Chatſworth is reckoned another wonder; the diſadvantage of the ſituation contributes to the ſcene. Nothing can be more ſurprizing to the traveller, who comes from the north, than, after having travelled through a diſmal deſert, in which for 14 or 15 miles together, he has neither ſeen hedge, houſe, or tree, he is brought to

the brink of a deep declivity, whence looking down from the comfortleſs, barren, and ſeemingly endleſs waſte, he is entertained with the view of a moſt delightful valley, adorned with a noble palace, and the moſt beautiful gardens, embelliſhed with woods, groves, orangeries, ſtatues, canals, a variety of fountains, and curious water-works: among which, from a neat houſe of ſtone, reſembling a temple, there flows from the mouths of beaſts, urns, &c. a whole river, which pours down a hill, a quarter of a mile in length, forming one of the fineſt caſcades in the world, and then is loſt under ground. The houſe is one of the moſt grand and elegant ſtructures in Europe: ſo that, if curioſities illuſtrate each other, here they are ſeen in the ſtrongeſt oppoſition; and, after ſuch a journey as before deſcribed, this paradiſe has all the air of enchantment.

We ought not here to omit, among the curioſities of this county, the tottering ſtones at Byrch-Over, ſtanding on a hard rock. One of them is ſaid to be four yards high, and twelve round; yet reſts upon a point ſo equally poiſed, that it may be moved with a finger.

In the county of Herefordſhire is Bone-Well, remarkable for iſſuing forth great quanties of ſmall bones, notwithſtanding it is often emptied.

At Broſely in the county of Shropſhire, is a famous ſulphureous ſpring, the vapour of which, when contracted to one vent, by an iron cover, with a hole in the middle, may be ſet on fire with a lighted candle, and will broil a ſteak, or boil a joint of meat.

We ſhall conclude this ſhort account of the curioſities of England, with a deſcription of Stonehenge, which lies on Saliſbury Plain, in the county of Wilts, about ſix miles north of Saliſbury, and is thought to have been the chief temple of the Britiſh druids; and the barrows or hillocks, of a peculiar form, that lie round it, to a conſiderable diſtance, have been proved to be the ſepulchres of great men. Though the ſtones of which it was built are of a prodigious magnitude, and many of them computed to weigh upwards of forty tons, yet they were undoubtedly brought

brought hither from the Grey Wythers near Abury on Marlborough Downs, which is fifteen or ſixteen miles diſtant, all the great ſtones, except the altar, being of that ſort. When we enter the building, and behold the yawning ruins, we are ſtruck with an aſtoniſhment impoſſible to be deſcribed. The dark part of the ponderous impoſts over our heads, the chaſms through which the ſky appears between the jambs of the cell, the odd conſtruction of the whole, and the greatneſs of every part, fill us with amazement. If we look upon the perfect part, we fancy entire quarries mounted up into the air; if, upon the rude havock below, we ſee, as it were, the bowels of a mountain turned inſide out. The whole of this wondrous fabric is compoſed of 92 ſtones, which are wrought with a chiſel; but more pains have been taken with the inſide than the out. The whole work is of a circular form, and 108 feet in diameter.

This iſland was firſt peopled from Gaul (now called France) and was governed by a number of petty princes, who in time of war choſe one of the moſt powerful to be their head; it was firſt brought under ſubjection by the Romans, as far as the Firth of Forth, who after poſſeſſing it near 500 years, were compelled to leave it in order to defend their own country; the Britons being thus deſerted, and their country ravaged by the Scots and Picts, invited the Saxons to their aſſiſtance, who repulſed the enemy, but liking the country better than their own, invited over more of their countrymen, quarrelled with the Britons, and in about 150 years either ſubdued or drove them into Wales. The Saxons divided England into 7 kingdoms, which were finally united into one by Egbert. Afterwards the Danes plundered the country, made ſettlements, and then conquered it; next it was conquered by William Duke of Normandy, from whom the preſent royal family is deſcended in a collateral line.

## WALES.

THOUGH in ſome meaſure an account of Wales has been included in that of England, yet it may not be improper to ſay ſomething more of it under a diſtinct head.

Wales is a peninſula in the Iriſh ſea, between the mouths of the Severn and Dee.

It is divided into North and South.

The 6 northern counties are

| From W. to E. | *Chief Towns.* |
|---|---|
| Iſle of Angleſea, | Beaumaris and Holyhead. |
| Caernarvonſhire, | Caernarvon and Bangor. |
| Denbighſhire, | Denbigh and Wrexham. |
| Flintſhire, | St. Aſaph and Flint. |
| Merionethſhire, | Harlech. |
| Montgomeryſhire, | Montgomery. |

The 6 ſouthern are

| From W. to E. | |
|---|---|
| Cardiganſhire, | Cardigan. |
| Radnorſhire, | Radnor and Preſtein. |
| Pembrokeſhire, | Pembroke, Haverfordweſt, Milford Haven, and St. David's. |
| Carmarthenſhire, | Carmarthen. |
| Brecknockſhire, | Brecknock. |
| Glamorganſhire, | Cardiff, Llandaff, and Severnſea. |

Wales is divided into 4 circuits, each containing 3 counties:

1. North-weſt circuit: Angleſea, Caernarvon, and Merioneth.

2. North-eaſt circuit: Denbigh, Flint, and Montgomery.

3. South-weſt circuit: Cardigan, Pembroke, and Carmarthen.

4. South-eaſt

4. South-eaſt circuit: Radnor, Brecon, and Glamorgan.

The north-eaſt circuit is under the chief judge of Cheſter, the other circuits have judges appointed by the crown.

The principal mountains are Snowdon and Penmanmawr in Carnarvonſhire; Plinlimmon, which is partly in Montgomeryſhire, and partly in Cardiganſhire; and Kader Idris in Merionethſhire.

The principal rivers are the Clywd, Wheeler, Dee, Severn, Elwy, and Alen. At Holywell, in Flintſhire, is an excellent mineral water, dedicated to St. Winifred.

Though the country in general is mountainous, yet there are ſome very fertile vallies, which produce great quantities of corn, and others very fit for paſturage.

The Welſh, are a brave and faithful people: they love one another, particularly in foreign countries, and ſtrangers in their own: though they are naturally hot and choleric, yet they are great lovers of hoſpitality, and remarkable for their ſincerity and fidelity.

The Welſh are deſcended from the ancient Britons, and have always preſerved their language, which is actually leſs corrupted with foreign words than any other in Europe: the pronunciation is hard and diſagreeable to the ear, on account of the many conſonants with which this language abounds.

Among the curioſities of Wales may be reckoned the harbour of Milford Haven, which is ſo large and ſpacious, that, it is ſaid, a thouſand ſhips may ride there in ſafety. And many remains of the druidical inſtitutions, eſpecially in the iſle of Angleſea.

The Welſh for a long time preſerved their independency, and were never entirely ſubdued by the Romans; they reſiſted all the attempts of the Saxon, Daniſh, and Norman princes, till the reign of Edward the firſt, who finally conquered them; and his ſon, who was born at Caernarvon caſtle, was the firſt prince of Wales, which title has been borne ever ſince by the heir apparent to the crown.

Wales was incorporated with England, by act of parliament, in the year 1536, in the reign of Henry VIII.

## LESSER BRITISH ISLES.

THE Leſſer Britiſh Iſles are

1. On the coaſts of Scotland.

The iſlands of *Shetland* (between 60 and 61 degrees N. latitude) are 46 in number, but ſeveral of them are ſmall and uninhabited; the largeſt is called Mainland, and is 60 miles long, and 20 broad: the principal towns are Larwick and Skalloway. The *Orcades* or *Orkney* iſlands (between 59 and 60 degrees N. latitude) are about 30 in number; but ſeveral are not inhabited. The principal iſland is Pomona, 24 miles long, and 9 broad, the capital town is Kirkwall. Shetland and the Orcades compoſe the ſhire of Orkney.

The *Hebrides* or *Weſtern* iſlands (between 55 and 59 degrees N. latitude) are very numerous, and ſome of them large; the chief are, Mull, which is 24 miles long and 20 broad; the capital town is Duart. Lewis, or Harries, which belongs to the ſhire of Roſs, is 100 miles long and 14 broad. Sky, belonging to the ſhire of Inverneſs, is 40 miles long and 30 broad. Bute is 10 miles long and 4 broad: the principal place is Rothſay, which gives the title of Duke to the prince of Wales; the Iſles of Bute and Arran form the ſhire of Bute. Ila, which is 26 miles long and 18 broad; and Jura, which is 20 miles long and 5 broad, belong to Argyleſhire. North Wiſt has an excellent harbour, called Lochmaddy, famous for herring-fiſhing. Jona, or St. Columbkill, was once the ſeat of learning, and is the burying-place of many kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway. Staffa, a mile long, and half a mile broad, is noted for a natural range of regular pillars above 50 feet high, which ſupport the whole of one end of the iſland, and then are loſt in the ſea. There are many natural curio ties and remains of antiquity in theſe iſlands; the air and productions of which

which are ſimilar to thoſe of Scotland: in Shetland and the Orcades, during the months of June and July, they can ſee to read at midnight; but for 8 months in the year they have very little communication with any of their neighbours.

Shetland and Orkney were formerly ſubject to Denmark, but were pledged, and afterwards, in the reign of James the IIId, conveyed in property to the crown of Scotland: theſe iſles have alſo had ſovereigns of their own, called kings of the iſles, who reſided in Ila.

2. On the W. of Weſtmoreland is the Iſle of Man (between 54 and 55 degrees N. latitude) at an equal diſtance from England, Scotland, and Ireland; it is 30 miles long, and 15 broad; the principal towns are Caſtle Town, Peele, Douglas, and Ramſey. This iſland is very fruitful, and the coaſts abound with ſeafowl: one kind, called Puffins, breed in rabbit-holes, and are eſteemed delicious eating.

This iſland has a biſhop, called biſhop of Sodor and Man, who enjoys all the rights and privileges of Engliſh biſhops, except a ſeat in the houſe of peers.

The Iſle of Man had formerly princes of its own, but tributary to Scotland till the reign of Edward the Iſt, when its princes became tributary to England. Edward the IIId diſpoſſeſſed the laſt queen, and beſtowed the iſland on Montague, earl of Saliſbury; Henry the IVth beſtowed it on Sir John Stanley, whoſe poſterity, the earls of Derby, enjoyed it till, by failure of heirs-male, it devolved upon the duke of Athol; but, being a receptacle for ſmugglers, it was purchaſed by the crown in 1765, for the ſum of 70,000 l.

3. The *Scilly* iſles, a cluſter of dangerous rocks, near 140 in number, about 10 leagues W. of Cornwall, to which county they appertain.

4. The four iſlands in the Engliſh channel.

*Jerſey* (in 49 degrees 7 minutes north latitude, and 2 degrees 26 minutes weſt longitude) is about 12 miles long, and lies 6 leagues weſt of Normandy; the capital town is St. Helier: the iſland contains about

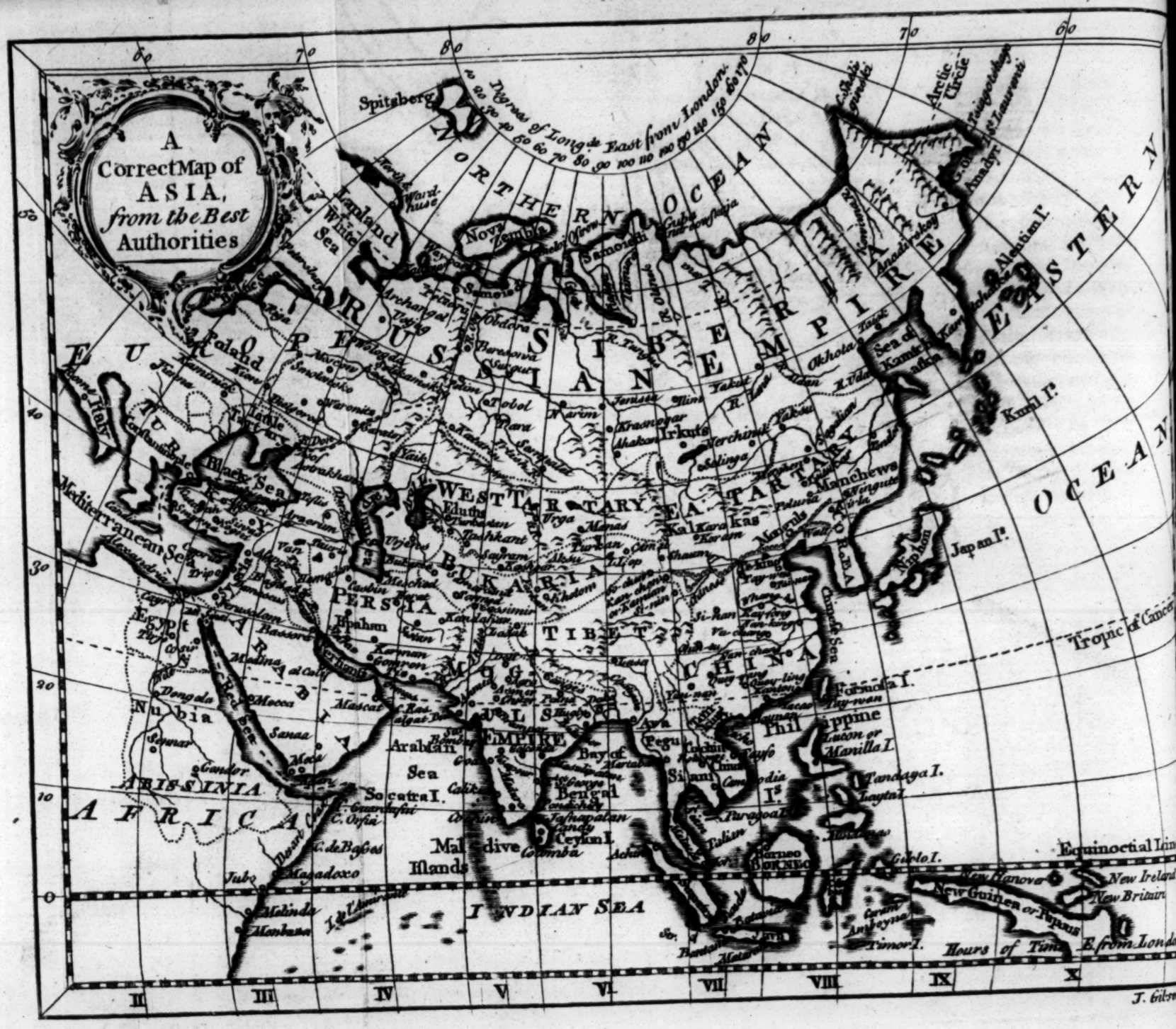
20,000 inhabitants, is fruitful, and produces plenty of excellent cyder.

*Guernſey*, ſituated about 7 leagues from Jerſey, is 13 miles long and 12 broad; the principal town is St. Peter le Port; this is a finer iſland than Jerſey, but not ſo populous or well cultivated.

*Alderney*, about 9 leagues from Jerſey, remarkable for its fine cows, is 8 miles in circumference, and ſeparated from Normandy by a narrow ſtrait, called the Race of Alderney, very dangerous in ſtormy weather.

*Sark*, the ſmalleſt iſland of the four, is about 4 leagues from Jerſey; the inhabitants enjoy all the conveniences of life; this iſland and Alderney are dependant upon Guernſey.

Theſe iſlands are near the coaſt of Normandy, and are all the remains of that duchy, in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh crown. The inhabitants ſpeak French, and are of the church of England, and in the dioceſe of Wincheſter.


A Correct Map of ASIA, from the Best Authorities
Degrees of Long.de East from London.
NORTHERN OCEAN
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
SIBERIA
EUROPE
EASTERN OCEAN
WESTERN TARTARY
EASTERN TARTARY
BUKARIA
PERSIA
TIBET
CHINA
MOGUL EMPIRE
ARABIA
AFRICA
ABISSINIA
INDIAN SEA
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
Black Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Chinese Sea
Spitsberg
Lapland
White Sea
Nova Zembla
Samoieda
Kamtschatka
Sea of Kamtschatka
Alentian I.
Kuril I.
Japan I.
Formosa I.
Philippine I.
Luzon or Manilla I.
Borneo
Sumatra
Java
Ceylon I.
Socatra I.
Maldive Islands
Madagascar
Nubia
Egypt
Jerusalem
Mecca
Sanaa
Mascat
Persia
Ispahan
Tartary
Moscow
Petersburg
Archangel
Poland
Italy
Turkey
Constantinople
Tobol
Irkuts
Yakut
Okhota
Pekin
Nankin
Canton
Macao
Manchews
Kalkas
Tashkent
Bokhara
Meshed
Cashin
Kandahar
Cabul
Delhi
Agra
Pegu
Siam
Batavia
Timor I.
Amboyna
Gilolo I.
New Guinea or Papua
New Hanover
New Ireland
New Britain
Equinoctial Line
Tropic of Cancer
Arctic Circle
Hours of Time E. from London
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
VIII
IX
X
J. Gibson

# A S I A.

THE continent of Aſia is ſituate between 25 and 180 degrees of eaſtern longitude, and between the equator and 80 degrees of north latitude. It is reckoned, from the Helleſpont to the eaſtern ſhore of Tartary, to be about 4,740 miles in length, and its breadth, from Malacca, in India, to the north ſhore of Nova Zembla, 4,380 miles: it is bounded by the Frozen ocean on the north; by the Pacific ocean on the eaſt; by the Indian ocean on the ſouth; and by the Red ſea, the Levant, the Black ſea, and Muſcovy, on the weſt.

This quarter of the globe is divided into 6 parts, one *north* and five *ſouth*.

I. The *northern* part contains Great Tartary.

II. The *ſouthern* part contains:

| | | *Chief Towns.* |
|---|---|---|
| Turkey in Aſia, | — | Burſa, Smyrna, Aleppo, Damaſcus, and Bagdat. |
| Arabia, — | — | Medina, Mecca, Mocho. |
| Perſia, — | — | Iſpahan. |
| India, — | — | Delly, Agra, Pegu. |
| China, — | — | Pekin, Nankin, and Canton. |

The principal Aſiatic iſlands are,

1. S. of Aſia: Maldives, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas, and Philippines. 2. E. of Aſia: Mariannes or Ladrones, Formoſa, Japan, and the iſlands in the ſea of Kamſchatka.

The principal ſeas, ſtraits, and gulfs of Aſia are,

1. In the *Indian* ocean: the *Red ſea*, between Aſia and Africa; *Strait* of *Babelmandel*, at the entrance of the Red Sea; *Gulph* of *Perſia*, between Perſia and Arabia; *Caſpian Sea*, a great lake between Perſia and Aſiatic Ruſſia; *Bay* of *Bengal*; *Bay* of *Siam*; *Strait* of *Sunda*, between Sumatra and Java.

2. In that part of the Indian ocean which is called

the *Eaſtern Ocean:* the *Chineſe Sea*, *Yellow Sea*, *Sea* of *Korea*, and *Sea* of *Kamſchatka*.

## GREAT TARTARY.

ASIATIC Tartary (ſituated between 50 and 150 degrees eaſt longitude, and 30 and 72 degrees north latitude) is bounded by the Frozen ocean on the north; by the Pacific ocean on the eaſt; by China, India, Perſia, and the Caſpian ſea, on the ſouth; and by European Ruſſia on the weſt. It contains the third part of Aſia, and is from weſt to eaſt 4000 miles, and from ſouth to north 2,400. It is divided into three parts; the Ruſſian Tartary in Aſia, the Chineſe Tartary, and the Independent Tartary.

The Ruſſians have no certain boundaries in that part of Tartary called Ruſſian Tartary: it reaches, however, as far as their authority can carry it. It is computed to be 1200 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 800 from north to ſouth. The north part is called *Siberia*, and its inhabitants *Oſtiacks*; the chief towns are *Tobolſki* and *Aſtracan*.

Chineſe Tartary is 1,200 miles long, and is that part which was ſeparated from China by a great wall; but the Tartars, upwards of a century ago, climbed over, and made themſelves maſters of the whole empire of China, and ſince have united theſe two countries together under one emperor, who is of the Tartarian race. The inhabitants of the ſouth part are called *Monguls*.

Independent Tartary comprehends all that part of it which belongs neither to Ruſſia nor China; and contains *Thibet*, part of *Circaſſia*, *Calmuc* and *Uſbec Tartary*. The people of this country are called *Calmucks* and *Uſbecks*.

The principal towns are *Poion*, and *Samarcand*, the birth-place of the great *Tamerlane*.

The principal mountains are Caucaſus in Circaſſia, and Stolp in the north.

The principal rivers are the Wolga, the Oby, which divides Europe from Aſia, the Tobol, Irtis, Jenſka, Lena, and Argun, which is the boundary between the Ruſſian and Chineſe empires.

Siberia

Siberia is ſaid to contain mines of gold, ſilver, copper, iron, jaſper, lapis lazuli, and loadſtones.

The traffic of the Tartars conſiſts in cattle, ſkins, beavers, rhubarb, muſk, and fiſh. The Aſtracans trade conſiderably with the Perſians, to whom they ſell red leather, linens, woollens, and ſome European goods. But the greateſt part of the Tartars lead a wandering life, attentive only to the paſture for their flocks and herds. Their tribes are commanded by ſeparate *Khans* or leaders.

The animals of this country are camels, dromedaries, bears, wolves, a hardy breed of horſes, and other animals common to the northern parts of Europe, valuable for their furs. Near Aſtracan is a bird called Baba, of a grey colour, with a large bag under its bill, with which it catches ſmall fiſh in the ſhallows, carries them to ſhore, and there devours them.

The air of this country is very different, by reaſon of its vaſt extent from ſouth to north; the ſouthmoſt parts having the ſame latitude with the middle provinces of Spain, and the northmoſt reaching beyond the arctic polar circle: what its real extent from eaſt to weſt may be, is not yet certainly known. The ſouthern parts are fruitful, the northern extremely barren.

The Tartars are ſtrong-limbed, have broad faces, flat noſes, ſparkling black eyes, and inured to fatigue. They uſe ſabres, bows, and arrows; and he that is moſt expert in theſe weapons, has learned all that makes him complete.

The Circaſſian women are great beauties, and many of them are ſold when young, to merchants, who purchaſe them for the Perſian and Turkiſh ſeraglios.

The religion of different tribes partakes of that of the nation on which they border; but a great part of this people are idolaters: though in Thibet, and the nations bordering thereon, they worſhip the Dalai Lama, who is a man, and reſides in a pagoda or temple on mount Putali; he never ſpeaks or moves in public, otherwiſe than by ſometimes lifting up his hand in token of favour to ſome particular worſhipper. He is believed to be omnipotent and immortal; for when any one

one dies, or becomes too old, the inferior Lamas procure another, as like as poſſible; and if any alteration is obſerved, they ſay he has thought proper to change his appearance, and give ſatisfactory reaſons why he has done ſo.

This extenſive region, formerly known by the name of Scythia, produced thoſe numerous nations who over-ran the Roman empire. Uſbec Tartary, in the times of Zingis and Tamerlane, was the ſeat of empire, arts, and arms, and very well inhabited, though now depopulated, owing in great meaſure to the havock made by thoſe two conquerors, who often ſlaughtered 3 and 400,000 people in a day. All the Khans of the Tartars and the Great Mogul, derive their deſcent from Tamerlane. This country is at preſent governed by a number of petty princes or Khans. In times of danger, they elect a great Khan or leader, who can bring 100,000 horſemen into the field.

## TURKEY.

TURKEY in Aſia is ſituated between 27 and 46 degrees eaſt longitude, and 28 and 45 degrees north latitude; bounded by the Black ſea and Circaſſia, on the north; by Perſia, on the eaſt; by Arabia and the Levant ſea, on the ſouth; and by the Archipelago, the Helleſpont, and the Propontis, on the weſt; being 1000 miles long, and 800 broad.

The provinces into which Turkey in Aſia is divided, to the eaſt, are Eyraco Arabic, or Chaldea, containing the cities of Baſſora and Bagdat; Diarbec or Meſopotamia, containing Diarbec, Orfa, and Mouſul; Curdiſtan or Aſſyria, containing Curdiſtan and Betlis; Turcomania or Armenia, containing Erzerum and Van; Gurgiſtan or Georgia, including Mingrelia, Imaretta, and part of Circaſſia, containing Teflis, Amarchia, and Gonie; Syria with Paleſtine, containing Aleppo, one of the moſt conſiderable towns in the Turkiſh empire; European merchants live here in great ſplendor: Antioch, Damaſcus, Sidon, Tripoli, Scanderoon, and Jeruſalem:

lem: to the weſtward is Natolia or the Leſſer Aſia which is ſubdivided into Natolia Proper, containing Burſa, a large and fine town, famous for good workmen, who are excellent imitators of the European tapeſtry; Nici; Smyrna, a large and rich ſea-port, and the rendezvous of merchants from almoſt all parts of the world; and Epheſus, now called Ajaſalouc; Amaſia, containing Amaſia, Trapeſond, and Sinope; Aladulia, containing Ajazzo and Marat; and Caramania, which contains Satalia and Teraſſo.

The principal mountains are Olympus, Taurus. Caucaſus, Ararat, Lebanon, and Hermon.

The chief rivers are, the *Euphrates*, which riſes in Armenia, and running a long way S. E. empties itſelf into the Perſian gulf; and the *Tigris*, which runs E. of the Euphrates, and falls into it a little below *Bagdat*.

Turkey produces raw ſilk, corn, wine, oil, honey, coffee, myrrh, frankincenſe, variety of aromatic plants and drugs, olives, citrons, lemons, oranges, figs, dates, &c. in the greateſt perfection, and with very little culture. Here are plenty of delicious fiſh, and many excellent medicinal ſprings.

The Turks have very little trade, and that is chiefly carried on by the Chriſtians and Jews. They manufacture cottons, carpets, leather, and ſoap; their other articles of traffic are generally exported raw and unmanufactured.

This country produces all the metals that are to be found in the richeſt kingdoms of Europe.

The population of this country is not equal to its extent or fertility; owing to the indolence and oppreſſions of the Turks, and the great deſtruction made by the plague.

The Turks ſit croſs legged, and eat their victuals with ſpoons. They wear turbans and veſts; the women never appear abroad without a veil; wine is forbidden by their law; but the men ſmoke, and intoxicate themſelves with opium. The men are allowed to marry four wives, and to keep as many concubines as they can maintain.

The

The ſovereign of Turkey in Europe, Aſia, and Africa, is called the *Grand Signior*, *Sultan*, or *Grand Turk*.

The religion is *Mahometaniſm*. The high-prieſt is called the *Mufti*; the prime miniſter and generaliſſimo of the armies is called the *Grand Vizier*; and the governors of provinces are ſtyled *Baſhaws*, the enſigns of whoſe dignity are horſes tails.

The land forces of the Turks, including militia, amount to above 400,000 men, beſides auxiliary troops furniſhed by tributary princes in time of war.

The principal curioſities of Turkey conſiſt in the ruins of magnificent buildings, and cities erected by the Romans, Greeks, and Saracens, the chief of which are the cities of *Palmyra* and *Balbec*.

The Turks are originally a Tartar nation, and from a very ſmall beginning, extended their conqueſts under warlike leaders, from the ſhores of the Caſpian, over the greateſt part of the Saracen and Greek empires.

## ARABIA.

ARABIA is ſituated between 35 and 60 degrees eaſt longitude, and 12 and 30 north latitude; is bounded by Turkey on the north; by the gulfs of Perſia and Ormus, eaſt; by the Indian ocean, ſouth; and the Red ſea, weſt; being 1,300 miles long, and 1,200 broad.

Arabia is divided into three parts, viz. Arabia Petræa, or the Stony, to the N. W. the chief town of which is Suez: Arabia Deſerta, or the Deſert, in the Middle, which is ſubdivided into Haggiaz or Mecca, and Tehama; the chief towns are Mecca, where Mahomet was born (this city is ſupported by the reſort of many thouſand pilgrims, who go annually to pay their devotions at the temple, which is a very large and magnificent building); Siden Medina, famous for being the burial-place of Mahomet; and Dhafar: Arabia Felix, or the Happy, to the ſouth-eaſt, which is ſubdivided into Mocho, Hadramut, Caſſeen, Segur, Oman or Muſcat, Jamama,

mama, and Bahara. The principal towns are of the ſame names, except Elealf, the capital of Bahara. Mocho, the capital of the diſtrict of that name, near the ſtrait of Babelmandel, is a town of great trade, eſpecially in coffee.

The principal mountains are, Sinai and Horeb, in Arabia Petræa, and Gabel el Ared in Arabia Felix.

The productions of Arabia are, balm of Gilead, manna, myrrh, caſſia, aloes, frankincenſe, ſpikenard, cinnamon, pepper, cardamum, honey, wax, coffee, dates, pomegranates, figs, and many other valuable gums, drugs, and fruits.

The moſt uſeful animals are camels, dromedaries, and an exceeding fine breed of horſes.

The Arabs are a tawny people, of a middling ſize, nimble, good horſemen, and archers; they are grave and ſober. Some are addicted to idleneſs, live in the fields, and are much given to robbery, the roads being greatly infeſted with them: they often attack the caravans in great bodies; and are divided into tribes or clans, like the Highlanders: thoſe who live in towns follow trades; and aſtronomy and phyſic are the favourite ſtudies of the better ſort.

The air of the north part of Arabia is very hot during the ſummer, the heavens being ſeldom or never over-caſt with clouds: but, in the ſouthern parts, it is much more temperate, being qualified by refreſhing dews, which fall almoſt every night in great abundance.

The Arabians in general profeſs Mahometaniſm; but ſome of the wandering tribes are ſtill pagans. The greateſt part of Arabia is nominally ſubject to the grand Signior. Other parts are governed by their own petty princes, ſtiled xerifs and imans.

The Arabs are deſcended from Iſmael, and have always preſerved their independency; and, under Mahomet, and the Caliphs his ſucceſſors, over-run the greateſt part of Aſia, part of Africa, and Europe, till the conqueſts of the Turks confined them within their ancient boundaries. Thoſe who founded empires and kingdoms in Aſia and Egypt were ſtyled Saracens,

Saracens, thoſe in Mauritania and Europe were called Moors.

## PERSIA.

PERSIA (ſituated between 44 and 70 degrees eaſt longitude, and 25 and 44 degrees north latitude) is bounded on the north by the Caſpian ſea, and part of Great Tartary; on the eaſt, by India; on the ſouth, by the Gulf of Ormus, and the Indian ocean; and on the weſt, by Turkey in Aſia; being about 1,300 miles in length, and 1,100 in breadth.

Perſia is divided into 16 provinces, viz. Shirvan, Aran, Adirbeitzan anciently called Media, Khilan, Maſanderan, Aſterabad, Jorjan, Khoraſan, Irac-Agema, Sejeſtan, Candahar, Sableſtan, Khuſiſtan, Farſiſtan the ancient Perſia, Kerman, and Makram.

The principal towns are, 1. *Iſpahan*, the capital of the kingdom, reckoned by ſome the fineſt city in the eaſt. 2. *Schiras*, famous for its excellent wines. About 30 miles N. E. of this place are the ruins of the famous palace called *Perſepolis*. 3. *Gombroon*, a conſiderable ſea-port. Both the Engliſh and Dutch have factories here.

Ormus, the largeſt iſland in Perſia (ſituated in a gulf of the ſame name) was, in 1508, taken by the Portugueſe, who built in it a very ſtrong fortification, and added ſo many improvements to it, that it was at length conſidered as a terreſtrial paradiſe. Their merchants got immenſe riches; and it was a common ſaying in that time, *that if the world were a ring, Ormus muſt be the diamond in it*. In the year 1622, the Engliſh and Perſians beſieged Ormus by land and water, and, after they had made themſelves maſters thereof, entirely demoliſhed it: ſince which time, there have been built upon the ſame ſpot above 4,000 houſes by the Perſians, who carry on a great trade in jewels, pearls, and ſpices. There is alſo another iſland belonging to Perſia, called Bahren, or Baharen, ſituated in the gulf of Balſora: it is but thinly peopled, for want of freſh water, there being but

but one ſpring in the whole iſland. Here is a great pearl-fiſhery.

The principal mountains in Perſia are Caucaſus, Ararat, and the great range of mountains called Taurus.

The chief rivers are the Kur, Aras, Oxus, Indus, Euphrates, and Tigris.

The air of this country is temperate towards the north, eſpecially beyond the vaſt mountains of Taurus; but in the ſouthern provinces it is ſcorching hot for ſeveral months.

In the northern parts of Perſia, which lie on Tartary and the Caſpian ſea, the ground is barren, producing but little corn, and few fruits; but, ſouth of Mount Taurus, the country is pleaſant, and produces plenty of corn, wine, and oil; variety of fruits, as dates, oranges, piſtachio-nuts, &c.; ſenna, rhubarb, aſſafœtida, ſulphur, ſalt-petre, antimony, ſalt, and quarries of marble. They have vaſt quantities of excellent ſilk.

The Perſians are much given to the ſtudy of aſtrology, many of them making it their chief buſineſs to ſearch after future events by aſtrological calculations. They are naturally much given to diſſimulation, flattery, and ſwearing; are very proud, paſſionate, and revengeful; exceſſive in their luxury, paſtime, and expences; fond of tobacco, opium, and coffee. With all their vices, they are in general allowed to be very reſpectful to their ſuperiors, juſt and honeſt in their dealings, and extremely civil to ſtrangers.

The military force of Perſia amounts to 600,000 men.

The Perſians profeſs the Mahometan religion, but are of a different ſect from the Turks. The third ſucceſſor of Mahomet was Omar, and the ſixth Aly, and both differed in the explication of the Alcoran: the Turks hold it with Omar, and the Perſians with Aly. In ſome parts of Perſia they worſhip the ſun and the fire; and the prieſts holding a new-born child towards the ſun, or over a fire, is their baptiſm.

Perſia is an abſolute monarchy. The king's title is *Shah*, or the diſpoſer of kingdoms. He likewiſe takes the title of *Khan* and *Sultan*.

Near Baku, a city in the north of Perſia, is a ſpot of ground impregnated with inflammatory qualities. Here are ſeveral old temples, in one of which a flame riſes from the end of a hollow cane ſtuck in the ground, which is regarded and adored by the Guebres as the ſacred flame of the univerſal fire.

In the city of Iſpahan is a large pillar, ſixty feet high, conſiſting purely of the ſculls of beaſts, erected by Shah-Abbas the Great: upon a ſedition of his nobles, he vowed to rear up a column of their heads, as a monument of their diſobedience, if they perſiſted in their deſigns; but they ſurrendering upon diſcretion, he ordered each of them to bring the head of ſome beaſt, and lay it at his feet; which was accordingly done, and of them he made the aforeſaid pillar, in lieu of a column of their heads.

This country has undergone many revolutions; the Aſſyrians, Medes, Perſians, Greeks, and Parthians, by turns having the aſcendancy. It was conquered by the Arabs under the Caliphs. They were driven out by Tamerlane, whoſe ſucceſſors were ſupplanted by a doctor of laws, named Sophi; from him his deſcendents were called Sophies, the laſt of which was put to death by Nadir Shah, who uſurped his throne, and after great ſucceſſes againſt the Turks, Moguls, and Tartars, was aſſaſſinated in the year 1747. After his death, many competitors for the crown aroſe; the fortunate one, named Kerim Khan, was cowned at Tauris in 1763.

## *Of* INDIA *in general.*

THE original inhabitants of India are called *Gentoos*. Their prieſts are called *Bramins*. Their religion conſiſted originally in the belief of a Supreme Being, the immortality of the ſoul, and a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, which was to be a tranſmigration into different bodies, according to the lives

lives they had led. But theſe doctrines have almoſt totally ſunk into groſs idolatry.

The Gentoos are divided into tribes, the four principal of which are the bramins, ſoldiers, labourers, and mechanics. Theſe different tribes are forbidden to intermarry, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the ſame veſſel with one of another tribe.

India being partly in the temperate, and partly in the torrid zone, the air is conſequently very different. In the north it is pretty temperate; but towards the ſouth it is very hot, though in moſt of the maritime places they are refreſhed by cool breezes from the ſea. It rains almoſt conſtantly for three months in the year, which renders the heat more ſupportable, and contributes to fertilize the ground, which produces abundance of rice, millet, cotton, figs, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, cocoa-nuts, and many other fruits.

There are mines of gold and ſilver, and ſeveral ſorts of precious ſtones, borax, and ſalt-petre.

The animals of this country are elephants, rhinoceroſes, camels, dromedaries, buffalos, lions, tygers, leopards, panthers, and a vaſt number of monkeys.

The trade is exceedingly great; and conſiſts chiefly of indigo, ſalt-petre, ſilk, pepper, cotton, diamonds, calicos, chints, and other ſtuffs.

With regard to their complexion, they are of an olive-colour in the northern parts, and in the ſouthern quite black.

There are many different languages in the Eaſt Indies: but the Mahometans generally underſtand Arabic, becauſe the Koran is written in that language.

In all handicraft trades that the Indians underſtand, they are more induſtrious and better workmen than the Europeans.

The commerce of India, in ſhort, is courted by all the trading nations in the world, and probably has been ſo from the earlieſt ages. The greateſt ſhare of it is now centered in England, though that of the Dutch is ſtill very conſiderable.

The

The Eaſt Indies is ſituated between 66 and 109 degrees E. longitude, and 1 and 40 degrees N. latitude.

This vaſt country is divided into two parts: 1. The peninſula W. of the river Ganges, which is called *Indoſtan*, or *Empire of the Great Mogul*. 2. The peninſula E. of the Ganges.

## *Of* INDOSTAN, *or, the* MOGUL'S EMPIRE.

INDOSTAN (ſituated between 7 and 40 degrees N. latitude, and 60 and 92 degrees E. longitude) is bounded by Tartary on the N. and N. E.; by the river Ganges E.; by the Bay of Bengal S. E.; by the Indian ocean on the ſouth; by the ſame and Perſia on the weſt: being 2,000 miles long, and 1,500 broad.

Indoſtan is divided into ſeveral provinces; the chief of which are, 1. N. and N. E. Delly, Agra, Patna, and Bengal. 2. E. Orixa and Golconda. 3. S. E. on the *Coromandel* coaſt, Carnatic, Tanjore, and Madura. 4. S. W. on the *Malabar* coaſt, Cochin and Callicut: to which may be added, Decan (or Viſiapour) and Cambaya, with the iſlands of Bombay and Goa, all on the S. W. coaſt.

The chief towns in Indoſtan are,

1. *Delly*, a fine city, containing the imperial palace, which is adorned with the uſual magnificence of the eaſt. *Agra*, the largeſt city in all the Indies, where the Dutch have a factory. *Patna*, where the Nabob (or Mogul's viceroy) keeps his court. *Calcutta*, in the province of *Bengal*, ſituated on one of the branches of the river Ganges. The principal Engliſh factory in *Bengal* is at this place, and is called *Fort William*. *Chandenagore*, which did belong to the French.

2. *Orixa*, capital of the province of *Orixa*, from whence the Engliſh company draw great part of their revenues. *Bagnagar*, capital of *Golconda*, a province remarkable for its diamond mines.

3. *Biſnagar*,

3. *Biſnagar*, capital of the *Carnatic*. *Fort St. David*'s, a ſtrong fort, belonging to the Engliſh. *Pondicherry*, lately belonging to the French. *Madraſs* (which is alſo called *Fort St. George*) the capital of the Engliſh company's dominions in the Eaſt Indies. *Tanjore*, where the Danes, and Dutch have factories. *Madura*, capital of the province of *Madura*, which is valued for the pearl-fiſhery upon its coaſt.

4. *Cochin*, where the Dutch have a ſmall fort. *Callicut*, where the Engliſh, French, and Portugueſe have ſmall factories. *Surat*, a ſea-port in the province of *Cambaya* (or Guzarat) of conſiderable trade, belonging to the Engliſh.

The iſland of *Bombay* is one of the principal ſettlements the Engliſh have in this part of the world. *Goa* is a great city and ſea-port in the iſland of *Goa*, which belongs to the Portugueſe.

The moſt remarkable mountains are thoſe of Caucaſus, Naugracut, and Balagate, which are very high, and run almoſt the whole length of Indoſtan from north to ſouth.

The chief rivers are, 1. the *Indus*, which riſes in the mountains that ſeparate Tartary from Indoſtan, and running from N. E. to S. W. diſcharges itſelf by ſeveral channels into the Indian ocean, near the gulf of Sindi: 2. the *Ganges*, a large and celebrated river, which riſes in the mountains above-mentioned, and running from N. E. to S. E. falls into the bay of Bengal by ſeveral channels.

The Mahometans of Indoſtan are called Moors. Mahometaniſm is the religion of the Great Mogul, and of the higher ranks; but the common people are almoſt all pagans. Above half the empire is ſubject to rajahs, or kings, who exerciſe all the rights of ſovereignty, only paying a tribute to the Great Mogul, and obſerving the treaties made with him by their anceſtors. The emperor of Indoſtan, or Great Mogul, is an abſolute monarch, enjoying a vaſt revenue. The founder of this empire was Tamerlane, the Mongul or Mogul Tartar, in 1402.

## *Of the* PENINSULA *East of the* GANGES.

THE peninſula E. of the Ganges (ſituated between 1 and 30 degrees north latitude, and 92 and 109 degrees eaſt longitude) is bounded by Tartary and China on the north; by China and the Indian ocean on the eaſt; by the Indian ocean on the ſouth; and by the bay of Bengal and the river Ganges on the weſt: being 2,000 miles long and 1,000 broad.

This peninſula (which is but little known to the Europeans) is divided into the ſeveral kingdoms of Acham (Aſem or Azem) Ava, and Aracan, on the north-weſt; Pegu, Martaban, Siam, and Malacca, on the ſouth-weſt; Tonquin and Laos, on the north-eaſt; Cochin China, Cambodia, and Chiampa, on the ſouth-eaſt.

The king of Acham takes no taxes of his ſubjects, but is contented with his profits ariſing from the mines, which are worked by ſlaves. The capital town is Chamdara.

Ava, whoſe capital is of the ſame name, is a country very little known; but ſaid to be extremely rich, as the chief trade of the natives conſiſts in muſk, and jewels of various kinds.

Aracan is governed by 12 princes, tributary to the king, who reſides at Aracan, the capital. In the king's palace are ſeven golden idols as big as life, covered with diamonds and other precious ſtones.

*Pegu* is near 350 miles ſquare, the capital is of the ſame name. It is uncertain to whom this kingdom is ſubject, but the riches of the prince are almoſt incredible. It is ſaid that he can bring into the field above a million of men well armed and cloathed.

Martaban has a capital of the ſame name, and is very little known to Europeans.

*Siam* is a large flouriſhing kingdom, the government of which is exceſſively deſpotic; the capital is of the ſame name.

The peninſula of *Malacca* is a large country, chiefly valuable for its trade with the Chineſe.

The

The Dutch have a factory in the capital, which is called Malacca.

*Tonquin* is ſaid to be one of the fineſt and moſt conſiderable kingdoms of the eaſt. The Tonquineſe are excellent mechanics and fair traders; but greatly oppreſſed by their king and great lords. The capital city is Cachao.

Laos is a very populous region, governed by many petty princes, ſubject to one ſupreme king. The capital is Lanchang.

Cochin China is about 500 miles long; the inhabitants greatly reſemble the Chineſe, to whom they are ſaid to be ſubject. The capital is Thoanoa.

Cambodia is about 500 miles long, and 400 broad; but is only habitable on the banks of a large river that runs through it. The capital is Cambodia.

Chiampa is a ſmall kingdom between Cambodia and Cochin China. The capital is Padram.

Mountains run from N. to S. almoſt the whole length of this peninſula.

The principal rivers are Domea, Mecon, Menan, and Ava.

The people of Tonquin are remarkably ſuperſtitious, and worſhip the elephant and horſe: they are great pretenders to aſtrology, and obſervers of times and ſeaſons, lucky and unlucky days: meeting a woman on her firſt going out on the morning, is held ominous; they will return back on ſuch an occaſion, and not ſtir out for ſeveral hours. The pagans in general believe the doctrine of tranſmigration, *i. e.* that their ſouls enter into ſome animals when they die, and, after having undergone ſeveral forms, arrive at length at the regions of bliſs, and enjoy an eternal reſt. They are a very ingenious people, imitate any thing at ſight, and in one day become tolerable workmen.

Moſt of the natives of this peninſula worſhip the Dalai Lama, and the greateſt part of the princes who are of that religion, are ſlaves to their prieſts and miniſters. Neither the Bua or king of Tonquin, or any of his family, can ſtir out of the royal palace without

leave of the Chouah, who is ſovereign in reality, though not in name.

## CHINA.

CHINA (ſituated between 20 and 42 degrees north latitude, and 98 and 123 degrees eaſt longitude) is bounded on the north by Chineſe Tartary; by the Chineſe ſea, ſouth; by the Pacific ocean, eaſt; and by Tonquin and Tartary on the weſt: being 1,440 miles long, and 1,260 broad.

This empire is divided into 16 provinces, which are ſaid to contain above 4,000 walled cities.

The chief towns are,

1. *Pekin*, the capital city of the empire, and the reſidence of the preſent royal family; it is divided into two parts, one inhabited by Tartars, ever ſince they conquered this empire; the other inhabited by the Chineſe. This city is reckoned to be 20 miles in circumference, and to contain at leaſt two millions of inhabitants; the walls are upwards of 70 feet high, and broad enough for ſeveral horſemen to ride abreaſt. 2. *Nankin*, which is ſaid to exceed Pekin both in extent and population. 3. *Canton*, on the river Tay, a great ſea-port, and the only one that has been much frequented by Europeans.

The principal iſlands ſubject to China are Macao, a ſmall iſle inhabited by the Portugueſe, ſituated at the mouth of the Tay near Canton; Ainan, a large iſland (four leagues from Canton) about 200 miles long, and 150 broad; and Formoſa, a very fine iſland, near the province of Fokien. It is divided into two parts by a ridge of mountains, which run acroſs, and was formerly poſſeſſed by the Dutch, who were driven out by the Chineſe in the year 1661.

The principal rivers are the Whambo, or Yellow River; the Kiam, or Blue River; and the Tay. Where rivers are wanting, or not navigable, the Chineſe have dug canals, ſome of which are above 1,000 miles in length, and deep enough to carry large veſſels.

China,

China, except to the north, is a plain country, and contains no remarkable mountains.

The air of this country differs greatly according to the ſituation. It is ſharp in the north, mild in the middle, and hot in the ſouth.

The ſoil is for the moſt part rich and fertile, inſomuch that the inhabitants are ſaid to have two, and ſometimes three harveſts in a year. It abounds with corn, wine, and all ſorts of fruit; its lakes and rivers are well furniſhed with fiſh, and ſome afford various kinds of pearls and bezoar of great value; its mountains produce gold, ſilver, white copper, and all other metals and minerals; and its foreſts are every where ſtored with all ſorts of veniſon. The tea-plant is peculiar to this country, of which they raiſe enough to furniſh the whole world. It degenerates when tranſplanted into another country, though it lies under the ſame parallel. The green and the bohea are the ſame plant, but gathered at different ſeaſons, and differently cured, one by a natural heat, and the other by culinary fires; and the bohea has ſome ingredient mixed with it, that gives it that yellowiſh caſt.

Moſt of the rare trees and aromatics that are to be found in other parts of the world grow in China, with ſome peculiar to itſelf; as a ſhort tree, with a round head, and very thick, called the Tallow-tree; as it bears fruit, containing divers kernels about the bigneſs of a ſmall nut, which have all the qualities of tallow, being the ſame in colour, ſmell, and conſiſtency; and, by mixing a little oil with them, make good candles. Some trees produce a ſort of flour, others poiſonous gums, which make a fine varniſh.

The Chineſe export immenſe quantities of tea, china, ſilks, and cottons, with many other gainful commodities. Their trade is open to all the European nations, with whom they deal for ready money only.

They underſtood the art of printing, and the uſe of gunpowder, long before they were diſcovered in Europe.

The emperor of China is abſolute: his revenues are ſaid to amount to 20,000,000 ſterling; and the

land forces, including the collectors of the revenues, the overſeers of the canals, roads, &c. are reckoned to conſiſt of 5,000,000; but an Engliſh frigate would beat all the marine force of the empire.

The Chineſe are middle ſized, with broad faces, ſmall black eyes, and ſhort noſes; their complexions towards the north are fair, and ſwarthy in the ſouth; the fatteſt men are reckoned the handſomeſt. The principal beauty in their women conſiſts in the ſmallneſs of their feet; for which reaſon their feet are ſwathed and cramped in iron ſhoes almoſt as ſoon as born.

It is computed, that the number of ſouls in this country amounts to fifty millions.

In China are ſeveral volcano's, particularly that mountain called Lineſung, which vomits out fire and aſhes ſo furiouſly, as frequently to raiſe terrible tempeſts in the air.

The Chineſe are remarkably ceremonious, and, notwithſtanding their ſeeming ſincerity, are ſaid to be great hypocrites, and to cheat much in their dealings. But this account has been given by thoſe who were acquainted with the ſea-port towns only, in which they probably met with many knaviſh and deſigning people. It is therefore hoped, that the Chineſe in general deſerve a better character. Their religion is Paganiſm.

Here alſo are ſeveral remarkable bridges, particularly that over a river called Saffrany, which reaches from one mountain to another, being 400 cubits long, and 500 high, and all but of one arch; whence it is called by travellers *Pons volans*. Nor muſt we forget to mention the great wall which ſeparates China from Tartary: it begins in the province of Xenſi, which lies on the north-weſt of China, in about 38 degrees of north latitude, and is carried on over mountains and vallies, and terminates at the Kang ſea, between the provinces of Peking and Lænotum. The whole courſe of it, with all the windings, is about 1500 miles. It is almoſt all built of brick, and ſuch well-tempered mortar, that it has now ſtood above 1800 years, being built by the emperor Chihohamti, to prevent

prevent the incurſions of the Tartars, and is very little decayed. It is 25 feet high, and broad enough for 5 people to ride a-breaſt, and fortified all along with ſquare towers, at the diſtance of a mile from each other.

As to religion, they are chiefly divided into three ſects. The firſt are the followers of Confucius's doctrine, who taught the obſervation of the law of nature, as the greateſt felicity man can enjoy. They worſhip one God, and believe that the world did exiſt from eternity. The ſecond ſect hold a plurality of worlds, and the Pythagorean principles of tranſmigration. The third ſect are idolaters, and addicted to necromancy: they think the greateſt felicity conſiſts in luxury and voluptuouſneſs. Of the ſeveral idols, to which this laſt ſect pay their devotions, there are two of great note, viz. one in form of a dragon, the other, called *Fo*, ſet up, as is conjectured, in favour of one of their own nation, who is thought to have flouriſhed about 1000 years before Chriſt, and, for his wonderful parts and actions, was thought worthy of being deified at his death. They look upon him as the Saviour of the world, and that he was ſent to teach the way of ſalvation, and make an atonement for the ſins of men. They hold in great veneration ſome moral precepts, which they pretend he left, and which the bonzees, or prieſts, frequently inculcate on the minds of the people: they affect to be very cautious in all their actions, from an opinion univerſally received among them, that the ſouls of their deceaſed friends are frequently preſent with them, and narrowly view their deportment.

The emperor, and the Tartars in general, worſhip the Dalai Lama.

The Chineſe empire is without doubt very ancient, having evidences of higher antiquity than any other nation, except the Jews. The family now reigning is that of the Tartars, deſcended from a prince of Tartary, who conquered China in 1644, and incorporated the Tartars his ſubjects with the Chineſe. His deſcendants now reign, and make the 22d family that has ſat upon the throne of China.

## *Of the principal* ASIATIC ISLANDS.

### 1. S. of Aſia.

THE *Maldives* are a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, between the equator and 8 degrees of north latitude, near Cape Comorin. They produce large cocoa-trees, from which the natives build veſſels of 30 tons. Their hulls, maſts, ſails, rigging, anchors, cables, proviſions, and firing are from this uſeful tree. They are chiefly reſorted to by the Dutch, who trade with them for couries, a ſmall ſhell-fiſh.

*Ceylon* (long. from 78 to 82 degrees E.; lat. from 6 to 10 N.) is 250 miles long, 200 broad, and ſaid to be by nature the richeſt and fineſt iſland in the world. It is ſeparated from the coaſt of Coromandel by a narrow ſtrait. It produces every thing in great plenty, but the chief commodity is cinnamon, which is indeed peculiar to this iſland. The Dutch are poſſeſſed of all the principal places along the ſea-coaſts. Their chief ſettlement is the port of *Columbo*. Candy is the capital of the interior parts of the iſland, which are ſtill poſſeſſed by the deſcendants of the ancient natives, called Cinglaſſes, and who are idolaters.

The Andaman and Nicobar iſles lie at the entrance of the bay of Bengal, to the north of Sumatra, and furniſh refreſhments to the ſhipping.

The Sunda Iſlands are ſituated between 93 and 120 degrees eaſt longitude, and 8 degrees north and 8 ſouth latitude, and comprehend the iſlands of Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and ſeveral ſmaller ones.

*Sumatra* is ſeparated from the E. peninſula of India by the ſtrait of Malacca. It is divided into two equal parts by the equator, being 5 degrees N. W. and 5 S. E. of it. This iſland is 1,000 miles long, and 100 broad. It produces ſo much gold, that it is thought to be the Ophir mentioned in the Scriptures; but its trade with the Europeans conſiſts chiefly in pepper. The Engliſh Eaſt-India company have ſeveral

ral ſettlements here, the chief of which are are *Bencoolen* and Fort *Marlborough*. The ſea-coaſts are poſſeſſed by Mahometan princes, of whom the king of *Achen* is the moſt conſiderable. The interior parts are governed by Pagan princes.

*Java* is S. of Sumatra; from which it is ſeparated by the ſtrait of Sunda. The greateſt part of this iſland belongs to the Dutch. Their capital ſettlement here is *Batavia*, a noble and populous city (lat. 6 deg. S.) having one of the fineſt harbours in the world. Here reſides the governor-general of the Dutch Eaſt-India company.

*Borneo* is the largeſt iſland in the world, being 800 miles long and 700 broad. It is on both ſides the line, and produces rice, cotton, canes, gold, excellent diamonds, and many ſorts of fruits, beſides ſeveral animals unknown to the Europeans. The inhabitants on the ſea-coaſts are Mahometans; but the reſt are Pagans. The capital town is *Borneo*, on the N. ſide of the iſland.

*Celebes* or *Macaſſar* (ſituated under the equator) is 160 leagues diſtant from Batavia, being 500 miles long and 200 broad. Its chief product is gold, pepper, and opium. The Dutch have a fortification on this iſland, but the internal part of it is governed by three kings, the chief of whom reſides at *Macaſſar* the capital.

The *Moluccas* or *Spice* iſlands (ſituated in 125 degrees E. longitude, and between 1 degree ſouth and 2 north latitude) produce vaſt quantities of cloves, mace, and nutmegs, which are monopolized by the Dutch: the largeſt of them is *Ternate*, which is only 30 miles in circumference.

The Banda iſles (ſituated between 127 and 128 degrees eaſt longitude, and 4 and 5 ſouth latitude) are five in number: Lantor, where is the capital of the ſame name; Poleron, Roſinging, Poolaway, and Gonapi. Theſe iſlands are ſubject to the Dutch, and produce nutmegs and cloves.

Amboyna, ſometimes reckoned one of the Moluccas, is ſituated between 3 and 4 degrees ſouth lati-

tude; being about 70 miles in circumference; is valuable for the cloves it produces, and was formerly poſſeſſed by the Engliſh and Dutch: but in 1622 the Dutch murdered all the Engliſh on the iſland, and have been ſuffered to poſſeſs it ever ſince.

The *Philippines*, ſaid to be 1,100 in number, are N. E. of Borneo. *Manilla*, or *Luconia*, the chief of them, is 400 miles long, 200 broad, and ſubject to the Spaniards. No country in the world appears more beautiful, there being a perpetual verdure; buds, bloſſoms, and fruit, are found upon the trees all the year round, as well on the mountains, as in gardens that are cultivated. Vaſt quantities of gold are waſhed down from the hills, and found mixed with the ſand of their rivers. But theſe iſlands being hot and moiſt, produce abundance of venomous creatures, and poiſonous herbs and flowers.

Theſe iſlands have volcanos, and are very ſubject to earthquakes. A tree called Amet, and a ſort of cane, which grows in the mountains, are ſaid to contain within them a quantity of fair water.

Moſt of the other iſlands are governed by petty princes or ſultans of their own. The ſultan of Mindanao, the largeſt iſland next to Manilla, is a Mahometan.

## 2. E. of Aſia.

The *Mariannes*, or *Ladrones*, which are about 600 leagues E. of China, are very little known. The chief of them is *Guam*.

The *Japan* iſlands (extending from 130 to 147 degrees E. long. and from 30 to 41 N. lat.) form what is called the empire of Japan. The principal of theſe iſlands is *Niphon*, and the chief town *Jeddo*. The ſoil and productions are much the ſame as in China; and the inhabitants are famous for their lacquer-ware, known by the name of Japan. The emperor of Japan is a moſt deſpotic prince, having an immenſe revenue, and a very great ſtanding army. The Japaneſe trade only with the Chineſe and the Dutch. They are groſs idolaters.

The

The islands in the *sea* of *Kamschatka* have not been long discovered by the Russians, and are therefore but little known.

With regard to the language of all the Asiatic islands, nothing certain can be said. Each island has a peculiar tongue; but the Malayan, Chinese, Portuguese, Dutch, and Indian words are also very frequent among them. And as to their religion, though its original is certainly Pagan, yet it is intermixed with many Jewish, Christian, Mahometan, and other foreign superstitions.

# AFRICA.

AFRICA (the third diviſion of the globe) is a large peninſula, ſituated between 37 degrees N. and 35 S. latitude, and between 17 degrees W. and 52 E. longitude: it is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean, which ſeparates it from Europe; on the ſouth by the ſouthern ocean; on the N. E. by the iſthmus * of Suez, which joins it to Aſia; on the eaſt by the Red ſea and the Indian ocean; and on the weſt by the Atlantic ocean, which ſeparates it from America: it is 4,300 miles long from north to ſouth, and 3,500 broad from eaſt to weſt.

The interior parts of this quarter of the globe contain vaſt deſerts of burning ſands, and are very little known by Europeans, ſo that they may almoſt be ranked with undiſcovered countries.

Africa is divided into twelve principal parts: 6 *north*; namely (from W. to E.) Barbary, Bildulgerid, Egypt, Zaara, Nubia, and Abyſſinia: and 6 *ſouth*; namely (from N. to S.) Negroland, Guinea, Congo, Zanguebar, Monomotapa, and Caffraria.

The principal African iſlands are, the Azores †, Madeira, Canaries, and Cape Verd, to the north-weſt; St. Helena, to the ſouth-weſt; Madagaſcar and Mauritius, to the ſouth-eaſt.

The principal ſeas, ſtraits, and gulfs near Africa have been treated of already, under Europe and Aſia; except the channel of Moſambique, which is in the Indian ocean, between the S. E. of Africa and the iſland of Madagaſcar.

* The iſthmus of Suez is a neck of land, about 60 miles broad, between the Levant and the Red ſea.

† The learner will find the Azores in the map of the world, and likewiſe in the map of America.

BARBARY.

# A Correct Map of AFRICA, from the Best Authorities

40 Degrees of 30 Long.de West 20 from London EUROPE 30 Degrees of 40 Long.de East 50 from London

A T L A N T I C O C E A N

W E S T E R N or N E G R O L A N D

B A R B A R Y

B I L E D U L G E R I D

Z A A R A or the D E S A R T

E T H I O P I A

E X T E R

I N T E R I O R

A R A B I A

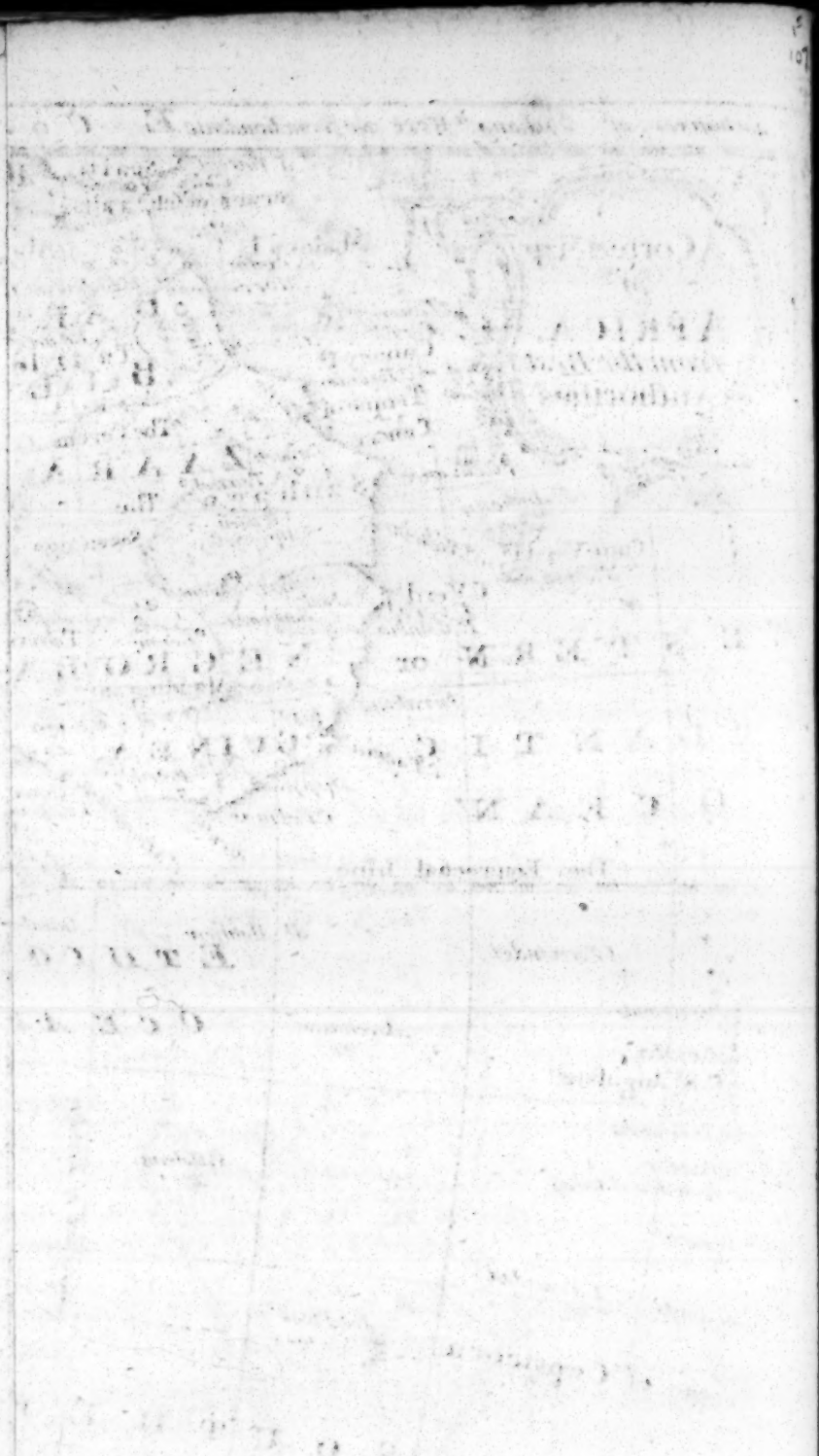
P E R S I A

S E A

S O U T H E R N O C E A N

E A S T E R N I N D I A N O C E A N

Spain · Italy · Anatolia · Madera I. · Canary Is. · Cape Verd Is. · Algiers · Tripoly · Egypt · Arabia · Persia · Yaman · Abyssinia · Nubia · Gauga · Tombut · Gubur · Zanfara · Swenniga · Sanhaja · Mandingas · Guinea · Benin · Mujaka · Jinjiro · Alaba · Gorham · Kurufa · Makoko · Hottentots · Terra de Natal · Monomotapa · Monomugi · Angola · Benguela · Congo · Loango · Abutua · Matamba · Jagas · Zanguebar · Mozambique · Madagascar · Comoro I.s · Socotra · Mascat · Mecca · Medina · Babylon · Bassora · Ispahan · Damascus · Aleppo · Cairo · Suez · Red Sea · Persian Gulf · Cape of Good Hope · Table Bay · Saldanha Bay · Dutch F. · Bay of Lagoa · Delagoa Bay · Natal · Terra de · Sofala · Mozambique · Quiloa · Melinda · Mombaza · Pemba · Zanzibar · Monfia · Quiloa · Galega · Bourbon I. discov.d by Mascaren · John of Lisbon · Admiral I.s · Bassas da India · C. Guardafui · C. Orfui · C. de Bassas · Magadoxa · Brava · Adel · Aden · Ajan · Sangara · Barnagasso · Dara · Tigre · Amara · Gojam · Goyama · Sennar · Dongola · Nigritia · Darfur · Tarkul · Zeila · Mocha · Ali · Yemen · Sanaa · Ormus · Muscat · Tamama · Mascalet · Gulf of Arabia · Red Sea · Persian Gulf · Gulf of Mozambique · Channel of Madagascar · Antongil B. · C. Natal · C. Romain · C. Corrientes · C. Receife · C. Verd · Cape Verd · St. Jago · St. Anthony · St. Nicholas · Bay de todos Santos · Rio Grande · Paraiba · C. St. Auguſtine · Pt.s Seguro · Spiritu Santo · I. Trinidad · R. St. Francis · St. Salvador · St. Philip or Benguela · St. Helena · Ascension · St. Matthew · I. Fernandez · C. Frio · C. Negro · C. das Voltas · P. de Ilheos · R. of Elephants · R. Zaire · R. Coanza · R. Bravages · R. Gambia · R. Senegal · R. Niger · R. Quama · R. Fenbe · R. Maniza · R. St. Christopher · St. Thomas · St. Lucia P. · Cape Coast · La Mina · Benin · Arguin · Sallee · Madera · Canaries · Tropic of Cancer · Tropic of Capricorn · The Equinoctial Line · Meridian of London · Hours of Time West from London · Hours of Time East from London · Jacatra · Batavia · Java · Sumatra · Malacca · Ceylon · Malabar · Coromandel · Ganges · Siam · Pegu · Cochin China · China · Japan · Philippine Is. · Moluccas · Celebes · Borneo · Gilolo · Timor · Banda · Ternate · Amboyna · Molucca Is. · Gulf of Siam · Gulf of Bengal · Gulf of Cambaya · Gulf of Ormus · Gulf of Persia · Caspian Sea · Black Sea · Mediterranean Sea · Archipelago · Sea of Marmora · Constantinople · Smyrna · Natolia · Caramania · Syria · Palestine · Jerusalem · Damascus · Aleppo · Tripoly · Cyprus · Candia · Malta · Sicily · Naples · Italy · Spain · Straits of Gibraltar · Cadiz · Gibraltar · Algiers · Tunis · Morocco · Fez · Tafilet · Tuggurt · Mesurata · Tripoly · Cairo · Alexandria · Rosetta · Damietta · Grand Cairo · Nile · Upper Egypt · Lower Egypt · Barca · Cyrene · Derna · Tripoli · Gadamis · Fezzan · Ghadamis · Augila · Siwah · Ammonium · Libya · Numidia · Mauritania · Barbary · Biledulgerid · Zaara · Desart · Negroland · Guinea · Ethiopia · Abyssinia · Arabia · Persia · Egypt · Nubia · Gauga · Tombut · Gubur · Zanfara · Swenniga · Sanhaja · Mandingas



## BARBARY.

BARBARY (ſituated between 12 degrees weſt and 30 eaſt longitude, and 28 and 37 degrees north latitude) extends itſelf along the coaſt of the Mediterranean, from the Atlantic ocean, weſt, to Egypt in the eaſt: it includes the kingdoms of Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli *.

Morocco, including Fez, is bounded on the north and weſt by the Mediterranean; on the ſouth by Tafilet; and on the eaſt by Segelmeſſa and Algiers; being 500 miles long, and 480 broad.

The chief towns are, 1. *Morocco*, which was formerly the capital: 2. *Fez:* 3. *Sallee:* 4. *Mequinez*, which is now the capital: 5. *Tangier:* 6. *Ceuta:* 7. *Tetuan*.

Tangier was formerly in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, who left it after having demoliſhed the fortifications and harbour in 1685. Ceuta is well fortified, and now in the poſſeſſion of Spain.

Tetuan and Sallee are noted for the piracies of the inhabitants.

Algiers (which lies along the Mediterranean) is bounded by that ſea on the north; by Mount Atlas on the ſouth; by Tunis on the eaſt; and by Morocco and Tafilet on the weſt; being 480 miles long and about 100 broad.

Algiers has a capital of the ſame name. The number of inhabitants in Algiers is ſaid to conſiſt of 100,000 Mahometans, 1,500 Jews, and 2,000 Chriſtian ſlaves. They ſubſiſt chiefly by their piracies, for they make prizes of all Chriſtian ſhips that are not at peace with them.

Algiers, the capital, is ſurrounded by a wall 12 feet thick, and 30 feet high: in 1688, it was terribly bombarded by the French.

The other chief towns are Conſtantina and Oran,

* The inhabitants of the Barbary coaſt have been long known by the name of *Moors*.

both ſtrongly fortified by nature and art, the laſt of which is a ſea-port in poſſeſſion of the Spaniards.

Tunis (bounded by the Mediterranean on the north and eaſt; by Tripoli and Bildulgerid on the ſouth; and by Algiers on the weſt; being 220 miles long and 170 broad) is the moſt poliſhed of all the Barbary ſtates. It contains the remains of many noble cities, ſome of them ſtill in good condition. *Tunis*, the capital, is ſituated about 8 miles from the place where the famous city of Carthage ſtood. It is ſaid that in this city alone there are above 3,000 clothiers and weavers. But, like Algiers, it is diſtreſſed for want of freſh water.

Tripoli, including Barca, is bounded by the Mediterranean on the north; by the country of the Beriberies on the ſouth; by Egypt on the eaſt: and by Tunis and Bildulgerid on the weſt; extending along the ſea-coaſt 1100 miles in length, and 300 miles in breadth.

Tripoli was once the richeſt, moſt populous, and opulent of all the ſtates on the coaſt; but it is now much reduced, and the inhabitants, who are ſaid to be above 400,000, have all the vices of the Algerines. The capital is *Tripoli*, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean.

The air of this country is mild, except in July and Auguſt. The ſoil, though but little cultivated, is fruitful in corn, wine, oil, dates, figs, apples, cherries, plumbs, oranges, citrons, pomegranates, &c. with plenty of roots and herbs for the uſe of the kitchen.

The deſerts of Barbary abound with lions, tigers, leopards, hyænas, bears, monſtrous ſerpents, ſcorpions, and vipers. The beaſts of burthen are camels, dromedaries, aſſes, mules, and a fine breed of horſes. Here are porcupines, foxes, apes, ſheep, goats, hares, cameleons, and all ſorts of reptiles, eagles, hawks, partridges, quails, and great variety of wild fowl, with the fineſt and moſt delicious fiſh in the ſea.

The exports conſiſt of leather, fine mats, carpets, ivory, wax, gum-arabic, oſtrich-feathers, &c.

When the natives traverſe their extenſive deſerts, they

they are forced to load one half of their camels with water, to prevent their periſhing with drought and thirſt: and there is ſtill a more dangerous enemy, and that is the ſand itſelf; when the winds riſe, the caravan is perfectly covered with duſt; and there have been inſtances, both in Aſia and Africa, where whole caravans, and even armies, have been buried alive in the ſands. There are likewiſe hot winds, which blow over a long tract of burning ſand, equal almoſt to the heat of an oven, and often deſtroy great numbers of merchants and pilgrims.

The Atlas mountains run the whole length of Barbary. It is from them that the Atlantic ocean takes its name.

The military force of the emperor of Morocco conſiſts of 100,000 men, 80,000 of which conſiſt of negroes, who are brought young to Morocco, and trained up to be miniſters of his tyranny. The other ſtates keep up a force in proportion to their abilities. Their naval force conſiſts in ſmall veſſels, with which they ſeize on ſuch ſhips as they can maſter, and carry the crews into ſlavery: they often pay but little regard to what nation the ſhips belong, but are conſtantly at war with the Spaniards.

In Morocco, government cannot be ſaid to exiſt. The emperors have for ſome ages been parties, judges, and even executioners with their own hands, in all criminal matters. Nor is their brutality more incredible than the ſubmiſſion with which their ſubjects bear it. The emperor of Morocco acknowledges the grand ſignior to be his ſuperior, and pays him a diſtant allegiance as the chief repreſentative of Mahomet.

The other ſtates of Barbary are governed by deys choſen by the ſoldiery, who murder them on the ſlighteſt pretences, and then the moſt powerful candidate ſucceeds to the throne.

The religion profeſſed here is Mahometaniſm of the worſt ſort.

This country, which, in the time of the Carthaginians, was the ſeat of arts, is, by the ravages of the

the Saracens and Turks, reduced to the loweſt degree of barbariſm and ignorance.

## BILDULGERID.

BILDULGERID is a large country S. of Barbary, and extends itſelf from the Atlantic ocean W. to Egypt E.; being about 2500 miles long, and 250 broad: the principal town is Dara. This country produces vaſt quantities of dates, in which the inhabitants have a great trade.

In Bildulgerid are ſeveral kingdoms, of which the following are the principal: Sus, Tafilet, Geſula, and Segelmeſſa, are ſubject to the emperor of Morocco. Taradant is the capital of Sus; Tafilet has a capital of the ſame name, and is divided into three provinces, Dras, Saro, and Tuet.

The kingdom of Zeb, partly tributary to Algiers, wants both corn and water, the natives feeding upon dates, camels fleſh, and camels milk. Proper Bildulgerid, from whence the whole country has its name, is tributary to Tunis.

The natives, particularly the Beriberies, who are deſcendants of the original inhabitants, are deſcribed to be a harmleſs, hoſpitable people, and live in tents. The productions are ſimilar to thoſe of Barbary, and the religions profeſſed here are Paganiſm and Mahometaniſm.

## EGYPT.

EGYPT (ſituated between 20 and 32 degrees north latitude, and 28 and 36 eaſt longitude) is bounded by the Mediterranean ſea, north; by the iſthmus of Suez and the Red ſea, eaſt; by Nubia, ſouth; and by deſerts and unknown parts of Africa, on the weſt: being 600 miles in length, and 250 in breadth.

The chief towns are, 1. *Alexandria*, on the moſt weſterly branch of the river Nile. This city, built by

by Alexander the Great, was formerly very magnificent; but it is now much decayed, though there are ſtill ſome remains of its ancient ſplendour. 2. *Cairo*, the capital, near the eaſtern banks of the Nile, a large and populous city.

The only river in Egypt is the Nile, which riſes in Abyſſinia, and, bending its courſe north, enters Egypt, and runs from ſouth to north the whole length of the kingdom, falling into the Levant ſea by ſeveral channels. The Nile begins to riſe in the latter end of May, and continues to riſe till September or October, when the banks are cut, and it is let into the grand canal, which runs through Cairo, and from thence is diſtributed to their fields and gardens. It uſually riſes to twenty-four feet in September, and from that time it continues to fall till the latter end of May the following year, when the flood returns. The day the Nile riſes to its proper height is ſolemnized by a feſtival and fire-works, and all other marks of public joy, as it was anciently; and numberleſs canals are opened to convey it to all parts of the country.

The air of this country is hot and unwholeſome, being infeſted with vapours which aſcend from the mud and ſlime left by the Nile. In April and May, the inhabitants are greatly tormented by drifts of ſand.

The Nile no ſooner begins to overflow its banks, than all infectious diſtempers (even the plague, which viſits them once in ſix or ſeven years) ceaſe. It ſeldom rains in Egypt.

The ſoil of this country, as far as the flood extends, has been formed by the mud which the Nile carries with it. As ſoon as the waters retire, the huſbandman has little more to do, than to harrow his corn and other ſeeds into the mud: in ſix weeks afterwards, the fields are covered with all manner of grain, peas, beans, and other pulſe.

The north part of Egypt is all a ſea at the height of the flood, and only the tops of the foreſts and fruit-trees appear, intermixed with towns and villages built upon natural or artificial hills; and in the dry ſeaſon are ſeen beautiful gardens, corn-fields, and meadows

meadows well-ſtocked with flocks and herds; figs, grapes, and palm-trees, from which wine is drawn; oranges, lemons, dates, plantanes, ſugar-canes, melons, &c.

In this country grows the papyrus, a ſort of ruſh of which paper was anciently made. The common people live part of the year on cucumbers, and find no inconvenience from that kind of food.

Though the Egyptians have plenty of horſes and camels, they will ſuffer the Chriſtians to ride on nothing but aſſes, which are here of a remarkable breed; a traveller hires the owner of the beaſt (or his ſervant) as well as the aſs, who trots after the beaſt, and pricks him forwards with a kind of goad.

Here are black cattle in abundance, tygers, hyænas, antelopes, apes with heads like dogs; cameleons, hippopotami, crocodiles, and ichneumons, a kind of rats, which deſtroy the crocodiles; here are alſo eagles, hawks, pelicans, oſtriches, variety of water-fowl, and the ibis, a ſort of duck, which deſtroys ſerpents and venomous inſects.

The hippopotamus, or river-horſe, is larger than an ox, the hinder part much like one, and its head like an horſe; has thick large feet with claws, and a tail like an elephant: it is an amphibious animal; comes out of the river, and feeds on the graſs in the meadows.

The crocodile, or alligator, is common in the rivers of moſt warm countries: this too is an amphibious animal of a great length, (ſome of them are twenty feet long) of the ſhape of a lizard, with four ſhort feet or claws: his back is clothed with a kind of impenetrable ſcales like armour: they wait for their prey in the ſedge, and under cover on the ſides of rivers, and, pretty much reſembling the trunk of an old tree, ſometimes ſurpriſe the unwary traveller: it is an oviparous animal, and lays a vaſt number of eggs, which are frequently deſtroyed by other animals, or the country would ſwarm with them.

The oſtrich is the largeſt fowl known, and ſo heavy that it cannot fly; but runs, by the help of its wings, as faſt as a horſe; is ſometimes hunted like other game,

game, and ſo ſtrong, that the Arabs ride upon their backs.

The Egyptians export flax, thread, cotton, leather, callicoes, wax, ſal ammoniac, ſaffron, ſugar, ſenna, caſſia, &c.

Egypt has more curioſities and antiquities than perhaps any other part of the world. Its pyramids are prodigious piles of building of great extent. The baſis of the largeſt is ſaid to cover 11 acres of ground, and its perpendicular height is 500 feet. The original uſe of theſe pyramids is ſtill unknown. There are alſo in this country pits, from which are dug mummies, or embalmed bodies of the ancient Egyptians. The ſubterraneous vaults containing theſe bodies are of a prodigious extent.

From this country comes the vagrant race called gypſies, who are diſperſed in every kingdom of Europe and Aſia.

Egypt is ſubject to a Turkiſh baſhaw, who has 15 governors under him, and a great army. The language of the country is Arabic, and Mahometaniſm is the eſtabliſhed religion.

## ZAARA, *or the Deſert.*

ZAARA lies directly under the tropic of Cancer, and is 2400 miles long, and 850 broad. The principal town is called Tegeſſa.

This country conſiſts principally of barren burning ſands; in paſſing over which, the caravans are ſometimes 8 days without meeting with any water.

From the month of Auguſt till winter it rains continually, which cauſes ſome graſs to grow out of the ſand, for the ſupport of the cattle.

Mahometaniſm is introduced, and profeſſed in all parts of this country; but the generality of the natives are either pagans or live without any religion at all.

## NUBIA.

THE kingdom of Nubia (bounded by Egypt on the north; by Abyſſinia, ſouth; by the Red ſea, eaſt; and by the kingdoms of Tagua, Gaoga, and deſert of Gorham, on the weſt) is 1000 miles long from north to ſouth, and 600 from eaſt to weſt.

The principal places in this kingdom, are, Nubia, the reſidence of the king, which lies near the river Nile, and is very large; the houſes are but one ſtory high, and covered with reeds: Dangela, which alſo lies near the Nile: and Sennar, which lies on the frontiers of Abyſſinia.

The air of Nubia is very hot in the day-time, but cool in the night. Along the Nile it is pretty well inhabited and fruitful; but the inland country is full of deſerts, which harbour abundance of lions, tygers, elephants, &c. The commodities of this kingdom are ſugar, civet, ſandal wood, ſlaves, linen, ivory, and black horſes. This country produces a ſubtle and incurable poiſon; one grain of which is ſaid to be ſufficient to kill ten men in half an hour: an ounce of it is ſold for an hundred ducats. Here is alſo found gold, and gold ſand in the rivers.

Nubia is governed by its own independent king, who is ſaid to be a very powerful prince. The inhabitants are Mahometans, or groſs idolaters; and in general are a ſtupid, debauched ſort of people.

## ABYSSINIA.

ABYSSINIA is bounded by Nubia on the north; by the Red Sea and Abex eaſt; by Gorham and Gingiro weſt; and by Alaba and Ommo Zaide, ſouth; being 900 miles long, and 800 broad.

According to the accounts the Portugueſe have given of this country, it contains 30 kingdoms, beſides 22 more which lie about it, and belonged formerly to Abyſſinia, but now are governed by their own kings; and

and there are 18 nations more, which are alſo reckoned in Abyſſinia. It affords no places of great note, and there is ſeldom found a town of above 1000 houſes. The capital is Gondar.

The land is fertile, and the air hot, except in the rainy ſeaſon, when, for four months together, the extraordinary quantities of rain cauſe the Nile, whoſe ſource is in this country, to riſe, and overflow the north part of Egypt.

Here are mines of all ſorts of metals, except tin; but the inhabitants reap very little advantage from them. The inhabitants are black, or very near it. Their religion is a mixture of Chriſtianity and Judaiſm.

This large country is governed by their ſovereign king, whoſe ſubjects are treated like ſlaves; and he is held in ſuch veneration among them, that at his very name they bow their bodies, and touch the ground with one of their fingers. It is ſaid they can raiſe 600,000 men in time of war. The natives are of a colour near approaching to black; and travellers give them the character of a briſk, ſenſible, and civil people. They are lovers of learned men, who are held in great reverence and reſpect among the people. They profeſs Chriſtianity, and have two univerſities, one at Axum, and another at Embie. At Axum is a fine library, which belongs to the king, and is eſteemed a great treaſure; and at Embie is another, in which, as they ſay, are manuſcripts of Enoch, Solomon, and Eſdras, written with their own hands.

## ABEX.

ABEX is a tract of land between the Red Sea, Nubia, and Abyſſinia, and is about 560 miles long, and 200 broad. The country is very poor, being more inhabited by ſavage creatures than men; and the climate is exceſſive hot and unwholeſome. The produce of this country is chiefly ebony wood. The northern parts are ſubject to the Turks and Arabs. The capital, and reſidence of the Turkiſh Beglerbeg, is Squakem, which has a fine harbour. The

ſouth

ſouth part is called Doncala, from the capital, and has its own king. The original inhabitants are Chriſtians and Pagans.

## AJAN.

THE coaſt of Ajan reaches from the equator to the Red Sea, and is about 900 miles long, and 300 broad. It contains Brava, which is ſubject to the Portugueſe.

The kingdom of Magadoxa has its own ſovereign king; he and his ſubjects are Arabs and Mahometans. The kingdom of Adel, the capital of which is Zeila, borders upon Abyſſinia.

## NEGROLAND.

NEGROLAND is bounded on the north by Zaara; on the ſouth, by Guinea, from which it is ſeparated by the mountains of Sierra Leona, which extend as far as Abyſſinia; on the eaſt by Abyſſinia and Nubia; and on the weſt by the Atlantic ocean: being about 2200 miles long and 800 broad. This country is divided into many kingdoms, of which little more than their names are known to Europeans, who ſeldom go far from the coaſt, where they have factories, and trade for oſtrich-feathers, gums, amber, gold-duſt, elephants teeth, ſlaves, &c.

Madinga is eſteemed the principal town.

The river Niger overflows and fertiliſes this country, as the Nile does Egypt. The air is very hot, and the ſoil rich; and here are great ſtore of corn and cattle, and variety of herbs.

The numerous inhabitants of this vaſt country are groſs idolaters; and ſome, in the midland provinces, live without any ſign of religion or worſhip among them.

## GUINEA.

GUINEA is a fine country, along the Atlantic and Ethiopic oceans, 1,800 miles long, and 360 broad.

That part of the coaſt of Guinea, which lies near Cape Palmas, is commonly called the Tooth-coaſt, on account of the great trade carried on there in elephants teeth. The Gold-coaſt is ſo called from the gold ſand which is found in the rivers there. This coaſt belongs to the Engliſh, French, Dutch, and Danes.

That part of the coaſt of Guinea called Malaguette, is not much frequented by the Europeans; the ſhore is called the Pepper-ſhore, on account of the pepper that grows there in abundance.

Benin is a large kingdom, where Europeans carry on a conſiderable trade, but have no ſettlements. It produces pepper, cotton, honey, wax, ambergris, &c. Benin is the capital, and principal city in Guinea.

Whidaw was one of the moſt populous, rich, and civiliſed countries of Guinea, but about 50 years ago was, together with Great Ardra, conquered and ruined by the king of Dahomé, an inland prince. Very little of any part of Guinea, beyond the ſea-coaſt, is known to the Europeans.

The air of Guinea is extremely hot, and very unwholeſome, eſpecially to ſtrangers, who generally live but a ſhort time after their arrival in it. The ſoil in many places is extremely fertile, and in ſome parts very barren. The natives are ſaid to have very littlereligion or honeſty among them.

## CONGO.

CONGO is ſituated between the equator and 18 degrees of S. latitude, is bounded by Benin on the north; Matamon on the ſouth; the inland parts of Africa on the eaſt; and the Atlantic ocean on the weſt: being about 960 miles long, and 600 wide. The whole country was formerly governed

governed by one king, but has ſince been divided into four kingdoms, viz. Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela.

In *Loango*, which is 400 miles wide and 300 broad, the land is ſo fruitful, that they have three crops of millet in a year; and there is a great number of trees from whence they draw palm-wine. Their principal trade conſiſts in elephants teeth, copper, tin, lead, iron, and ſlaves. This country produces ſeveral kinds of fruits, and is ſubject to the Portugueſe. It is ſaid that the greateſt part of the natives are converted to Chriſtianity. The capital town is called Loango.

*Congo* is above 500 miles long and 200 broad; it is intolerably hot, eſpecially in the ſummer months. There are many deſert places within land, in which are wild beaſts, ſuch as elephants, tygers, leopards, monkeys, and monſtrous ſerpents: but, near the coaſt, the ſoil is more fertile; and there are fruits of many kinds, beſides palm-trees, from which they get wine and oil. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are negroes, being almoſt naked, worſhipping the ſun, moon, and ſtars, beſides animals of different kinds. But the Portugueſe have made many converts. This country contains vaſt numbers of elephants, whoſe teeth are prodigiouſly large. The principal town is *St. Salvador*. The trade is open to all European nations.

*Angola*, which is about 350 miles long, and 250 broad, produces Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons, and ſeveral other fruits. The inhabitants are very lazy, and generally idolaters. The country is divided among ſeveral petty princes, and the Portugueſe have ſeveral colonies and ſettlements on the coaſt. However, the Engliſh and Dutch traffic with the natives, and purchaſe a great number of ſlaves.

Benguela, is 430 miles long, 180 broad, and, as well as the reſt of Congo, depends on the Portugueſe; the capital is St. Philip de Benguela.

The other countries, which lie within the coaſt of Congo, are the Jages, or Giages, which border upon Monemugi. It is ſaid that the natives are cannibals,

who commonly devour their firſt-born children, and will kill and eat their parents: whoever dies a natural or accidental death, is eaten by his kindred and relations; ſo that in this nation people ſave the expence of a funeral. Macoco is a kingdom behind Loango, directly under the equator. The people are called Anricans, and are cannibals: they have a powerful king, who has twelve petty kings under him. They worſhip the ſun, moon, and ſtars. The king's reſidence is Monſol, where they ſell mens fleſh in the open market; and, if the account may be credited, they kill daily 100 men for the king's table, which are either criminals, priſoners, or ſlaves; and this is not done on account of the ſcarcity of other meat, of which they have plenty, but becauſe human fleſh is looked upon as a delicious diſh.

## ZANGUEBAR.

ZANGUEBAR, which is 1400 miles long, and 350 broad, lies on the eaſtern coaſt, between 3 degrees of north latitude, and 18 ſouth. The Portugueſe have built ſeveral forts, and have ſettled ſeveral colonies here. They trade with the negroes for ſlaves, ivory, gold, oſtrich-feathers, wax, and drugs. The inhabitants, except thoſe converted by the Portugueſe, are all Mahometans or idolaters.

## MONOMOTAPA.

MONOMOTAPA lies on the ſea-ſhore, in the ſouthern part of Africa, between 15 and 23 degrees of S. latitude. The air is temperate, and the ſoil fertile in rice and ſugar-canes. There are a great many oſtriches and elephants, with ſeveral mines of gold and ſilver. The inhabitants are negroes, and their religion is paganiſm.

## MONEMUGI.

MONEMUGI, bounded on the north by Abyſſinia, on the ſouth by Monomotapa, and on the weſt by Zanguebar, is about 900 miles long, and 650 broad. The little Europeans know of this country has been communicated by the Portugueſe, who making an irruption into it from Zanguebar, erected with great expedition (on an iſland in the middle of the river Zambece, which flows through the country) a fort called St. Martial, which they ſtill poſſeſs. The natives are tall and well made, and are in general idolators. In the midſt of this country is the great lake of Zambre or Zaire. The principal productions of Monemugi are gold and ſilver, copper, and elephants teeth.

## CAFFRARIA.

CAFFRARIA extends from the tropic of Capricorn to the 34th degree of ſouth latitude, being 780 miles long, and 660 broad. It is the moſt ſouthern country of Africa, at the extremity of which is ſituated the *Cape of Good Hope*, poſſeſſed by the Dutch, who have, by their great induſtry, produced from a ſoil generally barren, all the neceſſaries and many of the luxuries of life in great abundance. They have built a very handſome town, well fortified, and their ſettlements extend a conſiderable way up the country. Moſt of the India ſhips belonging to the different nations in Europe put in here for refreſhment.

All Caffraria, except what is in the poſſeſſion of the Dutch, is inhabited by Hottentots and wild beaſts. The Hottentots are divided into many nations or tribes, whoſe villages, compoſed of huts, are called Kraals; very few of the tribes are known further than by name, though travellers have penetrated ſome hundred miles into the country; they may be juſtly deemed the moſt brutiſh of all reaſonable creatures,

tures, having nothing, ſave the ſhape of a man, that can lay claim to that noble character. Their bodies are uſually beſmeared with common greaſe, or ſome worſe ſtinking ſtuff, which occaſions a very loathſome ſmell. Their ordinary habit is a ſheep-ſkin, juſt as it is pulled off from the carcaſe, on which they frequently feed when ſcarce of freſh proviſions. In winter they turn the woolly or hairy ſide next their backs, and in ſummer the other: this ſerves the man for his bed at night, and this is all the winding-ſheet or coffin he has when he dies. The men wear, as a kind of ornament, the bladder of any wild beaſt they have killed, which is blown up, and faſtened to the hair, as a trophy of their valour.

The women are cloathed with ſheep-ſkin, as well as the men, wearing, like them, the wool outwards in ſummer, and inwards during the winter. They wear one ſkin over their ſhoulders, the ends of it croſſing each other before, and leaving their necks bare; another ſkin is faſtened round their middle, and reaches down to their knees. Thoſe of them who are ambitious to pleaſe, adorn themſelves with necklaces of ſhells: for even in this barbarous and naſty country the ſex have their charms, which they endeavour to heighten by ſuch arts as are peculiar to themſelves, and would meet with very little ſucceſs elſewhere: to this end they greaſe their faces, necks, and all the naked parts of their bodies, with mutton ſuet, in order to make them ſhine: they alſo braid or plait their hair, to give themſelves an additional elegance. An Hottentot lady, thus bedizened, has exhauſted all the arts of her toilette; and, however unfavourable nature may have been to her, with regard to ſhape and ſtature, her pride is wonderfully flattered, while the ſplendor of her appearance gives her the higheſt degree of ſatisfaction.

Africa, from the tropic of Cancer to the Cape of Good Hope, is in a manner very little known, except the ſea-coaſts. The diviſions of the various empires and kingdoms, the boundaries and government of each, and even the names of various nations, are

uncertain and unknown. The productions, manners, and complexions of the people, agree in many material circumſtances. In thoſe countries where there is ſufficient moiſture, the heat of the ſun cauſes amazing fertility, and thoſe where the ſtreams and lakes of water are few and ſmall, are barren deſerts. The wild beaſts of Africa are more in number, larger, and fiercer, than thoſe of any other part of the globe; their names, together with ſome of the principal productions of this quarter of the world, have been already mentioned.

The manner of hunting elephants at the Cape of Good Hope is as follows:—The elephant is always fought for on the banks of a river, three horſemen, well mounted, ſet out on the expedition; two of them ride about, while the third carefully watches the elephant, as he goes to drink; when, having given notice to his companions, he begins the attack, by piercing the ſide of the beaſt with his javelin, while he is drinking. On this the wounded animal immediately purſues the aggreſſor, who rides directly towards his companions; when one of them attacks the elephant in his turn, in order to divert his attention from the object of his purſuit. Accordingly the beaſt, enraged anew by a freſh wound, neglects his firſt antagoniſt and purſues the ſecond; when the third perſon draws him off from the purſuit of the ſecond by the ſame means as the ſecond diverted him from that of the firſt. In the mean time he loſes a vaſt quantity of blood, which the fury and agitation he is put into cauſe to flow in great abundance. If he ſurvives theſe three attacks, the firſt hunter attacks him again; and thus is the poor beaſt engaged by their ſucceſſive aſſaults, till, wearied out and ſpent with the loſs of blood, he falls to the ground. In this ſituation there is no danger in approaching this formidable animal, and ſawing off his teeth, whoſe length is proportioned to his age and ſtrength. This method of hunting the elephant is dangerous, and ſometimes ends with the death of the hunter.

The ancients were only acquainted with thoſe parts of Africa called Barbary and Egypt, moſt of the other parts

parts now known were firſt diſcovered by the Portugueſe in attempting to find a paſſage to India.

## *Of the* AFRICAN ISLANDS.

THE African Iſlands lie ſome in the Atlantic, and ſome in the Indian Ocean.

I. In the Atlantic ocean:

The *Azores* or Weſtern iſlands, ſituated between 25 and 32 degrees weſt longitude, and 37 and 40 north latitude, are nine in number, viz. St. Mary, St. Michael, Tercera, St. George, Gracioſa, Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo, all which are ſubject to Portugal, and were firſt diſcovered in the year 1439, by a Flemiſh merchant, named Joſhua Vander Berg.

Theſe iſlands enjoy a clear ſky and wholeſome air; but are very ſubject to violent earthquakes. No noxious animals breed here, and any that are brought die in a few hours.

St. Michael is the largeſt iſland, being 100 miles in circumference, and contains 50,000 inhabitants. But *Tercera* is the moſt important, on account of its harbour. A governor and biſhop reſide at *Angra*, the capital.

The *Madeiras* are three iſlands ſituated in 32 degrees 27 minutes north latitude, and between 18 and 20 degrees weſt longitude, in a fine climate; they are ſubject to the Portugueſe. The largeſt, called Madeira, is 75 miles long and 60 broad; the capital town is Funchal; the ſecond, is called Port Santo, about 8 miles in compaſs, and very fertile; the third is a barren rock. The ſe iſlands belong to the Portugueſe, who diſcovered them in the year 1519, and produce excellent wine, particularly that which bears the name of the iſland, Malmſey, and Tent; of all which the inhabitants make and ſell prodigious quantities.

The *Canaries* (anciently called the Fortunate Iſlands) lying between 12 and 19 degrees weſt longitude, and 27 and 29 degrees north latitude, are 7 in number, viz. Grand Canaria, Hierro, Fuertaventura, Gomera, Langarote, Palma, and Teneriffe.

*Grand Canaria*, which gives name to the whole, is 150 miles in circumference; the principal town is Canary, or Cividad di Palmas. The next in ſize is *Teneriffe*, 120 miles in circumference; the capital is St. Chriſtoval de la Laguna. This iſland contains one of the higheſt mountains in the world, called the Pike of Teneriffe, 15 miles in circumference, and 3 miles perpendicular in height. This mountain is a volcano, and occaſions frequent earthquakes. In the year 1704, there happened a dreadful eruption of ſulphur and melted ore, which ran down like a river, and deſtroyed ſeveral conſiderable towns, ſpoiling the richeſt lands in the iſland, and converting them into a barren deſart.

Theſe iſlands enjoy a pure temperate air, and the ſoil is exceeding fertile, having generally two harveſts in a year in the iſland Canaria. They abound in delicious fruits, eſpecially grapes, which produce thoſe rich wines that obtain the name of Canary, of which great quantities are annually brought to England in time of peace: and from hence originally came thoſe beautiful ſong-birds called Canaries.

The Canaries were firſt diſcovered and planted by the Carthaginians; but after the overthrow of that ſtate were quite neglected, and were again diſcovered in the year 1405 by the Spaniards, who now poſſeſs them.

The *Cape Verd* iſlands are ſituated between 23 and 26 degrees weſt longitude, and 14 and 18 north latitude; being about 400 miles W. of Cape Verd. They belong to Portugal. Their number is about twenty; but ſome of them are barren rocks, not worth notice.

The air of theſe iſlands is generally hot, and in ſome of them very unwholeſome, eſpecially in St. Jago, the largeſt and chief of them all, which is 140 miles in circumference, and contains the capital, called St. Domingo.

The iſland of Fogo is ſo called, as being a noted volcano, continually ſending up ſulphureous exhalations, and ſometimes the flames break out in ſuch a terrible

rible manner, and vomit forth ſuch a number of pumice-ſtones, that it annoys all the adjacent parts.

Theſe iſlands were diſcovered in the year 1460, and produce ſugar, cotton, wine, Indian corn, cocoa-nuts, oranges, &c. plenty of garden-ſtuff, hogs, poultry, and green monkeys with black faces; in the iſland of *Mayo* great quantities of ſalt are made by the heat of the ſun from the ſea-water. This iſland likewiſe abounds with aſſes. Many cargoes both of ſalt and aſſes are fetched from hence every year for the uſe of the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands.

Oppoſite to the Cape-Verd iſlands, on the coaſt of Negroland, are the iſlands of *Senegal* and *Goree*, from whence the valuable drug Gum Senegal is exported. They are ſituated at the mouths of the rivers Senegal and Gambia, both which are ſuppoſed to be branches of the Niger, and overflow the country periodically, at the ſame time and manner as the Nile.

St. Thomas, Anaboa, Prince's Iſland, and Fernando Po, are ſituated in the gulf of Guinea. They all did belong to the Portugueſe; but within a few years, Anaboa and Fernando Po have been ceded to the Spaniards; and furniſh ſhipping with freſh water and proviſions.

St. Mathew is a ſmall iſland, lying in 6 degrees 1 minute weſt longitude, and 1 degree 30 minutes ſouth latitude.

Aſcenſion is ſituated in 7 degrees 40 minutes ſouth latitude, and about 20 miles in circumference; they are both uninhabited. Eaſt India ſhips often touch at the latter, to furniſh themſelves with turtles, ſome of which weigh 100 pounds.

*St. Helena* (ſituated in 6 degrees 4 minutes weſt longitude, and 16 degrees ſouth latitude) is a high and ſteep rock, about 21 miles in circumference, and only acceſſible at the landing-place, which is well defended by batteries. The iſland is inhabited by about 200 families, deſcended from Engliſh parents, and contains many ſmall fruitful vallies, which produce potatoes, yams, figs, plantanes, bananas, cabbage-trees, kidney-beans, Indian corn, horned cattle, hogs, ſheep, goats, rabbits, poultry, and variety of

wild fowl; which the natives exchange for all ſorts of manufactures, and other neceſſaries.

The air of this iſland is very wholeſome, and people that are taken ſick at ſea, on their arrival there ſoon recover. It is a place of retreat and refreſhment for the Eaſt India Company's ſhips homeward bound: but the iſland is ſo very ſmall, and the wind ſo much againſt them outward bound, that they very ſeldom ſee it then; and if a ſhip over-ſhoots the iſland, and falls to the leeward, it is very difficult to recover the iſland again.

This iſland was diſcovered by the Portugueſe, and was firſt ſettled in the year 1600 by the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, who built a ſtrong fort there, called James Fort, and have poſſeſſed it ever ſince, excepting part of the year 1673, when it was ſurpriſed by the Dutch, but was ſoon retaken by captain Munden.

II. In the Indian ocean:

*Madagaſcar* (ſituated between 43 and 51 degrees eaſt longitude, and 10 and 26 ſouth latitude) is the largeſt of all the African iſlands, being near 1,000 miles long, and about 280 broad.

This is a pleaſant fertile country, watered with numerous rivers, well ſtored with fiſh, and abounding with all manner of cattle; as alſo corn, ſugar, honey, variety of excellent fruits, gums, precious ſtones, ſome ſilver, iron, copper, and tin. The inhabitants are of different complexions and religions; ſome white, ſome black; ſome Mahometans, and ſome Pagans. This iſland was firſt diſcovered by the Portugueſe, in the year 1506; in 1642 the French made a ſettlement here, but in 1651 they were driven out by the natives, who have had the ſole poſſeſſion of the iſland ever ſince.

*Mauritius*, or *Maurice* (ſituated in 56 degrees eaſt longitude, and 20 ſouth latitude) 150 miles in circumference, about 400 miles eaſt of Madagaſcar, is the principal French ſettlement in this part of the world, and has a capital of the ſame name. The climate is healthy, and here are mountains ſo high that their tops are covered with ſnow. This iſland produces the fineſt ebony, beſides

beſides ſeveral other kinds of valuable wood, plenty of tobacco, rice, fruits, and all ſorts of cattle. The rivers are well ſtocked with fiſh.

Mauritius was diſcovered by the Portugueſe, in 1595, who called it Cigne, that is, Swan Iſland; but, three years after, the Dutch brought it under their ſubjection, and called it, in honour of the prince of Naſſau, by his name, which was Maurice.

Bourbon (ſituated in 54 degrees eaſt longitude, and 21 ſouth latitude) is 90 miles in circumference. At the ſouthern extremity of the iſland is a terrible volcano.

The French, after this iſland was abandoned both by the Portugueſe and the Dutch, ſent thither a colony in 1654, who ſettled there, and gave it the name of Bourbon: when this nation came thoroughly acquainted with the fruitfulneſs of this iſland, they gave it the name of Eden, or the Terreſtrial Paradiſe. There are, however, ſeveral diſtricts, eſpecially northwards, which are barren; but that part which the French inhabit, is a perfect pleaſure-garden. Throughout the year there is a continual ſpring: the trees are always green, and loaded with the fineſt fruit, pleaſant to the taſte, very wholeſome, and medicinal for thoſe who come ſick on ſhore. This ſpot of ground produces alſo very good coffee, tobacco, aloes, white pepper, ebony, gums, benzoin, cattle of all ſorts, plenty of wild-fowl, &c.

The rivers are well ſtocked with fiſh, the coaſt with land and ſea tortoiſes, and on the ſhore are found ambergris and coral. To balance all, the iſland is ſubject to moſt dreadful hurricanes.

The Comora iſlands are ſituated between 10 and 14 degrees ſouth latitude, and 41 and 46 eaſt longitude. The principal iſland is Joanna, which is about 30 miles long and 15 broad, and has a capital of the ſame name. The natives are negroes, of the Mahometan religion, and furniſh proviſion to ſhipping.

Babelmandell (ſituated in 44 degrees 30 minutes eaſt longitude, and 12 north latitude) is a little barren iſland, not five miles in circumference; and is

only worth notice becauſe it gives name to, and commands the entrance of, the ſtraits into the Red ſea.

Zocatra (ſituated in 53 degrees eaſt longitude, and 12 north latitude) is 80 miles long, and 54 broad. The capital is Calanſia. It is a populous plentiful country, and produces frankincenſe, gum tragacanth, and aloes. The natives are Mahometans, of Arab extraction, and furniſh ſhipping with proviſions.

A SHORT

# A SHORT ACCOUNT

## OF THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF

# A M E R I C A.

TOWARDS the end of the 15th century, Chriſtopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, undertook to extend the boundaries which ignorance had given to the world. This great man's deſign aroſe from the juſt idea he had formed of the figure of the earth; though the maps, more erroneous than his judgment, made him miſtake the object. His deſign was to find a paſſage to China and India by the weſtern ocean, and by that means open to his country a new ſource of wealth and power, and thereby render her ſuperior to Venice, which then engroſſed the whole commerce of India, entirely carried on at that time through the inland parts of Aſia, or by way of Egypt and the Red Sea.

He made his firſt propoſal at home, where it was rejected; then he applied to the court of France; and, meeting with no better ſucceſs there, he offered next his ſervices to our Henry VII. This prince was rather a prudent ſteward and manager of a kingdom, than a great king, and one of thoſe defenſive geniuſes who are the laſt in the world to reliſh a great but problematical deſign.

In Portugal, where the ſpirit of enterprize and diſcovery had began to ſhew itſelf, and he might reaſonably expect better ſucceſs, and where he applied after his failure here, his offers were not only rejected, but he was inſulted and ridiculed. The Portugueſe were contented with coaſting along the ſhores of Africa,

and diſcovering cape after cape; but had not courage enough to venture boldly into the open ſea, and hazard all at once.

Laſt of all, he exerciſed his intereſt and his patience, for eight years together, in Spain, at the court of Ferdinand and Iſabella.

He at length overcame all difficulties; and, to his inexpreſſible joy, with three ſhips, and the title and command of an admiral, he ſet ſail, on the 3d of Auguſt, 1492, on a voyage the moſt daring and grand in the deſign, and in the event of which Europe was the moſt concerned, of any that ever yet was undertaken.

This fleet, if it deſerves that name, conſiſted of only three ſhips, the largeſt, commanded by Columbus, and called the Santa Maria, was but of ſmall burden. The other two were ſcarce ſuperior to large boats. Martin Pinzon was captain of one, named the Pinta; the other, called the Nigna, was commanded by Vincent Yanez Pinzon. Theſe veſſels were victualled for 12 months, and had on board about 90 ſailors, a few adventurers, who followed the fortune of Columbus, together with ſome gentlemen of Iſabella's court. The whole expence of fitting out the above-mentioned veſſels did not amount to 4000l. though that was what cauſed the negociation with Columbus to be ſpun out to ſuch a length.

In this voyage he had almoſt innumerable difficulties to encounter; the principal of which was the variation of the needle, then firſt diſcovered, and which ſeemed to intimate, that the laws of nature were reverſed on an unknown ocean, and the only guide he had left, ready to forſake him: the ſailors, after having been a long time out at ſea, growing deſperate with deſpair, threatened to throw him overboard, inſiſted on his returning, and became loud and inſolent in their demand. His invention, and almoſt his hopes, were near exhauſted, when the only thing which could appeaſe them happened—the clear diſcovery of land, after a voyage of 33 days, the longeſt any man was ever known to be from the ſight of ſhore before that time.

On the morning of the 12th of October, Columbus diſcovered an iſland, whoſe level and verdant fields, well furniſhed with wood, and watered by many running ſtreams, ſeemed to promiſe a delightful country. The crew of the Pinta immediately began to ſing Te Deum, in which they were joined by thoſe of the other ſhips, accompanied with tears of joy and tranſports of congratulation. When they had thus returned thanks to Heaven, they threw themſelves at the feet of their commander, and beſought him to forgive their ignorance, incredulity, and inſolence. The boats were immediately manned, and they rowed towards the land with colours diſplayed, accompanied by martial muſic. As they approached the ſhore, they perceived a multitude of people, whom the novelty of the ſight had aſſembled together, and whoſe geſtures ſufficiently expreſſed their aſtoniſhment. Columbus was the firſt European who ſet foot on this new world: he landed in a magnificent habit, with a drawn ſword in his hand. His men followed; and, after kiſſing the ground they had ſo long and earneſtly wiſhed to ſee, took ſolemn poſſeſſion of it for the crown of Caſtile and Leon. The natives were at firſt ſhy through fear; but ſoon became familiar, and trafficked with the Spaniards. The iſland was one of thoſe now called Lucayos, or Bahamas, remarkable for nothing but this event.

As Columbus ſoon diſcovered, by the poverty of the natives, that this could not be the Indies he was in ſearch of, therefore the Spaniards ſtaid but a little while upon this iſland, and at their departure, took with them ſome of the natives, to learn the Spaniſh tongue, and be their guides and interpreters in this new ſcene.

From hence Columbus ſteered ſouthward, and diſcovered Hiſpaniola, an iſland abounding with all the neceſſaries of life, where he collected a ſufficient quantity of gold to give credit to his voyage at court, and ſuch a number of curioſities of all kinds, as might ſtrike the imaginations, and engage the attention, of the people.

This iſland he propoſed to make the center of his diſcoveries; and having ſecured the friendſhip of the principal king of the iſland, he built a fort, and put a ſmall garriſon of Spaniards into it. On his return home, he touched upon ſeveral iſlands to the ſouthward, and diſcovered the Caribbees. He returned to Europe after an abſence of ſix months, and was driven by a great ſtorm into the harbour of Liſbon.

From Liſbon he proceeded to Seville: the court was then at Barcelona; to which place he ſoon began his journey, every where followed by the admiration and applauſe of the people, who crouded from all parts to ſee him. He entered the city in a kind of triumph more glorious and uncommon than that of conquerors: the Americans appearing in all the uncouth finery of their own country; the ſeveral animals he had brought home with him, many of which were extremely beautiful, and all ſtrangers to this part of the world; the utenſils, the arms, and the ornaments of a people ſo remote in ſituation and manners, were regarded with wonder and admiration. The admiral himſelf cloſed the proceſſion. He was received by the king and queen with all imaginable marks of eſteem and regard. A chair was prepared for him, in which he ſat, and gave, in preſence of the whole court, a full and circumſtantial account of all his diſcoveries.

In this voyage Columbus had acquired a general knowledge of all the iſlands ſituated between North and South America, and which are now called the Weſt Indies, and were at that time imagined to be part of the eaſtern hemiſphere; for Columbus had no idea that there was an immenſe ocean betwen them and China.

The honours he received did not ſatisfy the aſpiring genius of Columbus: he prepared with all expedition for a ſecond voyage: the difficulties attending the firſt were all vaniſhed.

Columbus, now appointed governor with the moſt ample authority, ſet ſail on his ſecond voyage, the 25th of September, 1493, with a fleet of 17 ſail of ſhips, with all manner of neceſſaries for ſettlement, conqueſt,

conqueſt, or diſcovery, and 1500 men on board, ſome of them of the beſt families in Spain.

It appears impoſſible to determine which we ought moſt to admire, his genius in planning theſe diſcoveries, or his ſagacity in carrying that plan into execution. Inſtead of hurrying from one diſcovery to another, and ſo gaining the barren applauſe of viſiting a number of unknown countries, he determined firſt to turn to advantage thoſe diſcoveries he had already made; with this view he ſteered for Hiſpaniola; on his arrival at his wiſhed-for port, he found his men all killed, and the fort he had built utterly deſtroyed. The admiral very wiſely forbore to make any nice enquiry into the affair, or to commence hoſtilities in revenge for the loſs of his ſoldiers; but took the moſt effectual methods to prevent ſuch an evil for the future.

As he had already touched at Cuba, which appeared a rich diſcovery, he prepared with all expedition to aſcertain whether it was an iſland or ſome part of a great continent.

This voyage was more remarkable for the hardſhips the admiral and his men ſuffered, than for any conſiderable diſcoveries it produced. As he endeavoured to coaſt along the ſouthern ſhore of Cuba, he was entangled in a labyrinth of an innumerable multitude of iſlands, amongſt which he reckoned 160 in one day. To theſe iſlands, which were fruitful and populous, he gave the name of Jardin de la Reina, or the queen's garden, in gratitude to his royal benefactreſs Iſabella. But to ſo many difficulties were the Spaniards expoſed on an unknown ſea, that the voyage was extended to an unprofitable length; and, being driven out to ſea, their proviſions fell ſhort. From this extremity they were at laſt relieved by the appearance of Jamaica, where they were hoſpitably received, and ſupplied with caſſava-bread and water. From thence they proceeded, mortified and diſappointed, to Hiſpaniola, without learning any thing certain with regard to Cuba, the main object of this voyage.

Here they found all things in confuſion; for no ſoonen

ſooner was Columbus ſailed, than the Spaniards ſpread themſelves over the iſland, committing a thouſand diſorders. Four of the principal ſovereigns of the iſland took advantage of this diſperſion, and united to drive out thoſe imperious intruders.

In this condition was the iſland on the arrival of Columbus, whoſe firſt buſineſs was to collect the ſcattered fragments of the colony, and to form them into a body. With theſe he attacked and ſubdued one of the Caciques or kings, who had killed ſixteen of the Spaniards. Scarce had he gained this victory, when he was informed of an army, conſiſting of 100,000 men, having taken the field againſt him. Columbus did not ſcruple to go out to meet them: his army conſiſted of but 200 foot, 20 horſe, and 20 wolf-dogs. Victory declared for the Spaniards, in the obtaining of which the horſes and dogs had a conſiderable ſhare. The loſs on the ſide of the Indians was very great. From this day forward, they gave over all hopes of ever conquering the Spaniards by force. Columbus had but little difficulty in reducing the whole iſland, which now became a province of Spain, had a tribute impoſed, and forts built in ſeveral parts to enforce the levying of it, and to take away from this unhappy people all proſpect of liberty.

Whilſt Columbus was reducing this wealthy iſland, and laying the foundations of the Spaniſh grandeur in America, his enemies were endeavouring to ruin him in Spain. Some of the perſons, principally concerned in the late diſorders, fled to Spain before his return; and there, to juſtify their own conduct, made heavy complaints againſt him. In conſequence of this, an officer was ſent to America, to inquire into the conduct of Columbus. The brutiſh and inſolent behaviour of this officer made the conqueror determine to quit the iſland, and return to the court of Spain, where he knew his preſence would plead his cauſe better than all his ſervices; he arrived in Europe, after a long and tedious voyage. All the accuſations and prejudices againſt him vaniſhed almoſt as ſoon as he appeared; though it was with great difficulty that he was able to procure any relief

to

to be ſent to Hiſpaniola, but with much greater, that he was himſelf enabled to ſet out on a diſcovery of more importance than any of the former.

He deſigned to ſtand to the ſouthward from the Canaries, until he ſhould come under the equinoctial line, and then to proceed directly weſtward, to try what opening that might afford to India, or what new iſlands, or what continent, might reward his trouble. In this navigation a thick fog enveloped them for ſeveral days; and, when this cleared off, the heats (they being then between the tropics) were ſo exceſſive, that the men could not venture between decks. The ſun being at this time nearly vertical, the heavy rains, which fall at that ſeaſon, without abating the heat, added much to their diſtreſs. At laſt a ſmart gale ſprung up, and they went before it 17 days to the weſtward. The proviſions being damaged by the heat, the wine caſks many of them burſt, and the wines being ſoured in thoſe that held, obliged Columbus to alter the courſe he intended to keep ſouthward, and to decline ſome points to the northweſt, hoping to fall in with ſome of the Caribbees, where he intended to refit, and take in proviſions; he had not ſailed long, when, from the round-top, a ſeaman ſaw land, which was an iſland on the coaſt of Guiana, now called Trinidad. Having paſſed this iſland, and two others, which lie in the mouth of the great river Oroonoko, he was ſurprized by a phœnomenon he had never ſeen before. The river Oroonoko, ruſhing into the ocean with an immenſe and rapid flood, meets the tide, which riſes here to a great height, and comes in with much ſtrength; both being pent up between the iſlands, and reverberated from one to another, cauſed a conflict extremely terrifying to thoſe who have not been accuſtomed to it. But ſailing further, he plainly found that he was in freſh water, and judging rightly, that no iſland could ſupply ſo vaſt a river, he began to ſuſpect he had diſcovered the continent: but, when he left the river, and found that land continued on to the weſtward for a great way, he was convinced of it. Satisfied, in ſome meaſure, with this diſcovery, he yielded

yielded to the uneaſineſſes and diſtreſſes of his crew, and bore away for Hiſpaniola.

In the courſe of this diſcovery, the admiral landed in ſeveral places, and traded with the inhabitants, amongſt whom he found gold and pearl in tolerable plenty. He every where uſed the natives with the greateſt civility, and gave them what they judged the full value of their commodities. He arrived at Hiſpaniola on the 19th of Auguſt 1498, where he found every thing in great confuſion, but by his prudence ſoon reſtored peace. The clamours of his enemies and ingratitude of the Spaniſh Court were ſo great, that an indigent governor was deputed in his room, who treated him as a felon, and ſent him home in irons.

No ſooner was Columbus arrived in Spain, in this diſgraceful manner, than the court, being aſhamed of their unworthy treatment of this great man, gave immediate orders to have him ſet at liberty. He vindicated his conduct in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, and fully proved the malevolence of his enemies. Their majeſties expreſſed their ſatisfaction of his conduct, and ſorrow for what had paſſed, and at the ſame time promiſed him their protection and future favour.

However, Columbus never forgot the indignity with which he had been treated. His chains were conſtantly hung up in his chamber, and when he died, he gave orders that they ſhould be buried with him.

He embarked on his fourth voyage in May, 1502. His deſign was to ſtand directly for the coaſt of South America, and keep along the northern ſhore, until he ſhould come to the place were he heard an obſcure account of ſome narrow ſtrait, by this he hoped to paſs into the great South ſea.

In this voyage he diſcovered all the coaſt of Terra Firma to the iſthmus of Darien, where he expected to have found a paſſage to the South ſea. He entered an harbour, which, from its excellence, he called Porto Bello, well known ſince as one of the greateſt openings, by which the Spaniſh commerce is carried

carried on between the two worlds. Here the admiral intended to have eſtabliſhed a colony, under the command of his brother, propoſing to return to Europe himſelf, to obtain the requiſites for a complete ſettlement. But the avarice and inſolence of his men raiſed the country upon him, and obliged him to relinquiſh his deſign. On his return he was driven to Jamaica by a ſtorm, where finding his veſſels in ſo bad a condition that it was dangerous to put to ſea in, and impoſſible to repair them, he ſent ſome of his men in a canoe to Hiſpaniola, to deſire ſuccours; but the governor inſulted him in his diſtreſs, without affording him the leaſt relief. Columbus remained here 8 months, encountering the greateſt difficulties, at the end of which a private perſon, moved with compaſſion for his misfortunes, fitted out a ſhip which brought him to Hiſpaniola: he ſoon after returned to Spain, and died at Valladolid, in the 59th year of his age, on the 20th of May 1506.

He had the glory of rendering one half of the world known to the other, without being guilty of any acts of cruelty or plunder, which diſgraced all the acts of thoſe who came after him.

The ſucceeding governors of Cuba and Hiſpaniola endeavoured to purchaſe the ſame advantages by the blood of the natives, which Columbus had obtained by his good ſenſe and humanity. Theſe iſlands contained mines of gold. The Indians only knew where they were placed; and the extreme avarice of the Spaniards hurried them to acts of the moſt ſhocking violence againſt thoſe unhappy men, who, they believed, concealed from them part of their treaſure. The ſlaughter once begun, they ſet no bounds to their fury; in a few years they depopulated Hiſpaniola, which contained three millions of inhabitants; and Cuba, that had about 600,000. The unhappy ſavages, almoſt naked, and unarmed, were purſued like deer into the foreſts, devoured by dogs, killed with gun ſhot, or ſurprized and burnt in their habitations.

About this time the ſpirit of adventure ſpread greatly, and many wiſhed to acquire the reputation of

of Columbus, without poſſeſſing his abilities. Americus Veſputius, a Florentine, was employed by the Spaniards, in the year 1497, to make further diſcoveries. He touched at the Canaries, and having ſailed 1000 leagues to the ſouth-weſt, arrived at a country ſuppoſed to be ſome of the Caribbee iſlands. He continued his courſe 900 leagues further weſt, and arrived at a country under the tropic of Cancer, which muſt be ſome part of Mexico. He made another voyage the following year, in the ſervice of Spain, and, ſailing ſouth-weſt, paſſed the equator, arriving at a country ſuppoſed to be Brazil. As he was a man of addreſs, he found a way of arrogating to himſelf the firſt diſcovery of the continent of America, and called it by his own name.

Emanuel, king of Portugal, afterwards employed Americus Veſputius in his ſervice, who departed from Liſbon with three ſhips, in 1501, and arrived on the coaſt of Brazil, and after ſailing along that coaſt, returned to Portugal.

Sebaſtian Cabot, a native of Briſtol, and ſon of John Cabot, a Venetian mariner, ſettled there, was employed by Henry VII. king of England, to find out a north-weſt paſſage to China; he departed from England in 1498, and ſailing along the north-eaſt coaſt of America to 67 degrees of north latitude, diſcovered the greateſt part of thoſe countries which now compoſe the Engliſh colonies in America.

Vaſco Nunez de Balboa firſt ſailed round Cuba, and made an entire conqueſt of it. Then he ſailed to the river of Darien, and, cultivating a correſpondence with the caciques, they conducted him over the vaſt mountains on the iſthmus, to the South ſea, anno 1513. On that ſide he erected the fortreſs of Panama; for which ſervice he was made governor of Cuba and Panama, and admiral of the South ſeas.

The next great diſcoverer and conqueror was Hernando Cortez, who embarked for the iſland of Hiſpaniola anno 1504, and from thence went to Cuba, and had a great ſhare in the reduction of that iſland; whereupon Diego Velaſques, the governor who ſucceeded Balboa, made choice of him to command

mand the forces intended to invade the empire of Mexico. Cortez ſailed from St. Jago de Cuba on the 18th of November, 1518, and, touching at the Havanna, he ſailed again from thence the 10th of February, arriving at the iſland of Cozumel, near the coaſt of Jucatan, a few days after, where he muſtered his forces, conſiſting of 508 ſoldiers, and 109 ſeamen, beſides his two chaplains, with 16 horſes, 10 ſmall field pieces, and 4 falconets. With this ſmall force he propoſed to ſubdue the moſt powerful ſtate on the continent of America, inhabited by millions of Indians, paſſionately fond of war, and then headed by Montezuma, whoſe fame in arms ſtruck terror into the neighbouring nations. The empire of Mexico had ſubſiſted for ages: its inhabitants were a poliſhed and intelligent people, they knew, like the Egyptians of old, whoſe wiſdom is ſtill admired in this particular, that the year conſiſted nearly of 365 days. Their ſuperiority in military affairs was the object of admiration and terror over all the continent; and their government, founded on the baſis of laws combined with religion, ſeemed to bid defiance to time itſelf. Mexico, the capital of the empire, ſituated in the middle of the ſpacious lake, was the nobleſt monument of American induſtry: it communicated with the continent by immenſe cauſeways, which were carried through the lake. The city was admired for its buildings, all of ſtone, its ſquares and market-places, the ſhops which glittered with gold and ſilver, and the ſumptuous palaces of Montezuma, ſome erected on columns of jaſper, and containing whatever was moſt rare, curious, or uſeful. But all the grandeur of this empire could not defend it againſt the Spaniards.

In March 1519, Cortez ſailed from Cozumel to the mouth of the river Tabaſco, in the bay of Campeachy, where he landed, defeated the Indians, and took the town of Tabaſco; after which he ſailed to St. John de Ulva, where, landing his forces, he received an embaſſy from Montezuma, the emperor. Cortez ſoon after burnt his ſhips, and began his march for the capital city of Mexico; he met with feeble

feeble oppoſition from the nations along the coaſt of Mexico: the warlike animals on which the Spaniſh officers were mounted, the artificial thunder which iſſued from their hands, the wooden caſtles which had waſted them over the ocean, ſtruck a panic into the natives, from which they did not recover until it was too late. Wherever the Spaniards marched, they ſpared no age or ſex, nothing ſacred or prophane. And coming to Tlaſcala the 30th of Auguſt, 1519, after ſeveral ſevere engagements they were joined by that people, who were at war with the Mexicans. While Cortez remained here, he received another embaſſy from Montezuma, to invite him to his capital; but Cortez, pretending this was with a treacherous deſign, ſoon after fell upon the ſubjects of Montezuma, and cut ſeveral thouſands of them in pieces, and then advanced towards Mexico, attended by ſome thouſand Tlaſcalans; in his march, he diſcovered a volcano of ſulphur and ſalt-petre, whence he could ſupply himſelf with powder. Montezuma heard of his progreſs, without daring to oppoſe it. This ſovereign commanded 30 vaſſals, of whom each could appear at the head of 100,000 combatants, armed with bows and arrows; and yet he durſt not reſiſt a handful of Spaniards, aided by a few Americans, whoſe allegiance would be ſhaken by the firſt reverſe of fortune.

By ſending a rich preſent of gold, which only whetted the Spaniſh avarice, Montezuma haſtened the approach of the enemy. No oppoſition was made to their entry into his capital, where they arrived on November 19, 1519. A palace was ſet apart for Cortez and his companions, who were treated as the maſters of the new world. He had good reaſon, however, to diſtruſt this affected politeneſs, under which he ſuſpected ſome plot for his deſtruction to be concealed; but he had no pretence for violence; Montezuma loaded him with kindneſs, and with gold in greater quantities than he demanded. At laſt a circumſtance fell out which afforded Cortez a pretext for beginning hoſtilities. In order to ſecure a communi-

cation

cation by ſea to receive the neceſſary reinforcements, he had erected a fort, and left a ſmall garriſon behind him at Vera Cruz. He was informed that the Americans had attacked this garriſon in his abſence, and killed a Spaniard in the action; that Montezuma himſelf was privy to this violence, and had iſſued orders that the head of the ſlain Spaniard ſhould be carried through his provinces, to deſtroy a belief, which then prevailed among them, that the Europeans were immortal. Upon receiving this intelligence, Cortez went in perſon to the emperor, attended by a few of his moſt experienced officers. Montezuma pleaded innocence, which Cortez ſeemed extremely ready to believe, though at the ſame time he alledged that the Spaniards in general would never be perſuaded of it, unleſs he returned along with them to their reſidence, which would remove all jealouſy between the two nations. Montezuma conſented, and in the middle of his own palace, and ſurrounded by his guards, gave himſelf up a priſoner. Cortez had now got into his hands an engine by which every thing might be accompliſhed. The Americans had the higheſt reſpect, or rather a ſuperſtitious veneration for their emperor. Cortez, therefore, by keeping him in his power, maintained the eaſy ſovereignty of Mexico, by governing its prince. This continued a long while; but on occaſion of a diſturbance cauſed by the rapacity of the Spaniards, when Montezuma was haranguing the people, and ſhamefully diſgracing his character by juſtifying the enemies of his country, a ſtone from an unknown hand ſtruck him on the temple, which in a few days occaſioned his death. The Mexicans, now delivered from this emperor, who co-operated ſo ſtrongly with the Spaniards, choſe Gautimozin for their ſovereign, who from the beginning diſcovered an implacable animoſity againſt the Spaniſh name. Under his conduct the Mexicans ruſhed againſt thoſe very men, whom a little before they had offered to worſhip, drove them out of the city, and compelled them to retire to Vera Cruz.

Cortez, having received a reinforcement of Spaniards

niards from Europe, returned towards Mexico again, and inveſted that city as well by land as water, making himſelf maſter of it the 13th of Auguſt, 1521; in which ſiege, it is ſaid, 100,000 Mexicans were deſtroyed.

The Mexicans, however, made no ſmall efforts for independence; but all their valour, and deſpair itſelf, gave way before what they called the Spaniſh thunder. Gautimozin and the empreſs were taken priſoners. This prince, when he lay ſtretched on burning coals, by order of one of the receivers of the king of Spain's exchequer, who inflicted the torture to make him diſcover into what part of the lake he had thrown his riches, ſaid to his high-prieſt, condemned to the ſame puniſhment, and making hideous cries, "Do you take me to lay on a bed of roſes?" The high-prieſt remained ſilent, and died in an act of obedience to his ſovereign.

Soon after Cortez had conquered Mexico, the empire of Peru, which extended in length near 30 degrees, and was the only other country in America which deſerved the name of a civilized ſtate, was reduced by the endeavours and expence of three private perſons, Francis Pizarro, Almagro, and Lucques, a prieſt, and a man of conſiderable fortune. The two former were natives of Panama, men of doubtful birth, and of low education. Pizarro, the ſoul of the enterprize, could neither read nor write. They ſailed over into Spain, and obtained a grant of what they ſhould conquer. Pizarro then ſet out for the conqueſt of Peru, with 250 foot, 60 horſe, and 12 ſmall pieces of cannon. With this ſmall force he reduced a country richer and more important than Mexico. As ſome particular circumſtances conſpired to favour his enterprize, it does not ſeem improper to give a ſhort view of them, eſpecially as they diſcover ſomewhat of the hiſtory of the Peruvian empire.

Mango Capac, the founder of the Peruvian empire, obſerved that the people of Peru had a great veneration for the ſun. He pretended therefore to be deſcended from that luminary, whoſe worſhip he was ſent to eſtabliſh, and whoſe authority he was entitled to

to bear. By this ſtory he eaſily deceived a credulous and ſuperſtitious nation, and brought a large extent of territory under his power; a larger ſtill he ſubdued by his arms; but both the force, and the deceit, he employed for the moſt laudable purpoſes. He united and civilized the people; he bent them to laws and arts; he ſoftened them by the inſtitution of a benevolent religion; in ſhort, there was no part of America, where agriculture and the arts were ſo aſſiduouſly cultivated, and where the people were of ſo mild and ingenuous manners. A race of princes ſucceeded Mango, diſtinguiſhed by the title of Yncas, and revered by the people as deſcendants of their great God the Sun. The twelfth of theſe was now on the throne, and named Atabalipa. His father, Guaiana Capac, had conquered the province of Quito. To ſtrengthen himſelf in the poſſeſſion, he married the daughter of the natural prince of that country, and by her had Atabalipa, whoſe elder brother, named Hueſcar, of a different mother, claimed the ſucceſſion to the whole of his father's dominions, not excepting Quito, which devolved on the younger by a double connection. A civil war had been kindled on this account, which, after various turns of fortune, and greatly weakening the empire, ended in favour of Atabalipa, who detained Hueſcar a priſoner in the tower of Cuſco, the capital of the Peruvian empire. In this weak ſtate was the kingdom of Peru when Pizarro arrived. The ominous predictions of religion, too, joined their force to human calamities. Prophecies were recorded, dreams were recollected, which foretold the ſubjection of the empire, by perſons whoſe deſcription exactly correſponded to the appearance of the Spaniards. In theſe circumſtances, Atabalipa, inſtead of oppoſing the Spaniards, ſet himſelf to procure their favour. Pizarro, whoſe temper partook of the meanneſs of his education, had no conception of dealing gently with thoſe he called barbarians, but who, however, were more civilized than himſelf. While he was engaged in conference with Atabalipa, his men, as they had been previouſly inſtructed, furiouſly attacked the guards of that prince; and having butchered 5000

of

of them, as they were preſſing forward, without regard to their particular ſafety, to defend the ſacred perſon of their monarch, ſeized Atabalipa himſelf, whom they carried off to the Spaniſh quarters. Atabalipa was not long in their hands before he began to treat of his ranſom. On this occaſion the ancient ornaments, amaſſed by a long line of magnificent kings, the hallowed treaſures of the moſt magnificent temples, were brought to ſave him. While Pizarro was engaged in this negociation, by which he propoſed, without releaſing the emperor, to get into his poſſeſſion an immenſe quantity of his beloved gold, the arrival of Almagro cauſed ſome embarraſſment in his affairs. Pizarro expected to enjoy the moſt conſiderable ſhare of the treaſure ariſing from the emperor's ranſom, becauſe he had the chief hand in acquiring it. Almagro inſiſted on being upon an equal footing; and at length, leſt the common cauſe might ſuffer by any rupture between them, this was agreed to. The ranſom exceeded 1,500,000l. ſterling: on the dividend, after deducting a fifth for the king of Spain, and the ſhares of the chief commanders and officers, each private ſoldier had above 2000l. Engliſh money.

This mighty ranſom was only a farther reaſon for detaining Atabalipa in confinement, until they diſcovered whether he had another treaſure to gratify their avarice. But whether they believed he had no more to give, and were unwilling to employ their troops in guarding a prince, from whom they expected no farther advantage, or that Pizarro had conceived an averſion againſt him, by his command Atabalipa was put to death. To juſtify this cruel proceeding, a ſham charge was exhibited againſt the unhappy prince, in which he was accuſed of idolatry, of having many concubines, and other ridiculous circumſtances. The only juſt ground of accuſation againſt him was, that his brother Hueſcar had been put to death by his command; and even this was conſiderably palliated, becauſe Hueſcar had been plotting his deſtruction, that he might eſtabliſh himſelf on the throne. Upon the death of the Ynca, a number of candidates appeared for the throne.

The

The principal nobility ſet up the full brother of Hueſcar; Pizarro ſet up a ſon of Atabalipa; and two generals of the Peruvians endeavoured to eſtabliſh themſelves by the aſſiſtance of the army. Theſe diſtractions, which, at another time, would have been extremely hurtful, were at preſent rather advantageous to the Peruvian affairs. The candidates fought againſt one another; their battles accuſtomed theſe harmleſs people to blood; and in the courſe of thoſe quarrels, the inhabitants of Peru aſſumed courage againſt the Spaniards, whom they regarded as the cauſe of all their calamities. The loſſes which the Spaniards met with in theſe quarrels, were rendered dangerous, by leſſening the opinion of their invincibility, which they were careful to preſerve among the inhabitants of the new world. This conſideration engaged Pizarro to conclude a truce; during which he was employed in laying the foundations of the famous city Lima, and in ſettling the Spaniards in the country. As ſoon as a favourable opportunity offered, he renewed the war againſt the Indians, and made himſelf maſter of Cuſco. While he was engaged in theſe conqueſts, new grants and ſupplies arrived from Spain. Pizarro obtained 200 leagues along the ſea-coaſt, to the ſouthward of what had been before granted, and Almagro 200 leagues to the ſouthward of Pizarro's government. This diviſion occaſioned a warm diſpute between them, each reckoning Cuſco within his own diſtrict. But Pizarro perſuaded his rival, that the country which really belonged to him, lay to the ſouthward of Cuſco, and that it was no way inferior in riches, and might be as eaſily conquered as Peru. He offered him his aſſiſtance in the expedition, the ſucceſs of which he did not doubt.

Almagro liſtened to his advice; and joining as many of Pizarro's troops to his own, as he judged neceſſary, penetrated, with great danger and difficulty, into Chili; loſing many of his men as he paſſed over the Cordilleras des Andes, which are high mountains, covered with eternal ſnow. He reduced, however, a very conſiderable part of this country. The Peruvians took ad-

vantage of the diviſion of the Spaniſh troops; they made an effort for regaining their capital, in which, Pizarro being indiſpoſed, and Almagro removed at a diſtance, they were well nigh ſucceſsful. The latter, however, no ſooner got notice of the ſiege of Cuſco, than, relinquiſhing all views of diſtant conqueſts, he returned, to ſecure the grand object of their former labours. He raiſed the ſiege with infinite ſlaughter of the aſſailants; but having obtained poſſeſſion of the city, he was unwilling to give it up to Pizarro, who now approached with an army. This diſpute occaſioned a long and bloody ſtruggle between them, in which the turns of fortune were various, and the reſentment fierce on both ſides, becauſe the fate of the vanquiſhed was certain death. This was the lot of Almagro, who, in an advanced age, fell a victim to the ſecurity of his rival. During the courſe of this civil war, many Peruvians ſerved in the Spaniſh armies, and learned, from the practice of Chriſtians, to butcher one another; but at length they took a very remarkable reſolution. They ſaw the ferocity of the Europeans, their unextinguiſhable reſentment and avarice, and they conjectured that theſe paſſions would never permit their conteſts to ſubſide. Let us retire, ſaid they, from among them, let us fly to our mountains; they will ſpeedily deſtroy one another, and then we may return in peace to our former habitations. This reſolution was inſtantly put in practice; the Peruvians diſperſed, and left the Spaniards in their capital. Had the force on each ſide been exactly equal, this ſingular policy of the natives of Peru might have been attended with ſucceſs: but the victory of Pizarro put an end to Almagro's life, and the hopesof the Peruvians.

Pizarro was ſtill urged on by his ambition to undertake new enterprizes. The ſouthern countries of America, into which he had ſome time before diſpatched Almagro, offered the richeſt conqueſt. Towards this quarter the mountain of Potoſi, compoſed of entire ſilver, had been diſcovered. He therefore followed the track of Almagro into Chili, and reduced another part of that country. Orellana,

one of his commanders, paſſed the Andes, and ſailed down to the mouth of the river of Amazons: an immenſe navigation, which diſcovered a rich and delightful country; but as it is moſtly flat, and not abounding in minerals, the Spaniards have always neglected it. Pizarro meeting with repeated ſucceſs, gave looſe reins to the natural ferocity of his temper, and behaved with the baſeſt tyranny and cruelty againſt all who had not concurred in his deſigns. This conduct raiſed a conſpiracy againſt him, to which he fell a ſacrifice in his own palace, in the city of Lima. The partiſans of old Almagro, declared his ſon, of the ſame name, their viceroy. But the greater part of the nation, though extremely well ſatisfied with the fate of Pizarro, did not concur with this declaration. They waited the orders of the emperor Charles V. then king of Spain, who ſent over Veca di Caſtro to be their governor. This man was admirably well fitted to heal the wounds of the colony, and to place every thing on the moſt advantageous footing. By his prudent management the mines of La Plata and Potoſi, which were formerly a matter of private plunder, became an object of public utility to the court of Spain. The parties were ſilenced or cruſhed; young Almagro, who would hearken to no terms of accommodation, was put to death; and a tranquillity, ſince the arrival of the Spaniards unknown, was reſtored to Peru. It ſeems, however, that De Caſtro had not gained the favour of the Spaniſh miniſtry, by proper bribes or promiſes, which a miniſtry would always expect from the governor of ſo rich a country. By their advice, a council was ſent over to controul De Caſtro, and the colony was again unſettled. The parties but juſt extinguiſhed, began to blaze anew; and Gonzalo, the brother of Pizarro, ſet himſelf at the head of his brother's partiſans, with whom many new malcontents had united. It was now no longer a diſpute between governors about the bounds of their juriſdiction. Gonzalo Pizarro only paid a nominal ſubmiſſion to the king. He ſtrengthened daily, and

even went ſo far as to behead a governor, who was ſent over to curb him. He gained the confidence of the admiral of the Spaniſh fleet in the South Seas, by whoſe means he propoſed to hinder the landing of any troops from Spain, and had ſome thoughts of uniting the inhabitants of Mexico in his revolt.

Such was the ſituation of affairs, when the court of Spain diſpatched, with unlimited powers, Peter de la Gaſga, a man differing only from Caſtro, by being of a more mild and inſinuating behaviour, but with the ſame love of juſtice, the ſame greatneſs of ſoul, and the ſame diſintereſted ſpirit. All thoſe who had not joined in Pizarro's revolt, flocked under his ſtandard; many of his friends, charmed with the behaviour of Gaſga, forſook their old connections; the admiral was gained over by inſinuation to return to his duty; and Pizarro himſelf was offered a full indemnity, provided he ſhould return to his allegiance. But ſo intoxicating are the ideas of royalty, that Pizarro was inclined to run every hazard, rather than ſubmit. With thoſe of his partiſans who ſtill continued to adhere to his intereſt, he determined to venture a battle, in which he was conquered and taken priſoner. His execution followed ſoon after; and thus the brother of him, who conquered Peru for the crown of Spain, fell a ſacrifice to the ſecurity of the Spaniſh dominion over that country.

The reſt of the provinces of Mexico ſubmitted to Cortez, ſoon after the ſurrender of the capital: they were uſed, however, with that barbarity, that Cortez was ſent for over to Spain to give an account of his conduct; but he carried treaſure enough with him to purchaſe his peace, and got his commiſſion of generaliſſimo confirmed. At his return he ſent ſome ſhips to the Spice Iſlands in the Eaſt-Indies; but the Portugueſe drove them from thence: he alſo attempted to make further diſcoveries in the South ſeas, but was unſucceſsful in both attempts; whereupon he went over to Spain again, where numerous complaints of his cruelty and oppreſſion followed him; inſomuch that he was not ſuffered any more to return to Mexi-

co,

co, but was a kind of priſoner at large in the court of Spain till his death, which happened on the 2d of December 1545, in the 62d year of his age.

---

## *Of the Perſons, Manners, Cuſtoms, &c. of the* AMERICANS.

WHEN the thirſt of gold carried the inhabitants of Europe beyond the Atlantic, they found the Americans immerſed in what they reckoned barbarity, except the inhabitants of Peru and Mexico, who were refined nations. The natives of America were unacquainted with almoſt every European art; even agriculture itſelf was hardly known, or cultivated very ſparingly. The only method on which they depended for acquiring the neceſſaries of life, was by hunting the wild animals, which their mountains and foreſts ſupplied in great abundance. This exerciſe, which among them is a moſt ſerious occupation, gives a ſtrength and agility to their limbs, and renders them tall and ſtrait in their perſons, beyond moſt nations: their bodies are ſtrong; but rather fitted to endure much hardſhip, than to continue long at any ſervile work. Their bodies and heads are flattened by art; their features are regular, but their countenances fierce; their hair long, black, lank, and as ſtrong as that of a horſe. The colour of their ſkin a reddiſh brown, admired among them, and improved by the conſtant uſe of bears-fat and paint.

When the Europeans firſt came into America, the natives went quite naked, except thoſe parts which it is common for the moſt uncultivated people to conceal: ſince that time, they have generally a coarſe blanket to cover them. Their education from their infancy is ſolely directed to fit their bodies for their mode of life, and to form their minds to inflict and to endure the greateſt evils. Their only occupations are hunting and war. Agriculture is left to the women. Merchandiſe they contemn. When their hunting-ſeaſon is paſt, which they go through with much

patience, and in which they exert great ingenuity, they paſs the reſt of their time in an entire indolence. Before we diſcovered them, they knew not what ſpirituous liquors were; but now the acquirement of theſe is what gives a ſpur to their induſtry, and enjoyment to their repoſe. This is the principal end they purſue in their treaties with us, and from this they ſuffer inexpreſſible calamities; for as they have not art enough to guard againſt the conſequence of their vices, drunkenneſs is a public calamity. The few among them, who live free from this evil, enjoy the reward of their temperance in a robuſt and healthy old age.

The character of the Indians is ſtriking, and altogether founded upon their circumſtances and way of life. A people who are conſtantly employed in procuring the means of a precarious ſubſiſtence, who live by hunting the wild animals, and who are generally engaged in war with their neighbours, cannot be ſuppoſed to enjoy much gaiety of temper, or a high flow of ſpirits; therefore they are grave, even to ſadneſs, and have the greateſt contempt for the vivacity of Europeans. Their behaviour to thoſe about them is regular, modeſt, and reſpectful. Ignorant of the arts of amuſement, they never ſpeak but when they have ſomething important to obſerve; and all their actions, words, and even looks, are attended with ſome meaning. This is extremely natural to men who are almoſt continually engaged in purſuits, which to them are of the higheſt importance. Their ſubſiſtence depends entirely on what they procure with their hands; and their lives, their honour, and every thing dear to them, may be loſt by the ſmalleſt inattention to the deſigns of their enemies. As they have no particular object to attach them to one place rather than another, they fly wherever they expect to find the neceſſaries of life in greateſt abundance. Cities, which are the effects of agriculture and arts, they have none. The different tribes or nations are for the ſame reaſon extremely ſmall, when compared with civiliſed ſocieties, in which induſtry, arts, agriculture, and commerce, have united a vaſt

a vaſt number of individuals. Theſe ſmall tribes live at an immenſe diſtance; they are ſeparated by a deſart frontier, and hid in the boſom of almoſt impenetrable and boundleſs foreſts. Nothing is more edifying than their behaviour in their public councils and aſſemblies: every man there is heard in his turn; there they learn the hiſtory of their nation, and are inflamed with the ſongs of thoſe who celebrate the warlike actions of their anceſtors. There are no people among whom the laws of hoſpitality are more ſacred, or executed with more generoſity and good-will. But to the enemies of his country, or to thoſe who have privately offended, the American is implacable. No length of time is ſufficient to allay his reſentment; no diſtance of place great enough to protect the object; he croſſes the ſteepeſt mountains, he pierces the moſt impracticable foreſts, and traverſes the moſt hideous bogs and deſarts, for ſeveral hundreds of miles, bearing the inclemency of the ſeaſons, the fatigue of the expedition, the extremes of hunger and thirſt, with patience and chearfulneſs, in hopes of ſurpriſing his enemy.

There is eſtabliſhed in each ſociety a certain ſpecies of government, which all over America prevails with little variation; becauſe over the whole of this continent the manners and way of life are nearly ſimilar and uniform. Without arts, riches, or luxury, an American has no method by which he can render himſelf conſiderable among his companions, but by a ſuperiority in the qualities of body or mind. But as nature has not been very laviſh in her perſonal diſtinctions, where all enjoy the ſame education, all are pretty much equal, and will deſire to remain ſo. Liberty, therefore, in its fulleſt extent, is the darling paſſion of the Americans: to this they ſacrifice every thing: and their education is directed in ſuch a manner, as to cheriſh this diſpoſition to the utmoſt.

On the ſame principle, they know no puniſhment but death. They lay no fines, becauſe they have no way of exacting them from freemen; and the death,

which they ſometimes inflict, is rather a conſequence of a ſort of war declared againſt a public enemy, than an act of judicial power executed on a citizen or ſubject. They are far, however, from deſpiſing all ſorts of authority; they are attentive to the voice of wiſdom, which experience has conferred on the aged, and they enliſt under the banners of the chief, in whoſe valour and military addreſs they have learned to repoſe confidence. In every ſociety therefore there is to be conſidered the power of the chief and of the elders: and according as the government inclines more to the one or to the other, it may be regarded as monarchical, or as a ſpecies of ariſtocracy. Among thoſe tribes which are moſt engaged in war, the power of the chief is naturally predominant, becauſe the idea of having a military leader, was the firſt ſource of his ſuperiority, and the continual exigencies of the ſtate requiring ſuch a leader, will continue to ſupport and even to enhance it. His power, however, is rather perſuaſive than coercive. He has no guards, no priſons, no officers of juſtice, and one act of ill-judged violence would pull him from the throne. The elders, in the other form of government, which may be conſidered as an ariſtocracy, have no more power. In ſome tribes there are a kind of hereditary nobility, whoſe influence being conſtantly augmented by time, is more conſiderable. In moſt countries age alone is ſufficient for acquiring reſpect, influence, and authority. Among thoſe perſons buſineſs is conducted with the utmoſt ſimplicity; which may recal to thoſe who are acquainted with antiquity, a picture of the moſt early ages.

Their great council is compoſed of the heads of tribes and families, with ſuch whoſe capacity has elevated them to the ſame degree of conſideration. They meet in a houſe, which they have in each of their towns for the purpoſe, upon every ſolemn occaſion, to receive ambaſſadors, to deliver them an anſwer, to ſing their traditionary war-ſongs, or to commemorate their dead. Theſe councils are public. Here they propoſe all ſuch matters as concern the ſtate;

ſtate; and here it is that their orators are employed, and diſplay thoſe talents which diſtinguiſh them for eloquence and knowledge of public buſineſs, in both of which ſome of them are admirable. They expreſs themſelves in a bold figurative ſtile, and with geſtures equally violent, but often extremely natural and expreſſive.

When any buſineſs of conſequence is tranſacted, they appoint a feaſt upon the occaſion, of which almoſt the whole nation partakes. Before the entertainment is ready, the principal perſon begins a ſong, the ſubject of which is the hiſtory of the nation, and the remarkable events which have happened. The others ſing in their turn. They have dances too, with which they accompany their ſongs, chiefly of a martial kind; and no ſolemnity or public buſineſs is carried on without ſuch ſongs and dances.

The ſame council of their elders, which regulates whatever regards the external policy of the ſtate, has the charge likewiſe of its internal peace and order.

It often happens, that theſe different tribes, ſcattered as they are at an immenſe diſtance from one another, meet in their excurſions after prey. If there ſubſiſts no animoſity between them, they behave in the moſt friendly and courteous manner. But if they happen to be in a ſtate of war, or if there has been no previous intercourſe between them, all who are not friends being deemed enemies, they fight with the moſt ſavage fury.

Almoſt the ſole occupation of the American is war, or ſuch an exerciſe as qualifies him for it: his whole glory conſiſts in this; and no man is at all conſidered, till he has increaſed the ſtrength of his country with a captive, or adorned his houſe with the ſcalp of one of his enemies. Their moſt common motive for entering into a war, is either to revenge themſelves for the death of ſome loſt friend, or to acquire priſoners, who may aſſiſt them in their hunting, and whom they adopt into their ſociety. When they reſolve upon war, they do not always declare what nation it is they are determined to attack, that the enemy upon whom they really intend to fall, may be off his guard: nay,

they even ſometimes let years paſs over without committing any act of hoſtility, that the vigilance of all may be unbent by the long continuance of the watch, and the uncertainty of the danger. In the mean time they are not idle at home: the principal captain ſummons the youth of the town to which he belongs, the war-kettle is ſet on the fire, the war-ſongs and dances commence, the hatchet is ſent to all the villages of the ſame nation, and to all its allies: to the latter they likewiſe ſend a large ſhell, inviting them to come and drink the blood of their enemies: the war-ſongs are heard in all parts, and the moſt hideous howlings continue, without intermiſſion, day and night, over the whole country.

The chief, who is to conduct the expedition, faſts ſeveral days, during which he converſes with no one, and is particularly careful to obſerve his dreams, which the preſumption natural to ſavages generally renders as favourable as he could deſire.

The fury of the nation, by theſe and other means, being raiſed to the greateſt height, the war-captain prepares the feaſt, which conſiſts of dogs-fleſh. All that partake of this feaſt give little billets to the chief, as a token that they deſign to accompany him. None are forced to the war; but, when they have given theſe billets, they are looked upon as liſted, and it is then death to recede. Having finiſhed all the ceremonies previous to the war, they go forth with their faces blackened with charcoal, intermixed with ſtreaks of vermilion, which give them a moſt horrid appearance: their hair is dreſſed up in an odd manner, with feathers of various kinds. Then they exchange their cloaths with their friends, and diſpoſe of all their finery to the women, who accompany them a conſiderable diſtance, to receive thoſe laſt tokens of eternal friendſhip.

The qualities in an Indian war are vigilance and attention, to give and to avoid a ſurprize; and patience and ſtrength, to endure the intolerable fatigues and hardſhips which always attend it. Immenſe foreſts muſt be traverſed before they meet with the enemy, who is often at ſuch a diſtance, as might be ſuppoſed to prevent either quarrel or danger. Their whole

whole art of war conſiſts in ſurprizing each other; they never fight in the open field, but upon ſome very extraordinary occaſions. Accuſtomed to continual wandering in the foreſts, and living in every reſpect according to nature, their external ſenſes have an almoſt incredible degree of acuteneſs. They can trace out their enemies, at an immenſe diſtance, by the ſmoak of their fires, which they ſmell, and by the tracks of their feet, imperceptible to an European eye, but which they can count and diſtinguiſh with the utmoſt facility. They even diſtinguiſh the different nations with whom they are acquainted, and can determine the preciſe time when they paſſed, where an European could not diſtinguiſh footſteps at all. When they go out, therefore, they take care to avoid making uſe of any thing by which they might run the danger of a diſcovery. They light no fires; they lie cloſe to the ground all day, and travel only in the night; and, marching along in files, he that cloſes the rear diligently covers with leaves the tracks of his own feet, and of theirs who preceded him. When they halt to refreſh themſelves, ſcouts are ſent out to reconnoitre the country, and beat up every place where they ſuſpect an enemy may lie concealed. In this manner they enter unawares the villages of their foes, and, while the flower of the nation are engaged in hunting, maſſacre all the children, women, and helpleſs old men, or make priſoners of as many as they can manage, or have ſtrength enough to be uſeful to their nation. But when they diſcover an army of their enemies, they throw themſelves on their faces amongſt the withered leaves, the colour of which their bodies are painted to reſemble, and generally let a part paſs unmoleſted: then, riſing a little, they take aim, and ſetting up a moſt tremendous ſhout, which they call the war-whoop, they pour a ſtorm of muſquet-bullets upon the enemy. The party attacked returns the ſame cry. Every man in haſte covers himſelf with a tree, and returns the fire of the adverſe party. After fighting ſome time in this manner, the party which thinks it has the advantage, ruſhes out of the cover, with ſmall axes in their hands, which they

dart with great addreſs and dexterity: they redouble their cries, intimidating their enemies with menaces, and encouraging each other with a boaſtful diſplay of their own brave actions. Thus being come hand to hand, the conteſt is ſoon decided. Death appears in a thouſand hideous ſhapes, which would congeal the blood of civilized nations to behold, but which rouſe the fury of ſavages. They trample, they inſult over the dead bodies, tearing the ſcalp from the head, wallowing in their blood like wild beaſts, and ſometimes devouring their fleſh. The flame rages on till it meets with no reſiſtance, then the priſoners are ſecured, whoſe fate is a thouſand times more dreadful than theirs who have died in the field. The conquerors ſet up a hideous howling to lament the friends they have loſt. They approach in a melancholy and ſevere gloom to their own village, a meſſenger is ſent to announce their arrival, and the women with frightful ſhrieks come out to mourn their dead brothers, or their huſbands. When they are arrived, the chief relates in a low voice to the elders a circumſtantial account of every particular of the expedition. The orator proclaims aloud this account to the people, and as he mentions the names of thoſe who have fallen, the ſhrieks of the women are redoubled. The men too join in theſe cries, according as each is moſt connected with the deceaſed, by blood or friendſhip. The laſt ceremony is the proclamation of the victory; each individual then forgets his private misfortune, and joins in the triumph of his nation; all tears are wiped from their eyes, and they paſs in a moment from the bitterneſs of ſorrow, to an extravagance of joy.

The perſon who has taken a captive, attends him to the cottage, where, according to the diſtribution made by the elders, he is delivered to ſupply the loſs of a citizen. If thoſe who receive him have their family weakened by war or other accidents, they often adopt the captive into the family. But if they have no occaſion for him, or the reſentment for the loſs of their friends be too high to endure the ſight of any connected with thoſe who occaſioned it, they ſentence him

him to death. All thoſe who have met with the ſame ſevere ſentence being collected, the whole nation is aſſembled at the execution. A ſcaffold is erected, and the priſoners are tied to the ſtake, where they commence their death-ſong, and prepare for the enſuing ſcene of cruelty with the moſt undaunted courage. The enemies, on the other ſide, are determined to put it to the proof, by the moſt refined and exquiſite tortures. They begin at the extremity of the body, and gradually approach the more vital parts. One plucks out his nails by the roots, one by one; another takes a finger into his mouth, and tears off the fleſh with his teeth; a third thruſts the finger, mangled as it is, into the bowl of a pipe made red hot, which he ſmoaks like tobacco; then they pound his toes and fingers to pieces between two ſtones; they pull off the fleſh from the teeth, and cut circles about his joints, and gaſhes in the fleſhy parts of his limbs, which they ſear immediately with red-hot irons, cutting, burning, and pinching them alternately; they pull off his fleſh, thus mangled and roaſted, bit by bit, devouring it with greedineſs, and ſmearing their faces with the blood in an enthuſiaſm of horror and fury. When they have thus torn off the fleſh, they twiſt the bare nerves and tendons about an iron, tearing and ſnapping them, whilſt others are employed in pulling and extending the limbs in every way that can increaſe the torment. This continues often five or ſix hours, and ſometimes (ſuch is the ſtrength of the ſavages) days together. Then they frequently unbind him, to give a breathing to their fury, to think what new torments they ſhall inflict, and to refreſh the ſtrength of the ſufferer, who, wearied out with ſuch a variety of unheard-of torments, often falls into ſo profound a ſleep, that they are obliged to apply fire to awake him. He is again faſtened to the ſtake, and their cruelty renewed; they ſtick him all over with ſmall matches of wood, that eaſily take fire, but burn ſlowly; they continually run ſharp reeds into every part of his body; they drag out his teeth with pincers, and thruſt out his eyes; and laſtly, after having burned his fleſh from the bones with

with ſlow fires; after having ſo mangled the body that it is all but one wound; after having mutilated the face in ſuch a manner as to carry nothing human in it; after having peeled the ſkin from the head, and poured a heap of red-hot coals, or boiling water, on the naked ſkull, they once more unbind the wretch, who, blind, and ſtaggering with pain and weakneſs, aſſaulted and pelted upon every ſide with clubs and ſtones, runs hither and thither, until one of the chiefs, whether out of compaſſion, or weary of cruelty, puts an end to his life with a club or a dagger. The body is then put into a kettle, and this barbarous employ is ſucceeded by a feaſt as barbarous.

The women, forgetting the human as well as the female nature, and transformed into ſomething worſe than furies, act their parts, and even outdo the men in this ſcene of horror, while the principal perſons of the country ſit round the ſtake ſmoaking and looking on without the leaſt emotion. What is moſt extraordinary, the ſufferer himſelf, in the little intervals of his torments, ſmoaks too, appears unconcerned, and converſes with his torturers about indifferent matters. Indeed, during the whole time of his execution, there ſeems a conteſt between him and them, which ſhall exceed, they in inflicting the moſt horrid pains, or he in enduring them: not a groan, not a ſigh, or a diſtortion of countenance eſcapes him; he poſſeſſes his mind entirely in the midſt of his torments; he recounts his own exploits; he informs them what cruelties he has inflicted upon their countrymen, and threatens them with the revenge that will attend his death; and, though his reproaches exaſperate them to a perfect madneſs and fury, he continues his inſults, even of their ignorance of the art of tormenting, pointing out himſelf more exquiſite methods, and more ſenſible parts of the body to be afflicted. *I am brave and intrepid*, exclaims the ſavage in the face of his tormentors, *I do not fear death, nor any kind of tortures; thoſe who fear them are cowards; they are leſs than women; life is nothing to thoſe that have courage; may my enemies be confounded with deſpair and rage!*

*Oh!*

*Oh! that I could devour them, and drink their blood to the laſt drop.*

Nothing forms a ſtronger contraſt than this cruelty of the ſavages towards thoſe with whom they are at war, and the warmth of their affection towards their friends, who conſiſt of all thoſe who live in the ſame village, or are in alliance with it: among theſe all things are common. Their houſes, their proviſions, even their young women, are not enough to oblige a gueſt. Has any one of theſe ſucceeded ill in his hunting? has his harveſt failed? or is his houſe burned? he feels no other effect of his misfortune, than that it gives him an opportunity to experience the benevolence and regard of his fellow-citizens.

But what has been ſaid reſpecting the Indians would be a faint picture, did we omit obſerving the force of their friendſhip, which principally appears by the treatment of their dead. When any one of the ſociety is cut off, he is lamented by the whole: on this occaſion a thouſand ceremonies are practiſed, denoting the moſt lively ſorrow. Of theſe the moſt remarkable, as it diſcovers both the height and continuance of their grief, is what they call the feaſt of the dead, or the feaſt of ſouls. The day of this ceremony is appointed by public order, and nothing is omitted that it may be celebrated with the utmoſt pomp and magnificence. The neighbouring tribes are invited to be preſent, and to join in the ſolemnity. At this time all who have died ſince the laſt ſolemn occaſion (which is renewed every ten years among ſome tribes, and every eight among others) are taken out of their graves; thoſe who have been interred at the greateſt diſtance from the villages are diligently ſought for, and brought to this great rendezvous of carcaſes.

The opening of theſe tombs diſplays one of the moſt ſtriking ſcenes that can be conceived. Some of the carcaſes appear dry and withered; others have a ſort of parchment upon their bones; ſome look as if they were baked and ſmoaked, without any appearance of rottenneſs; ſome are juſt turning towards the point of putrefaction; whilſt others are ſwarming with worms, and drowned with corruption. But nothing deſerves

deſerves admiration more than that eager diligence and attention with which they diſcharge this melancholy duty of their tenderneſs, gathering up carefully even the ſmalleſt bones; handling the carcaſes with every thing loathſome, cleanſing them from the worms, and carrying them upon their ſhoulders through tireſome journeys of ſeveral days, without being diſcouraged from the offenſiveneſs of the ſmell, and without ſuffering any other emotions to ariſe, than thoſe of regret, for having loſt perſons who were ſo dear to them in their lives, and ſo lamented in their death.

They bring them into their cottages, where they prepare a feaſt in honour of the dead, during which their great actions are celebrated, and all the tender intercourſes which took place between them and their friends are piouſly called to mind. The ſtrangers, who have come ſometimes many hundred miles to be preſent on the occaſion, join in the tender condolance; and the women, by frightful ſhrieks, demonſtrate that they are pierced with the ſharpeſt ſorrow. Then the dead bodies are carried from the cabins for the general re-interment. A great pit is dug in the ground, and thither, at a certain time, each perſon, attended by his family and friends, marches in ſolemn ſilence, bearing the dead body of a ſon, a father, or a brother. When they are all convened, the dead bodies are depoſited in the pit: then the torrent of grief breaks out anew. Whatever they poſſeſs moſt valuable is interred with the dead. The ſtrangers are not wanting in their generoſity, and confer thoſe preſents which they have brought along with them for the purpoſe. Then all preſent go down into the pit, and every one takes a little of the earth, which they afterwards preſerve with the moſt religious care. The bodies, ranged in order, are covered with entire new furs, and over theſe with bark, on which they throw ſtones, wood, and earth.

In this ceremony the ſavages offer as preſents to the dead, whatever they value moſt highly. This cuſtom, which is univerſal among them, ariſes from a rude notion of the immortality of the ſoul. When the ſoul is ſeparated from the body, they conceive that it

it ſtill continues to hover around it, and to require and take delight in the ſame things with which it formerly was pleaſed. After a certain time, however, it departs far weſtward into the land of ſpirits. They have even gone ſo far as to make a diſtinction between the inhabitants of the other world; ſome they imagine, particularly thoſe who in their life-time have been fortunate in war, poſſeſs a high degree of happineſs, have a place for hunting and fiſhing, which never fails, and enjoy all ſenſual delights, without labouring hard in order to procure them. The ſouls of thoſe, on the contrary, who happen to be conquered or ſlain in war, are extremely miſerable after death.

Their taſte for war, which forms the chief ingredient in their character, gives a ſtrong bias to their religion. Areſkoui, or the god of battle, is revered as the great god of the Indians. Him they invoke before they go into the field: according as his diſpoſition is more or leſs favourable to them, they conclude they will be more or leſs ſucceſsful. Some nations worſhip the ſun and moon; among others there are a number of traditions, relative to the creation of the world, and the hiſtory of the gods: traditions more abſurd and inconſiſtent than the Grecian mythology. But religion is not the prevailing character of the Indians; and, except when they have ſome immediate occaſion for the aſſiſtance of their gods, they pay them no ſort of worſhip. Like all rude nations, however, they are ſtrongly addicted to ſuperſtition. They believe in the exiſtence of a number of good and bad ſpirits, who occaſion all our happineſs or miſery. The miniſters of the genii are the jugglers, who are alſo the only phyſicians among the ſavages. Theſe jugglers are ſuppoſed to be inſpired by the good genii, moſt commonly in their dreams, with the knowledge of future events; they are called in to the aſſiſtance of the ſick, and are ſuppoſed to be informed by the genii whether they will get over the diſeaſe, and in what way they muſt be treated. Theſe ſpirits are extremely ſimple in their ſyſtem of phyſic, and, in almoſt every diſeaſe, direct the juggler to the ſame remedy. The patient is incloſed in a narrow cabin,

in

in the midſt of which is a ſtone red hot; on this they throw water, until he is well ſoaked with the warm vapour, then he is hurried from the bagnio, and ſuddenly plunged into the next river. This method deſtroys great numbers, though ſometimes extraordinary cures are effected by it. The jugglers have likewiſe ſome ſpecifics of great virtue, and all the ſavages are dextrous at curing wounds by the application of herbs, but all the merit of the cure is given to the magical ceremonies uſed on theſe occaſions.

# GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF AMERICA.

AMERICA extends from the north pole to the 56th degree of ſouth latitude, and from the 35th to the 136th degree of weſt longitude, being near 9000 miles in length, and 3700 in breadth; it has two ſummers and a double winter, and enjoys all the variety of climates which the earth affords. To the eaſtward it has the Atlantic ocean, which divides it from Europe and Africa; to the weſt it has the Pacific ocean, or great South Sea, by which it is ſeparated from Aſia. It is compoſed of two vaſt continents, one on the north, the other upon the ſouth, which are joined by the kingdom of Mexico, which forms a kind of iſthmus, 1500 miles long, and, at Darien, only 60 miles over.

America has the greateſt mountains in the world. The Andes, or Cordilleras, run from north to ſouth along the coaſt of the Pacific ocean, 4300 miles in length. In North America we know of none conſiderable, but that long ridge called the Apalachian mountains, if that may be at all conſidered as a mountain, which, on one ſide, has a great declivity, but on the other is nearly of a level with the reſt of the country.

America, without compariſon, is that part of the world which is the beſt watered. In North America, the great river Miſſiſippi, riſing from unknown ſources, runs 4500 miles from north to ſouth, and receives the tribute of the Ohio, the Illinois, the Miſaures, and other rivers, ſcarcely inferior to the Rhine or the Danube, navigable almoſt to their very ſources, and laying open the receſſes of this vaſt continent. Near the heads of theſe are five great lakes, communicating with each other, and all communicating with the ocean by the river St. Lawrence, which

which paſſes through them. Many parts of our ſettlements are ſo interſected with navigable rivers and creeks, that the planters may be juſtly ſaid to have each a harbour at his own door.

South America is ſupplied by much the two largeſt rivers in the world, the river of Amazons, and the Rio de la Plata; the firſt, riſing in Peru, not far from the South Sea, paſſes from weſt to eaſt, almoſt quite through the continent of South America, in a courſe of more than 3000 miles, and receives into its boſom a prodigious number of rivers, all navigable. The Rio de la Plata, riſing in the heart of the country, ſhapes it courſe to the ſouth-eaſt, and pours ſuch an immenſe flood into the ſea, that it makes it taſte freſh a great many leagues from the ſhore; to ſay nothing of the Oroonoko, which might rank the foremoſt amongſt any but the American rivers.

North America is divided into three parts:

1ſt. Countries but little known, ſituated near Hudſon's Bay.

2d. Britiſh Colonies, from the 50th degree of north latitude to the tropic of Cancer.

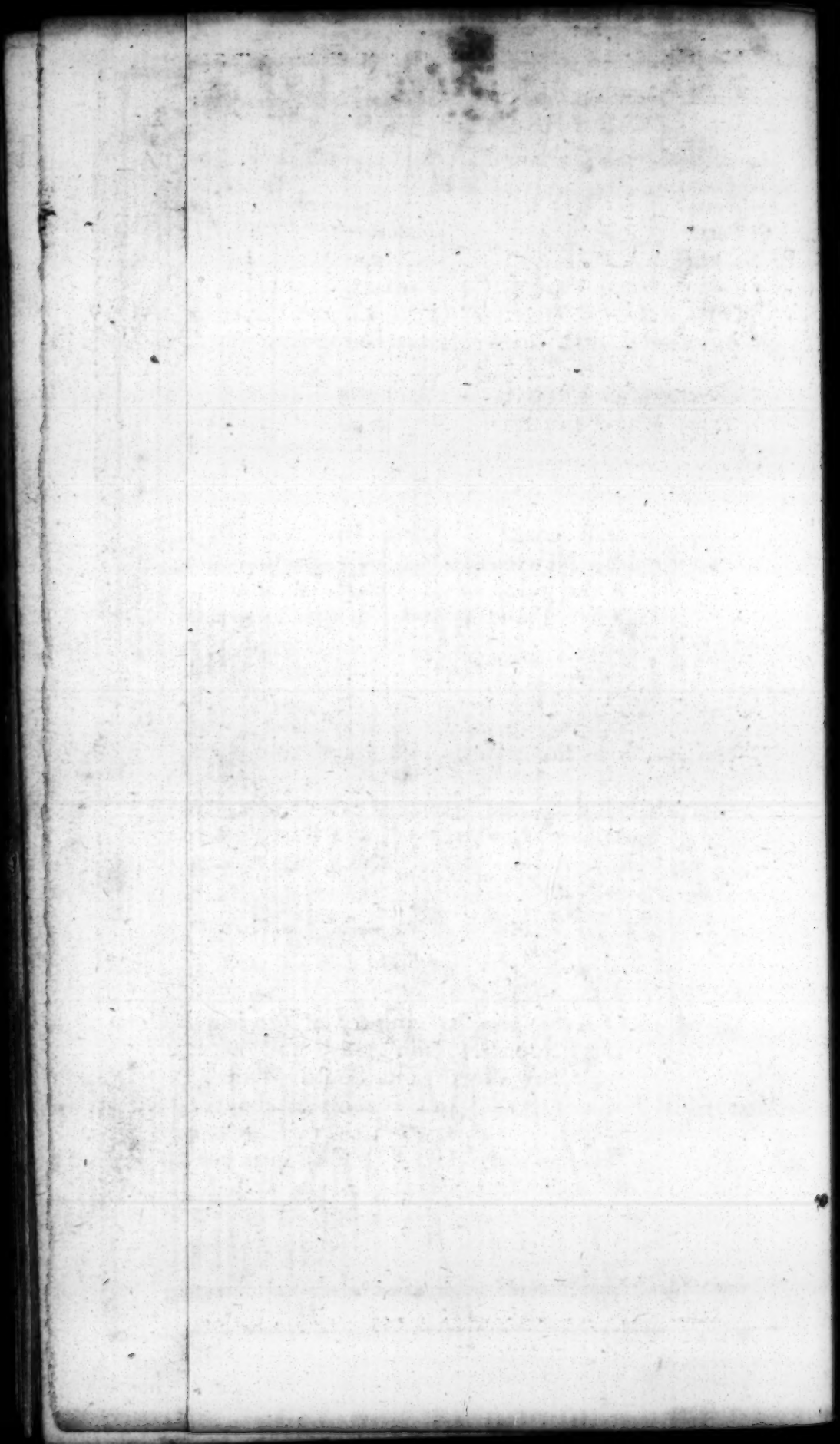
| | | *Chief Towns.* |
|---|---|---|
| | Canada, or Province of Quebec, | Quebec. |
| E. Coaſt. | Nova Scotia | Halifax |
| | New England | Boſton |
| | New York | New York |
| | New Jerſey | Burlington |
| | Penſylvania | Philadelphia |
| | Maryland | Annapolis |
| | Virginia | Williamſburgh |
| | Carolina with Georgia | Charles-Town |
| | Florida | St. Auguſtin and Penſacola |

3d. Countries belonging to Spain:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mexico | Mexico |
| Louiſiana | New Orleans |

South

# A New and Accurate MAP, of AMERICA, from the latest Discoveries



South America is triangular, and contains the following countries:

| | | *Chief Towns.* |
|---|---|---|
| 2 W. | Peru | Lima |
| | Chili | St. Jago |
| 5 E. | Terra Firma | Panama |
| | Guiana | Surinam and Cayenne |
| | Amazonia, little known to the Europeans | |
| | Braſil | St. Salvador |
| | Paraguay, or La Plata | Buenos Ayres |

1 S. Terra Magellanica or Patagonia, little known.

*American iſlands, all in the Atlantic ocean.*

1ſt. Near the eaſt coaſt of North America (from north to ſouth) Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and St. John's, in the gulph of St. Lawrence; Bermudas, or Summer Iſlands; and Bahamas, or Lucayos.

2d. The Weſt Indies, between North and South America,

1. Great Antilles, the chief of which are Cuba, Jamaica, Hiſpaniola or St. Domingo, and Porto Rico.
2. Caribbee iſlands, the chief of which are Antigua, Guadaloupe, Martinico, and Barbadoes.
3. Little Antilles, the chief of which are Margarita and Curaſſou.

*Countries near* HUDSON'S BAY.

NEW BRITAIN, or, the country of the Eſquimaux, lying about Hudſon's Bay, and including Labrador, and new North and South Wales, is bounded by unknown lands and frozen ſeas about the Pole, on the north; by the bay and river of St. Lawrence, and Canada, on the ſouth; by the Atlantic ocean on the eaſt; and by unknown lands, on the weſt.

Towards the north are prodigious high mountains, always covered with ſnow; and as the wind blows nine months in the year from the north, theſe two cauſes

cauſes make their long winter almoſt intolerably cold.

The rivers, bays, and ſtraits are very numerous, and generally take their names from the Engliſh commanders who firſt diſcoverd them.

The country is extremely barren; to the northward of Hudſon's Bay the earth is incapable of any better production than ſome miſerable ſhrubs. The winter reigns with an inconceivable rigour for nine months in the year; the other three are violently hot, except when the north-weſt wind renews the memory of the winter. Every kind of European ſeed, committed to the earth in this inhoſpitable climate, has hitherto periſhed. All this ſeverity and long continuance of winter, and the barrenneſs of the earth, which ariſes from thence, is experienced in the latitude of 58, in the temperate latitude of Cambridge.

This country has all the beaſts, birds, and fiſh peculiar to the northern parts of Europe, with an amazing quantity of wild fowl; there have been taken in one ſeaſon at Port Nelſon 90,000 partridges, and 25,000 hares.

All the animals of theſe countries are clothed with a cloſe, ſoft, warm fur. In ſummer there is here a variety in the colours of the ſeveral animals; when that is over, they all aſſume the livery of winter, and every ſort of beaſts, and moſt of their fowls, are of the colour of the ſnow. But what is yet more ſurpriſing, the dogs and cats from England, that have been carried into Hudſon's Bay, on the approach of winter have entirely changed their appearance, and acquired a much longer, ſofter, and thicker coat of hair than they had originally. The men of the country ſhew a great deal of ingenuity in their manner of kindling a fire, in clothing themſelves, and in preſerving their eyes from the ill effects of that glaring white that every where ſurrounds them for the greateſt part of the year; in other reſpects they are very ſavage. In their ſhapes and faces, they do not reſemble the Americans who live to the ſouthward; they are much more like the Laplanders and Samoeids of Europe, from whom they are probably deſcended.

ſcended. The other Americans ſeem to be of a Tartar original.

The little knowledge we have of the ſea-coaſts of theſe countries was acquired by the attempts of Frobiſher, Davis, Hudſon, and other navigators, to diſcover a north-weſt paſſage to China and the Eaſt Indies. In 1670 a charter for the excluſive trade to Hudſon's Bay was granted to a company. They have four forts, called Churchill, Nelſon, Severn, and Albany, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the bay. They trade with the natives for ſkins and furs, to their own great emolument, but very little to the advantage of the public, owing to the confined and intereſted manner in which the trade is carried on.

## CANADA.

CANADA (ſituated between 61 and 81 degrees weſt longitude, and 45 and 52 north latitude) is about 800 miles long and 200 broad. Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, 320 miles from the ſea, is the capital town. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1759, under the command of General Wolfe, who loſt his life in the battle, having firſt had the ſatisfaction to know that the Engliſh troops were victorious. The river, which from the ſea thither is 10 or 12 miles broad, narrows all of a ſudden to about a mile wide. The town is divided into an upper and lower; the houſes in both are of ſtone, and built in a tolerable manner.

Trois Rivieres, a town about half way between Quebec and Montreal, is ſituated at the conflux of three rivers, and carries on a great trade with the Indians.

*Montreal* ſtands on an iſland in the river St. Lawrence, about 170 miles ſouth-weſt of Quebec. It is agreeably ſituated, and forms an oblong ſquare, divided by regular ſtreets.

The principal river is that of *St. Lawrence*, the largeſt river in North America, proceeding from the lake Ontario, from which it runs north-eaſt a courſe of 700 miles, and is navigable for large veſſels above

400

400 miles from the ſea. After receiving in its progreſs ſeveral ſtreams, this great river falls into the Atlantic ocean at Cape Roſiers, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, where it is 90 miles wide. The other rivers of Canada are numerous, and many of them large and deep, the principal are the Outtauais, St. John's, Seguinay, Deſpaires, and Trois Rivieres, all which fall into the St. Lawrence.

Here are five lakes, the ſmalleſt of which is a piece of ſweet water greater than any in the other parts of the world: this is the lake of Ontario, which is not leſs than 200 leagues in circumference; Erie, longer, but not ſo broad, is about the ſame extent. That of the Hurons ſpreads greatly in width, and is in circumference not leſs than 300 leagues; as is that of Michigan; though, like lake Erie, it is rather longer, and conſiderably narrower: but the lake Superior, which contains ſeveral large iſlands, is 500 leagues in circuit. All theſe are navigable by any veſſels, and communicate with one another, except that the paſſage between Erie and Ontario is interrupted by the ſtupendous cataract of Niagara, a mile wide, where the water tumbles down a precipice of 24 fathom high, and makes in its fall a thundering noiſe, which is heard all round the country at the diſtance of 15 miles.

This country, which borders upon the provinces of Nova-Scotia, New-England, and New-York, is of a climate not altogether different from theirs; but, as it is further from the ſea, and more northerly than a great part of thoſe provinces, it has a ſeverer winter, though the air is generally clear. The ſoil is various. The French had ſettlements where the land is equal in goodneſs to that in any of our colonies. It yields Indian corn in moſt parts very well, and in ſome very fine wheat, barley, rye, &c. All ſorts of garden-ſtuff which grow in Europe flouriſh here. But the French never raiſed any ſtaple commodity to anſwer their demands upon Old France; their trade with the Indians produced all their returns for that market. They were the furs of the beavers principally,

pally, and thoſe of foxes and raccoons, with deer-ſkins, and all the branches of the peltry.

Canada contains extenſive foreſts, which produce great variety of large trees, ſome of which, when made into canoes, will contain 20 people; beſides the vinegar-tree, the cotton-tree, and many others equally curious. The foreſts abound with great variety of animals of the ſame kinds as in the northern parts of Europe, beſides wild bulls, ferrets, large grey ſquirrels, goats, muſk rats, the carcajou, an animal of the cat kind, with an amazing long tail; wolves which afford a fine fur, and will climb the talleſt trees; black and ſilver-coloured foxes; pole-cats, all white, except the tip of the tail; wood-rats, of a ſilver colour, porcupines, &c.

The birds to be found in Canada are very numerous; the moſt noted of them are eagles, falcons, goſhawks, tercels, grey, red, and black partridges with long tails, which they can ſpread out in the manner that the peacock does; ravens and owls, whoſe fleſh is as good as a pullet's; 22 ſpecies of ducks; turkies, ſwans, geeſe, cranes, and other large water-fowl; wood-peckers with beautiful plumage; a ſhowy ſong-bird, called the white bird, which announces the return of ſpring; but the fly-bird, ſo called from making a noiſe with his wings, like the humming of a large fly, excels all others in beauty, and is with feathers on no bigger than a cock-chafer.

The rattle-ſnake is the only reptile worth mentioning, ſome of them are five feet long, and as thick as a man's leg: the age of this animal is known by the number of the rattles or rings on its tail, one of which grows every year. The bite of this ſnake is mortal, unleſs a remedy is immediately applied, which is an herb called rattle-ſnake herb, that may be found in all places where this reptile is bred, the root of which, when pounded or chewed, and applied like a plaiſter to the wound, is a certain antidote.

The rivers and lakes abound with fiſh and amphibious animals, as ſea-wolves, ſome of which weigh 2000 pounds, and are valuable for their ſkins, and the oil they yield; ſea-cows, larger than the ſea-

wolves, and whoſe teeth are like ivory; the lencornet, a fiſh of an oval figure, ſome of which are as large as an hogſhead; the goberque, ſea-plaiſe, ſalmons, turtles; the chaouraſou, a large fiſh of a ſilver grey colour, is covered with ſcales which are dagger proof, under his mouth grows a long, ragged, boney ſubſtance, which he raiſes above the water to decoy birds, who, miſtaking it for a withered reed, perch upon it, and then are ſuddenly ſwallowed by the fiſh; gilt-heads, tunnies, conger eels, ſturgeons, &c. and in ſome of the rivers is found a ſpecies of the crocodile.

This country was firſt colonized by the French, who included within the boundaries of it all the back country beyond the Apalachian mountains, as far as Louiſiana, and likewiſe many parts of the Britiſh colonies in North America; to ſupport which claim, they not only aſſiduouſly cultivated the friendſhip of the Indian nations, whom they furniſhed with arms, and incited againſt the Engliſh, but alſo built a chain of forts, and endeavoured to confine the Engliſh colonies within the bounds they had thought proper to preſcribe to them: theſe encroachments brought on the laſt war, which, after various ſucceſs, ended greatly to the glory of the Britiſh arms, and total expulſion of the French from Canada.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

NOVA SCOTIA, or *New Scotland* (ſituated between 43 and 49 degrees north latitude, and 60 and 67 weſt longitude) is bounded by the river St. Lawrence on the north, by the Atlantic ocean ſouth, by the ſame and the Gulf of St. Lawrence eaſt, and by Canada and New England weſt, being 350 miles long, and 250 broad.

The chief town we had formerly in this province was called Annapolis Royal; a ſmall place, wretchedly fortified, and worſe built and inhabited. Though this place never flouriſhed, it ſtood upon one of the beſt harbours in North America.

In

In 1749 a ſettlement was eſtabliſhed upon Chebucto bay, rather better than Annapolis for the fiſhery; the town is called *Halifax*, from the earl of that name, to whoſe wiſdom and care we owe this ſettlement. Three thouſand families were tranſported into this country at once, and three regiments ſtationed there to protect them from the Indians, who always ſhewed themſelves our implacable enemies. The town is large, and, for ſo new a ſettlement, well built; it has a good intrenchment of timber, ſtrengthened with forts of the ſame materials.

St. John's is a new ſettlement, at the mouth of the river of that name. The principal rivers are, St. Lawrence, the Riſgouche, and Nipiſiguit, which fall into the bay of St. Lawrence; St. John, Paſſamagnadi, Penobſcot, and St. Croix, which fall into the bay of Fundy. The lakes are very numerous, but have not yet received particular names.

Though this country lies within the temperate zone, yet it is intenſely cold during four or five months in the year, to which gradually ſucceeds a ſummer of a heat as violent as the cold: they are wrapt in the gloom of a perpetual fog, even after the ſummer ſeaſon has commenced. In moſt parts the ſoil is thin and barren, the corn it produces of a ſhrivelled kind, like rye, and the graſs intermixed with a cold, ſpungy moſs. However, it is not uniformly bad; there are tracts in Nova Scotia, which do not yield to the beſt land in New England.

The productions of this country are ſimilar to thoſe of Canada, and the ſeas, rivers, and lakes ſwarm with fiſh. On the *Cape Sable* coaſt is a continual range of cod-fiſhing banks, and excellent harbours. Nova Scotia was firſt ſettled by the Engliſh in the time of James I. who granted lands here to his ſecretary Sir William Alexander; ſince which time it has frequently paſſed from one private proprietor to another, and from the Engliſh to the French alternately, till it was confirmed to the former nation by the peace of Utrecht in 1713.

## NEW ENGLAND.

NEW ENGLAND (ſituated between 41 and 49 degrees north latitude, and 67 and 74 weſt longitude) is bounded by Nova Scotia on the north, New York on the ſouth, the Atlantic ocean on the eaſt, and Canada on the weſt, being 550 miles long, and 200 broad.

This country is divided into four provinces or governments:

| | | | *Chief Towns.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| North, | New Hampſhire, | — | Portſmouth. |
| Middle, | Maſſachuſets Bay, | — | Boſton. |
| South, | Rhode Iſland, | — | Newport. |
| Weſt, | Connecticut, | — | New London and Hertford. |

*Boſton*, the capital of Maſſachuſets Bay, the firſt city of New England, and of all North America, is ſituated on a peninſula, at the bottom of a fine, capacious, ſafe harbour, which is defended from the ſea by a number of iſlands, and rocks which appear above water. Within the harbour there is room for 500 ſail of ſhips, and it is well defended at the entrance by a regular fort. At *Cambridge*, four miles from Boſton, is an univerſity conſiſting of two colleges. The other remarkable places in New England are Newbury Port, Salem, Marblehead, Plymouth, Dartmouth, and the iſland of Nantucket.

The principal rivers are Connecticut, Thames, Patuxent, Piſcataway, and Penobſcot.

Though this country is ſituated almoſt ten degrees nearer the ſun than England, yet the winter begins earlier, laſts longer, and is incomparably more ſevere than it is with us. The ſummer again is extremely hot, and more fervently ſo than in places which lie under the ſame parallels in Europe. The temper of the ſky, both in ſummer and winter, is generally very ſteady and ſerene, and the climate healthy.

The

The land near the ſea is generally low; but farther up the country there are a few hills, and the north-eaſt part is rocky and mountainous.

The ſoil of New England is various, but beſt as you approach the ſouthward. It affords excellent meadows in the low grounds, and very good paſture almoſt every where. It is not very favourable to any of the European kinds of grain: the wheat is ſubject to be blaſted, the barley is an hungry grain, and the oats are lean and chaffy; but the Indian corn, which makes the general food of the loweſt ſort of people, flouriſhes here; and they likewiſe raiſe a large quantity of hemp and flax. The other productions are, a great variety of valuable timber for ſhip-building, principally maſts and yards, likewiſe pitch, tar, and turpentine; all ſorts of proviſions, beef, pork, butter, and cheeſe, in large quantities; horſes and live cattle; Indian corn and peaſe; cyder, apples, hemp, and flax. They have a very noble cod-fiſhery upon their coaſts, and at the mouth of the Penobſcot is a mackarel fiſhery. All ſorts of European cattle multiply here amazingly. The ſheep are but few, their wool is of a ſtaple ſufficiently long for manufacturing, though not near ſo fine as that of England. The wild animals are elks, deer, hares, ſquirrels, beavers, otters, monkies, martens, raccoons, bears, wolves, ounces, minks, ſabbs, &c. though in general wild and uncommon animals are not ſo numerous here as in the neighbouring colonies. The wild and tame fowls conſiſt of turkies, geeſe, partridges, ducks, dappers, ſwans, herons, ſtorks, vaſt flights of pigeons, cormorants, ravens, &c.

Some rich iron mines have been diſcovered here, and worked with great ſucceſs; and before the preſent diſturbances, the New Englanders diſtilled great quantities of ſpirits from the molaſſes they got from the Weſt Indies, and which they ſold under two ſhillings a gallon; they likewiſe built great numbers of ſhips from the productions of their own foreſts, which they freighted to ſome port in the Mediterranean, and there diſpoſed both of ſhip and cargo.

They are almoſt the only one of our colonies that has much of the woollen and linen manufactures. Of the former they have nearly as much as ſuffices for their own cloathing: it is a cloſe and ſtrong, but a coarſe and ſtubborn ſort of cloth.

New England is the beſt peopled and cultivated of any of the Engliſh colonies; there is not one of our ſettlements which can be compared to it in the abundance of people, the number of conſiderable and trading towns, and the manufactories that are carried on in them. The moſt populous and flouriſhing part of the mother-country hardly makes a better appearance.

This country was firſt ſettled by the non-conformiſts, about 1621, who at firſt perſecuted every other ſect, and would not ſuffer them to enjoy any poſts or places under their government, but are now more tolerant in their principles; and, during the troubles in the time of Charles the Iſt, the number of inhabitants was greatly encreaſed by refugees from England, who, in proceſs of time, were formed into four diſtinct governments, confederated together for their mutual defence.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK (ſituated between 40 and 46 degrees north latitude, and 72 and 76 weſt longitude) is bounded on the north-weſt by Canada; on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by Hudſon's and Delaware rivers, which divide it from New-Jerſey and Penſylvania; and on the eaſt and north-eaſt by New England and the Atlantic ocean; being 300 miles long, and 150 broad.

This province, including the iſland of New York, Long-Iſland, and Staten-Iſland, is divided into the following counties: New-York, Albany, Ulſter, Ducheſs, Orange, Weſt Cheſter, King's, Queen's, Suffolk, and Richmond.

The city of New York, ſituated on the iſland of that name, contains upwards of 2000 houſes, and 12,000

12,000 inhabitants. It is well and commodiouſly built, extending a mile in length.

Upon the river Hudſon, about 150 miles from New York, is Albany, a town of much note for the great trade carried on there with the Indians. This trade takes off a great quantity of coarſe woollen goods, guns, hatchets, knives, hoes, kettles, powder and ſhot; beſides ſhirts and clothes ready made. Here it is that the treaties and other tranſactions with the Iroquois Indians are negociated.

This nation, or rather combination of five nations, by their unanimity, firmneſs, military ſkill, and policy, have raiſed themſelves to the greateſt and moſt formidable power in all America; they have reduced a vaſt number of nations; but they have not increaſed their ſubjects in proportion. As their manner of war is implacable and barbarous, they reign the lords of a prodigious deſert, inhabited only by a few inſignificant tribes. But this once mighty and victorious nation, though it has always uſed the policy of incorporating with itſelf a great many of the priſoners they made in war, is in a very declining condition, owing to the vices and diſeaſes introduced by their commerce with Europeans.

The principal rivers are the Hudſon, the Rariton, and the Mohawk; on the latter, at a part where it is a quarter of a mile wide, is a celebrated cataract called the Cohoes, the water of which falls 70 feet perpendicular.

In this, as in all our North American colonies, the land near the ſea is in general low, flat, and marſhy; at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea it ſwells into little hills, and then into great ones, which hold their courſe, for the moſt part, north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt. The ſoil is in general fruitful, abounding not only in Indian corn, but European grain; as, wheat, barley, rye, oats, &c. The productions, animal and vegetable, of this country, are ſimilar to thoſe of New England, though, as lying in a warmer climate, many kinds of fruit and vegetables flouriſh here, which will not grow in Old or New England without forcing.

Long-Iſland, which lies to the ſouth of Connecticut, is inferior to no part of America in excellent paſturage for horſes, oxen, and ſheep, or the plentiful produce of every ſort of grain.

The commodities in which the New-Yorkers trade, are wheat, flour, barley, oats, Indian corn, peas, beef, pork, cheeſe, butter, cyder, beer, flax, hemp and flax-ſeed, linſeed-oil, furs, deer-ſkins, ſtaves, lumber, and iron.

At New York is a college formed upon a contracted plan, and never contained more than about 20 ſtudents.

All religious denominations, except Jews and Papiſts, enjoy equal privileges: Jews are tolerated, but Papiſts are not. Preſbyterians are by far the moſt numerous; thoſe who are deſcended from the Dutch are ſubordinate to the claſſes of Amſterdam, whither their ſons intended for the miniſtry are ſent to be ordained.

This province of New York belonged formerly to the Dutch, from whom many of the beſt families are deſcended. It formed part of what was called the New Netherlands, but was conquered by the Engliſh in 1664, during the reign of Charles II. who granted it by letters patent to his brother James duke of York, who gave his name to it.

## NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY (ſituated between 39 and 43 degrees north latitude, and 74 and 76 weſt longitude) is bounded by the ſound which ſeparates Staten-Iſland from the continent, and Hudſon's river, on the north; by Delaware river and bay on the weſt and ſouth-weſt; and by the Atlantic ocean on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt; being 160 miles long, and 60 broad. It is divided into Eaſt and Weſt Jerſey; which are ſub-divided into 13 counties, viz. Middleſex, Monmouth, Eſſex, Somerſet, and Bergen on the eaſt; Burlington, Glouceſter, Salem, Cumberland, Cape May, Hunterdon, Morris, and Suſſex, to the weſt.

The

The principal towns are *Burlington*, the capital, ſituated on the river Delaware, in the county of the ſame name; and *Perth-Amboy*, in Middleſex, a ſea-port 25 miles ſouth-weſt of New-York, having a very fine harbour that will contain many large ſhips, yet carries on very little trade, as the people of New-Jerſey have been uſed to ſend their produce to the markets of New-York and Philadelphia, to which they are contiguous.

The principal rivers are the Delaware, Rariton, and Paſſaick; on the latter is a cataract, where the water falls 70 feet perpendicular, at a part where the river is 80 yards broad.

The ſoil, climate, and productions of this country are ſimilar to thoſe of New York. In Eaſt Jerſey there is a rich copper mine at Bergen.

At Princeton a college was eſtabliſhed by Governor Belcher, in 1746, which has a power of conferring the ſame degrees as Oxford or Cambridge, and is in great repute all over the continent. The ſtate of religion in this colony is the ſame as in New York.

This country was part of the New Netherlands granted to the duke of York, who ſold it to lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret, who gave it the preſent name, and afterwards diſpoſed of it to others, who in 1702 ſurrendered it up to the crown.

## PENSYLVANIA.

PENSYLVANIA (ſituated between 39 and 44 degrees north latitude, and 74 and 81 weſt longitude) is bounded by the country of the Iroquois, or Five Nations, on the north; by Maryland on the ſouth and weſt; and by Delaware river, which divides it from the Jerſeys, on the eaſt; being 300 miles long, and 240 broad.

This province is divided into 12 counties, viz. Philadelphia, Cheſter, Bucks, Berks, Northampton, Lancaſter, York, Cumberland, Bedford, Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex.

Bedford lies upon the Ohio, on the weſt ſide of the mountains, and was firſt eſtabliſhed only in 1771.

Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex form a ſeparate government, and have an aſſembly of their own.

Penſylvania abounds with good towns, many of them ſuperior to the capitals of ſome other provinces. The chief town is *Philadelphia*, which excels all others in Britiſh America for ſize, beauty, regularity, and populouſneſs. It is ſituated 100 miles from the ſea, between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, and is built according to the plan of the famous Penn, the founder and legiſlator of this colony. The town, when the original plan can be fully executed, will be as follows: in the center is a ſquare of 10 acres, round which are the public buildings; the high ſtreet is 100 feet wide, and runs the whole breadth of the town; parallel to it are 19 others, which are croſſed at right angles by eight more, two miles long, and all 30 feet wide, and communicating with canals from the two rivers; moſt of the houſes have ſmall gardens before them; the ſtreets are not named as in other towns, but are called firſt, ſecond, third ſtreet, and ſo on. The quays are ſpacious; the principal one is 200 feet wide, and to this a veſſel of 500 tons may lay her broadſide. The warehouſes are large, numerous, and commodious, and the docks for ſhipbuilding every way well adapted to their purpoſe. A great number of veſſels have been built here; twenty have been upon the ſtocks at a time. This city contains upwards of 30,000 inhabitants, and a flouriſhing academy in great repute.

The principal rivers are, the Delaware, which is a mile broad at Philadelphia, the Schuylkill, and the Suſquehanna.

The ſoil, climate, and productions of this country do not differ materially from thoſe of New York, though, if any thing, this country has the advantage; and even here the winters are ſo cold, that the river Delaware, though very broad, is often frozen over.

This province formed part of the New Netherlands, and was granted by king Charles II. to the celebrated

celebrated Quaker, Mr. William Penn, ſon of the admiral who had conquered Jamaica.

The reputation of this celebrated Quaker is deſervedly very great. Civil and religious liberty, in the utmoſt latitude, was laid down by that great man as the only foundation of all his inſtitutions. Chriſtians of all denominations might not only live unmoleſted, but have a ſhare in the government. No laws can be made but by the conſent of the inhabitants. Mr. Penn's benevolence and generoſity extended alſo to the Indian nations. For, notwithſtanding the grants made him by King Charles II. and the duke of York (in 1680) he purchaſed of theſe people the lands he had obtained by his grant, judging that the original property was veſted in them.

The Quakers, who at that time were harraſſed and perſecuted, followed him in great numbers, and in a few years Penſylvania was in a very flouriſhing condition.

At the time of its firſt eſtabliſhment, lands were given by Mr. Penn, at the rate of 20 pounds for 1000 acres, reſerving only one ſhilling for every 100 acres quit rent, and this in ſome of the beſt-ſituated parts of the province; but now, even at a great diſtance from navigation, land is granted at 12 pounds the 100 acres, and a quit-rent of four ſhillings reſerved; and the land near Philadelphia rents for 20 ſhillings an acre. In many places land ſells for 20 years purchaſe.

The Penſylvanians are an induſtrious and hardy people; they are moſt of them ſubſtantial, though but a few of the landed people can be conſidered as rich.

## MARYLAND.

MARYLAND (ſo called from Mary, queen to king Charles I.) is ſituated between 37 and 40 degrees north latitude, and 75 and 80 weſt longitude; it is bounded by Penſylvania on the north; by Virginia on the ſouth; by another part of Penſylvania, and the Atlantic ocean, eaſt; and by the Apalachian mountains weſt; being 140 miles long, and 130 wide.

Maryland is divided into two parts (eaſt and weſt) by the bay of Cheſapeak, viz. the counties of Worceſter, Somerſet, Dorſet, Talbot, Cecil, Queen Anne's, and Kent, on the eaſt; St. Mary's, Charles, Prince George, Calvert, Arundell, Baltimore, and Frederick, on the weſt. *Annapolis*, in the county of Arundell, is the ſeat of government: it is a ſmall, but beautifully-ſituated town, upon the river Severn.

The principal rivers are the Patowmac, Pocomoac, Patuxent, Cheptonk, Severn, and Saſſafras.

The principal products of this country are tobacco, hemp, and corn.

This province was firſt planted in the reign of Charles I. by lord Baltimore, a Catholic, who obtained a grant of it in 1632, and in the following year embarked with about 200 Popiſh families, which were ſoon encreaſed by numbers who fled from England on account of the troubles in the latter part of King Charles's reign. Lord Baltimore eſtabliſhed a perfect toleration in religious matters, and in time the Proteſtants, being moſt numerous, excluded the Catholics from all offices of truſt and power, and even adopted the penal laws of England againſt them.

The late lord Baltimore was governor and proprietor of this country, and the council was appointed by him; but the houſe of repreſentatives is choſen by the freeholders.

The eſtabliſhed religion is that of the church of England; and every male white perſon, above the age of 16, pays an annual tax of 40 pounds weight of tobacco, or the value in money, for the ſupport of the clergy.

# VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA (ſituated between 36 and 40 degrees north latitude, and 75 and 90 weſt longitude) is bounded by Maryland on the north-eaſt; by Carolina on the ſouth; by the Atlantic ocean on the eaſt; and by the river Miſſiſippi on the weſt; being 750 miles long, and 240 broad.

This colony is divided into 24 counties, moſtly called after thoſe of England; but the great commodiouſneſs of navigation, and the ſcarcity of handicraftſmen, have rendered all attempts to eſtabliſh towns in Virginia ineffectual. *James Town*, the firſt town built by the Engliſh in North America, and which was anciently the capital, is dwindled into an inſignificant place of about 100 houſes: and *Williamſburg*, though the capital at preſent, the ſeat of the governor, the place of holding the aſſembly and courts of juſtice (and which contains a college in good repute, founded by Mr. James Blair, a Scotch clergyman, in the reign of William and Mary, whoſe name it bears) is yet but a ſmall town, conſiſting of about 60 houſes, beſides the public buildings.

In ſailing to Virginia or Maryland, it is neceſſary to paſs a ſtrait between two points of land, called the Capes of Virginia, which opens a paſſage into the bay of Cheſapeak, one of the largeſt and ſafeſt bays in the world; it enters the country near 300 miles from the ſouth to the north, and is about 18 miles broad for a conſiderable way, and ſeven where it is narroweſt, the water in moſt places being nine fathom deep. Through its whole extent it receives a vaſt number of fine rivers, both from Maryland and Virginia; from the ſide of the latter it receives James river, York river, the Rappahannock, and the Potowmac, and many others of leſs note, which are all not only navigable themſelves for very large veſſels a prodigious way into the country, but have ſo many creeks, and receive ſuch a number of ſmaller navigable rivers, as renders the communication of all parts

of

of this country infinitely more eaſy than that of any country, without exception, in the whole world. The planters load and unload veſſels of great burthen each at his own door.

The whole face of this country is ſo extremely low towards the ſea, that even within fifteen fathom ſoundings land can hardly be diſtinguiſhed from the maſt-head. The trees appear as if they roſe out of the water, and afford the ſtranger a very uncommon and not a diſagreeable view.

The heats in ſummer are exceſſively great, but not without the allay of refreſhing ſea-breezes. The weather is changeable, and the changes ſudden and violent: the froſts come on without the leaſt warning; after a warm day in the decline of ſummer, ſo intenſe a cold often ſucceeds, as to freeze over the broadeſt and deepeſt rivers in one night. Theſe froſts, as well as the rains, are rather violent than of long continuance. They have frequent and violent thunder and lightning, but it ſeldom does any miſchief. In general the ſky is clear, and the air thin, pure, and penetrating.

The ſoil, in the low grounds of Virginia, is a dark fat mould, which for many years, without any manure, yields plentifully whatever is committed to it. The ſoil, as you leave the rivers, becomes light and ſandy, is ſooner exhauſted than the low country, but is yet of a warm and generous nature, which, helped by a kindly ſun, yields tobacco and corn extremely well. There is no better wheat than what is produced in this province and Maryland; but the culture of tobacco employs all their attention, and almoſt all their hands.

The foreſts are full of timber-trees of all kinds, and the plains are covered for almoſt the whole year with a prodigious number of flowers, and flowering ſhrubs, of colours ſo rich, and of a ſcent ſo fragrant, that they occaſioned the name of FLORIDA to be originally given to this country.

Horned cattle and hogs have multiplied here almoſt beyond belief, though at the firſt ſettlement the country was utterly deſtitute of theſe animals. The animals

mals natural to this country are deer, of which there are great numbers; a ſort of panther or tyger, bears, wolves, foxes, raccoons, ſquirrels, wild cats, and one very uncommon animal, called the opoſſum, which creature is about the ſize of a cat, and, beſides the belly which it has in common with all others, has a falſe one beneath it, with a pretty large aperture at the end towards the hinder legs. Within this bag, on the uſual parts of the common belly, are a number of teats; upon theſe, when the female of this creature conceives, the young are formed, and there they hang, like fruit upon the ſtalk, until they grow in bulk and weight to their appointed ſize; then they drop off, and are received in the falſe belly, from which they go out at pleaſure, and in which they take refuge when any danger threatens them.

They have all ſorts of tame and wild fowl in equal perfection with us, and ſome which we have not; and a vaſt number of birds of various kinds, valuable for their beauty or their notes. The white owl of Virginia is far larger than the ſpecies which we have, and is all over of a bright ſilver-coloured plumage, except one black ſpot upon his breaſt: they have the nightingale, whoſe feathers are crimſon and blue; the mocking-bird, thought to excel all others in his own note, and he imitates the notes of all others; the rock-bird, very ſociable, and his ſociety very agreeable by the ſweetneſs of his muſic; the humming-bird, the ſmalleſt of all the winged ſongſters, and the moſt beautiful, being arrayed in ſcarlet, green, and gold: this bird, which is ſaid to live by licking off the dew which adheres to flowers, is too delicate to be brought alive to England.

The ſea-coaſts and rivers of Virginia abound not only in ſeveral of the ſpecies of fiſh known in Europe, but in moſt of thoſe kinds which are peculiar to America. The reptiles are many: it would be tedious to enumerate all the kinds of ſerpents bred here; the rattle-ſnake is the principal.

The great ſtaple commodity of this country, as well as of Maryland, is tobacco. Beſides that, both provinces produce naval ſtores, flax and hemp; and

in Virginia is found ſnake-root, ginſeng, ſilk-graſs, &c.

The number of white people in Virginia is about 100,000, and the negroes as many. The inhabitants of Virginia are a chearful and hoſpitable people; they are, for the moſt part, of the eſtabliſhed church of England, nor until lately did they tolerate any other. Now they have ſome few meeting-houſes of Preſbyterians and Quakers. The dues of the clergy are paid in tobacco, after the ſame manner as in Maryland.

This country was firſt ſettled in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Sir Walter Raleigh, who called it Virginia, in honour of the queen.

The three firſt colonies periſhed through diſeaſes, or were cut off by the Indians; the fourth, after many difficulties, ſucceeded, under the prudent conduct of lord Delaware, and laid the foundation of its preſent flouriſhing ſtate.

## NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, *and* GEORGIA.

THESE countries (ſituated between 30 and 37 degrees north latitude, and 76 and 91 weſt longitude) are bounded by Virginia on the north; by Florida ſouth; by the Atlantic ocean eaſt; and by the Miſſiſippi weſt; being 700 miles long, and 380 broad.

North Carolina contains the counties of Albemarle, Bath, and part of Clarendon, but has no towns; South Carolina contains the other part of Clarendon, Craven, Berkley, Colleton, and Granville; the ſouthernmoſt part is Georgia, not divided into counties.

The only town worth notice in either of the Carolinas is *Charles-Town*, ſituated at the confluence of two navigable rivers, and is one of the firſt towns in North America for ſize, beauty, and traffic. Its harbour is good in every reſpect, but that of a bar, which hinders veſſels of more than 200 tons burthen from entering. The town is regular, and pretty ſtrongly fortified

fortified both by nature and art; the ſtreets are well cut, the houſes large and well built, and rent extremely high. The church is ſpacious, and executed in a very handſome taſte, exceeding every thing of that kind in North America. The town contains about 1000 houſes, and is the ſeat of the governor, and the place of meeting of the aſſembly.

GEORGIA has two towns already known in trade; *Savannah*, the capital, which ſtands very well for buſineſs, about 10 miles from the ſea, upon a noble river of the ſame name, which is navigable 200 miles further for large boats, to the ſecond town, called *Auguſta*: this ſtands upon a ſpot of ground of the greateſt fertility, and is commodiouſly ſituated for the Indian trade. The Indian nations on the borders are, the Creeks, the Chickeſaws, and the Cherokees, who are ſome of the moſt numerous and powerful tribes in America. The trade of ſkins and furs with theſe people is very conſiderable.

The principal rivers are the Roanoke or Albemarle, Pamtico, Nues, Cape Fear or Clarendon, Pedee, Santee, Savannah, Allatamaha or Georgia river, and St. Mary's, all which fall into the Atlantic ocean; the back parts are watered by the Cherokees, Yaſous, Mobile, Apalachicola, the Pearl river, and many others, which fall into the Miſſiſippi and the Gulf of Mexico.

About 60 miles from the ſea there are falls in moſt of the great rivers, which, nearer their ſources, become more frequent. This is the caſe of almoſt all the American rivers: thoſe who navigate them land their goods, carry them beyond the cataract on horſes or waggons, and then reſhip them.

The climate and ſoil of theſe countries do not conſiderably differ from thoſe of Virginia; but where they do, it is much to the advantage of Carolina. The heat in ſummer is very little greater than in Virginia, but the winters are milder and ſhorter; and the weather, though ſubject to ſudden changes, in all reſpects does not come to the ſame violent extremities. Though the winters are ſharp, eſpecially when the north-weſt wind prevails, yet they are ſeldom ſe-

vere

vere enough to freeze any conſiderable water, affecting only the mornings and evenings, for the froſts have never ſufficient ſtrength to reſiſt the meridian ſun, ſo that many tender plants, which do not ſtand the winter of Virginia, flouriſh in Carolina. The vegetation of every kind of plant is here almoſt incredibly quick; for there is ſomething ſo kindly in the air and ſoil, that where the latter has the moſt barren and unpromiſing appearance, if neglected for a while, it naturally produces an immenſe quantity of thoſe various plants, and beautiful flowering-ſhrubs and flowers, for which this country is ſo famous.

The whole country is in a manner one foreſt, where the planters have not cleared it: the trees are almoſt the ſame in every reſpect with thoſe produced in Virginia, and of a ſize much ſuperior to European trees.

The ſoil is different; in ſome parts very rich, and in others very barren. This laſt ſort of land is favourable to one of the kinds of indigo. The land which lies low and wet, upon the banks of ſome of their rivers, is called ſwamp, and is, in ſome places, in a manner uſeleſs; in others it is far the richeſt of all their grounds: it is a black, fat earth, and bears their great ſtaple, rice, which muſt have in general a rich moiſt ſoil.

The air is pure and wholeſome, and the ſummer heats much more temperate, at about 100 miles diſtance from Charles-Town, where it begins to grow hilly, than in the flat country; for Carolina is all an even plain for 80 miles from the ſea, no hill, no rock, ſcarce even a pebble to be met with. But nothing can be imagined more pleaſant to the eye than the back country, and its fruitfulneſs is almoſt incredible. Wheat grows extremely well there, and yields a prodigious increaſe.

The animals of this country are in general the ſame with thoſe of Virginia; but there is yet a greater number and variety of beautiful fowls. All the animals of Europe are here in plenty; black cattle are multiplied prodigiouſly; to have 2 or 300 is very common,

common, ſome have 1000. Theſe ramble all day at pleaſure in the foreſts; but their calves being ſeparated, and kept in fenced paſtures, the cows return every evening to them. The hogs range in the ſame manner, and return like the cows, by having ſhelter and ſome victuals provided for them; theſe are vaſtly numerous, and ſeveral quite wild. Many horned cattle, and horſes too, run wild in their woods, though at their firſt ſettlement there was not one of theſe animals in the country.

The trade of Carolina, beſides the lumber, proviſion, and the like, which it yields in common with the reſt of America, has three great ſtaple commodities, indigo, rice, and the produce of the pine—turpentine, tar, and pitch. The two former commodities South Carolina has entirely to itſelf; and, taking in North Carolina, this part of America yields more pitch and tar than all the reſt of our colonies.

In theſe countries is a tree from which runs an oil of great virtue for curing wounds, and another which produces a balm little inferior to that of Mecca.

The Carolinas were firſt ſettled in the reign of Charles II. after whom they were called.

Georgia was firſt ſettled in 1732, and by the wiſdom of government was ſoon put upon a reſpectable footing.

## FLORIDA.

FLORIDA is ſituated between 25 and 32 degrees north latitude, and 80 and 91 weſt longitude, and bounded by Georgia north; by the Gulf of Mexico ſouth; by the Atlantic ocean eaſt, and by Louiſiana weſt; being 500 miles long, and 440 broad. It is divided into Eaſt and Weſt Florida.

*St. Auguſtine*, the capital of Eaſt Florida, ſituated near the frontiers of Georgia, is of an oblong form, divided by four regular ſtreets. The town is well fortified, and defended by a caſtle called Fort St. John. The harbour has two entrances, which have only eight feet water at low tides.

*Penſacola*,

*Penſacola*, the capital of Weſt Florida, is ſituated at the mouth of a river on the Gulf of Mexico, on a ſandy ſhore, within a bay of the ſame name. The town can only be approached by ſmall veſſels; but the road is reckoned the beſt in all the Gulf of Mexico, being ſheltered againſt every wind. The trade of this town is much ſuperior to that of St. Auguſtine.

The principal rivers are the *Miſſiſippi*, which divides this province from Louiſiana; the *Mobile*, the *Apalachicola*, and *St. John's*.

The air of Florida is pure and wholeſome, and though warm, is tempered by cool breezes from the ſea; the inhabitants live to a great age, and the native Indians greatly exceed their neighbours in ſize, vigour, and longevity.

The ſoil is amazingly fruitful, for even the land round St. Auguſtine, which is reckoned the worſt in the province, produces two crops of Indian corn in a year.

All the fruits, vegetables, &c. common to Georgia and the Carolinas, grow naturally in the inland parts; oranges and lemons grow wild to a larger ſize, and produce finer fruit than in Spain and Portugal. Specimens of excellent cotton, ſugar, wine, and ſilk have been ſent to Europe. The other products of this country are rice, indigo, ambergris, cochineal, amethyſts, turquois ſtones, pearls, lapis lazuli, &c. copper, quickſilver, coal, iron, and mahogany; though the want of population has hitherto prevented theſe advantages from being cultivated to any great degree. The animal creation are here ſo numerous, that a good horſe may be purchaſed for goods of 5s. prime coſt.

This province was firſt ſettled by the Spaniards; but that part of it which they and the French poſſeſſed, was very little cultivated by them; and at the cloſe of the laſt war was ceded to Great-Britain by the treaty of peace in 1763, chiefly on account of its being a barrier to the other colonies; but notwithſtanding the fineneſs of the climate and country, the exertions of the government at home, and the governors

governors there, the population is yet inconſiderable.

## MEXICO.

MEXICO is divided into two parts; 1. Old Mexico, or New Spain; and 2. New Mexico, including California.

*Old Mexico*, or *New Spain*, (ſituated between 8 and 30 degrees north latitude, and 83 and 110 weſt longitude) is bounded by New Mexico on the north; by the Gulf of Mexico north eaſt; by Terra Firma, in South America, ſouth-eaſt; and the Pacific ocean ſouth-weſt; being 2000 miles long, and 600 broad: and is divided into three audiences, viz. Galicia, or Gaudalajarra, which has a capital of the ſame name; Mexico Proper, the chief towns of which are Mexico, Acapulco, and Vera Cruz; and Guatimala, whoſe capital of the ſame name, together with 8000 families, which it contained, was ſwallowed up by an earthquake on June the 7th, 1773.

This was the firſt country the Spaniards ſettled on the continent of America, and it ſtill continues their principal colony.

The climate is exceſſively hot; and on the eaſtern coaſt, where the land is low, marſhy, and conſtantly flooded in the rainy ſeaſons, it is extremely unwholeſome and unpleaſant, being incumbered for the moſt part with almoſt impenetrable woods of mangrove-trees, which extend into the water for a conſiderable way. The inland country affords a more agreeable proſpect, where the air is much better: here the tropical fruits grow in great abundance, and the land would not refuſe any ſort of grain, if the induſtry of the inhabitants were any way proportioned to the goodneſs of the ſoil. Few countries enjoy more of the benefits of nature, and the neceſſaries of life; but, like all the tropical countries, it abounds more in fruits than grain: pine-apples, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and cocoa-nuts, are here in the greateſt plenty and perfection; and towards

wards the Gulf of Mexico, an immenſe quantity of ſugar is produced. But what forms the principal riches, and firſt induced the Spaniards to ſettle in this country, are its gold and ſilver mines. The chief mines of gold are in Varagua and New Granada, bordering upon Darien and Terra Firma. Thoſe of ſilver, which are much more rich and numerous, are found in ſeveral parts, but in none ſo much as the province of Mexico: all the mines, whether of gold or ſilver, are generally found in the mountains and barren parts, nature often making amends one way for her deficiency in another.

The products of this country next in value to the mines, are cochineal and cacao. The firſt is of the animal kind, and of the ſpecies of gall-inſects; it adheres to the plant opuntia, and ſucks the juice of the fruit, which is of a crimſon colour, from whence it acquires the qualities which make it valuable in medicine and manufactures.

The cacao grows upon a tree of a middling ſize, which bears a fruit about the ſize and ſhape of a cucumber, wherein are contained a number of nuts, which have a rough ſhell, and within this is the oily rich ſubſtance of which chocolate is made. This fruit is often confounded with the cocoa-nut, which is a ſpecies wholly different.

The trade of Mexico conſiſts of three great branches, by which it communicates with the whole world: the trade with Europe by Vera Cruz, with the Eaſt-Indies by Acapulco, and with South-America by the ſame port.

*Mexico*, the capital of the kingdom, the reſidence of the viceroy, the ſeat of the firſt audience or chamber of juſtice, and an archbiſhopric, is one of the richeſt and moſt ſplendid cities in the world: though no ſea-port town, nor communicating with the ſea by any navigable river, it has a prodigious commerce, and is itſelf the center of all that is carried on between America and Europe on one hand, and between America and the Eaſt-Indies on the other; for here the principal merchants reſide, and the greateſt part of the buſineſs is negociated, with reſpect

reſpect to the goods that paſs from Acapulco to Vera Cruz, or from Vera Cruz to Acapulco. Hither all the gold and ſilver come to be coined; here the king's fifth is depoſited; and here is wrought all that immenſe quantity of utenſils and ornament in plate, which is every year ſent into Europe. Every thing has the greateſt air of magnificence and wealth: the ſhops glitter on all ſides with gold, ſilver, and jewels. It is ſaid that the negro-girls, who run by the coaches of the ladies there, wear bracelets of gold, pearl necklaces, and jewels in their ears; while the black foot-boys are covered with lace and embroidery.

The number of inhabitants in this city amount to 80,000. The city itſelf is well and regular built, though the houſes are not lofty; the monaſteries are numerous, and richly endowed, and the churches extravagantly rich in their ornaments.

The port neareſt to this city is *Acapulco*, upwards of 200 miles diſtant from the capital. Acapulco is one of the deepeſt, ſecureſt, and moſt commodious harbours in the South ſea; the entrance is defended by a caſtle of tolerable ſtrength.

About the month of December, the great galleon, which makes the whole communication that is between America and the Philippines, arrives here loaded with the rich commodities of the Eaſt. At the ſame time the annual ſhip from Lima (the capital of Peru in South America) comes in, and is computed to bring not leſs than two millions of pieces of eight in ſilver, beſides quickſilver, and other valuable commodities, to be laid out in the purchaſe of the commodities of the Eaſt-Indies. One of theſe ſhips was taken by commodore Anſon in 1743. Several other ſhips from different parts of Chili and Peru meet upon the ſame occaſion; and beſides the traffic for the Philippine commodities, this cauſes a very large dealing for every thing theſe countries have to exchange with one another, as well as for the purchaſe of all ſort sof European goods.

From the port of *Vera Cruz* it is that the great wealth of Mexico is poured out upon the whole world; and it is from this port alone that they receive

ceive the numberleſs luxuries and neceſſaries which Europe affords them in return. To this port comes the annual fleet from Cadiz, called the Flota, conſiſting of 14 large merchant-ſhips, and about three men of war as a convoy. They are loaded with almoſt all ſorts of goods, which Europe produces, for export; but Spain itſelf ſends out little more than wine and oil.

When all the goods are diſpoſed of at Vera Cruz, the fleet takes in the plate, precious ſtones, cochineal, ſugar, &c. which are their returns for Old Spain.

## NEW MEXICO.

NEW MEXICO, including California (ſituated between 23 and 43 degrees north latitude, and 94 and 126 weſt longitude) is bounded by unknown lands to the north; by Old Mexico and the Pacific ocean, on the ſouth; by Louiſiana, eaſt; and the Pacific ocean, weſt, being 2000 miles long, and 1600 broad.

This country is divided into New Mexico Proper, to the north-eaſt; Apacheira, ſouth-eaſt; Sonora, ſouth; and California, weſt: the capital of each diviſion are, Santa Fe, St. Antonio, Tuape, and St. Juan. The face of the country is in general very pleaſant, abounding with plains, rivers, and gentle eminences covered with trees. It has a moſt delightful climate, and a ſoil productive of every thing for profit or delight. It has rich mines of ſilver, and ſome of gold, which are worked more and more every day; and it produces precious ſtones of ſeveral kinds.

The Spaniſh ſettlements here are every day increaſing, in proportion as they diſcover mines, which are not inferior to any that have been diſcovered in other parts of America.

The dew which falls in California, and lights on the roſe-leaves, candies and becomes hard like manna, having the ſweetneſs of refined ſugar; and in the middle

middle of the country are plains of ſalt, firm and clear as chryſtal.

*California* is a peninſula, finely ſituated for trade, and has a pearl-fiſhery of great value. It was firſt diſcovered by the great conqueror of Mexico, Ferdinando Cortez. Our famous admiral and navigator, Sir Francis Drake, landed there, and took poſſeſſion of it in 1578; and the principal king formally inveſted him with the ſovereignty. But the government of Great Britain have not hitherto attempted to vindicate this title.

## LOUISIANA.

LOUISIANA is bounded by unknown lands to the north, by the gulf of Mexico ſouth, by Florida eaſt, and New Mexico weſt; but as the country is thinly inhabited by Europeans, the length and breadth are yet undetermined.

New Orleans, the capital, a city built by the French during the regency of the duke of Orleans, is not remarkably fair, large, or rich, but is well fortified, and laid out regularly in a fine ſituation on the banks of the Miſſiſippi, which ſeparates Louiſiana from Florida. This is, in all reſpects, a fine country, in a delicious climate, capable of bearing almoſt any thing, from the temper of the ſky, and the goodneſs of the ſoil, fertilized by a multitude of long, deep, and beautiful rivers, moſt of which are navigable for hundreds of miles into the country. The principal of theſe is the Miſſiſippi, whoſe head is unknown; but it almoſt goes quite through America, and at certain ſeaſons overflows its banks for a vaſt way on both ſides.

The face of the country is almoſt wholly plain, covered with ſtately woods, or ſpread into very fine meadows. In ſhort, Louiſiana, particularly the northern part, is, in all reſpects, a moſt deſirable place, though there is no ſufficient reaſons to believe that it contains any rich metals, which gave the greateſt influence to the famous Miſſiſippi ſcheme in 1717, which

was as fatal to France, as the South Sea ſcheme was to England.

The Spaniards ſettled in Louiſiana raiſe ſome indigo, a good deal of cotton, ſome corn, and rice; but the colony is not very vigorous, on account of the ſhoals and ſands, with which the mouth of the river Miſſiſippi is in a manner choaked up, and which deny acceſs to veſſels of any conſiderable burthen. This keeps the inhabitants low; but the cauſe which hinders them from growing rich, contributes to their ſecurity.

This country, together with Florida, of which it was formerly reckoned a part, was firſt diſcovered in 1512, by Juan Ponce de Leon, as he was rambling in ſearch of Bimini, one of the Lucayos, or Bahama Iſles, which was ſaid to contain a fountain that reſtored thoſe who drank of it to their priſtine youth and vigour.

The French were the firſt Europeans that ſettled in it, and, according to their diviſion of North America, Louiſiana was made to extend through the interior parts as far as Canada, and even to include ſome part of the Engliſh colony of Carolina. Since the peace of 1763, they have ceded Louiſiana to the Spaniards.

---

# SOUTH AMERICA*.

## PERU.

PERU (ſituated between the equator and 25 degrees ſouth latitude, and 60 and 81 weſt longitude) is bounded by Terra Firma on the north; by Chili ſouth; by a ridge of very high mountains, called the Cordelieria des Andes, which divide it from Amazonia, eaſt; and by the Pacific ocean weſt; being 1800 miles long, and 500 broad.

This country is divided into three provinces, viz. Quito north; Lima, or Los Reyes, in the middle; and

* For the diviſions of South America, ſee page 165.

Los

Los Charcos ſouth. The principal towns in the firſt diviſion are, Quito and Payta; in the ſecond, Lima, the capital, and Cuſco; and in the laſt Potoſi and Porco.

*Quito* is an inland town, ſituated in the moſt northern part of Peru, equal, if not ſuperior, to Lima in populouſneſs. Having no mines near it, it is chiefly famous for its manufactures of cotton, wool, and flax, which ſupply the conſumption over all the kingdom of Peru.

*Lima*, the capital of Peru, and of the Spaniſh empire in America, ſtands about two leagues from the ſea, upon the river Rimac; it extends in length about two miles, and in breadth about one and a quarter. The houſes are built low, and of light materials, to avoid the conſequences of earthquakes, which always threaten, and have ſometimes actually befallen them. This is a place of amazing wealth and trade, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants, 10,000 of which are whites. In 1747 a moſt tremendous earthquake overthrew three fourths of Lima, and entirely deſtroyed Calloa, the ſea-port belonging to it, and out of 3000 inhabitants only one eſcaped, and he by a providence the moſt ſingular and extraordinary. This man was on the fort that overlooked the harbour; he perceived the ſea to retire to a conſiderable diſtance, and then, ſwelling mountains high, return with great violence. The inhabitants ran from their houſes in the utmoſt terror and confuſion: he heard a cry of *miſerere* riſe from all parts, and immmediately all was ſilent; the ſea had entirely overwhelmed this city, and buried it for ever: but the ſame wave, which deſtroyed the city, drove a little boat by the place where the man ſtood, into which he threw himſelf, and was ſaved.

*Cuſco*, the ancient capital, is ſtill a very conſiderable city; it is at a good diſtance from the ſea, and ſituated in the mountainous part of the country; it has not leſs than 40,000 inhabitants, three parts Indians, who are very induſtrious and ingenious in manufacturing baize, cotton, and leather.

*Potoſi* is a rich and populous town, having the beſt ſilver mine in America. But the country about this

place is ſo barren, that they are obliged to get their proviſions from the neighbouring provinces.

The principal mountains are the Andes, which run the whole length of South America; and on account of their height, the air at the ſummits is ſo ſubtle and piercing, that no animals can breathe in it without great difficulty, ſo that they are uninhabited even by wild beaſts. Great numbers of people have ſuddenly dropped down dead in endeavouring to paſs theſe mountains; others, that have eſcaped with life, loſt ſome of their fingers and toes, which dropped off without the leaſt pain.

The principal rivers are the Granda or Cagdalena, Oroonoko, Amazon, and Plata, which riſe in the Andes. In this country are ſome petrifying waters, and fountains of liquid matter, called coppey, reſembling pitch and tar, and uſed for the ſame purpoſes. Here are ſome lakes, the principal of which is Titicata, in the province of Los Charcos.

The climate of Peru is not ſo hot as other tropical countries, owing to the South Sea being on one ſide, and the Andes on the other. No rain ever falls in this country, though the ſky is generally cloudy; but that defect is remedied by a refreſhing dew, which falls regularly every night.

The principal commodities of this country are gold, ſilver, wine, oil, brandy, wool, Jeſuits bark, and Guinea or Jamaica pepper, beſt known by the name of Cayenne-pepper. The wool is remarkable, not leſs for its fine long ſtaple, than for the ſingularity of the animals it grows on, which are called Lamas and Vicunnas.

The lamas have ſmall heads, reſembling both an horſe and ſheep; the upper lip is cleft like that of a hare, through which, when they are enraged, they ſpit a ſort of envenomed juice, which, when it falls on the ſkin, cauſes an inflammation. The neck is long, like that of a camel; the body reſembles that of a ſheep, but the legs are longer in proportion. This animal has a diſagreeable ſmell, but its fleſh is good; and it is extremely uſeful, not only for the wool, but as it is a beaſt of burden, ſtrong, patient, and

and kept at a very eaſy expence. It ſeldom carries above 70 pounds weight, but then it carries that weight a vaſt way without tiring, eats very little, and never drinks.

The vicunna differs but little from the lama, except in being ſmaller and ſwifter, and in producing bezoar-ſtones, which are antidotes to poiſon.

There are here a great number of fruits, plants, and trees not known in Europe; however ſome of their phyſical drugs are brought over, which are of excellent uſe, and well known, particularly Peruvian balſam, and the Jeſuits bark.

Jeſuits bark, ſo well known in medicine, is the bark of a tree which grows principally in the mountainous parts of Peru, and that moſt and beſt in the province of Quito. It is ſaid to have been diſcovered by the accident of an Indian's drinking, in a fever, of the water of a lake into which ſome of theſe trees had fallen, and by which he was cured.

Guinea pepper is uſed all over Spaniſh America in almoſt every thing they eat, and grows in great abundance in the vale of Arica, in the ſouth of Peru.

This country alone, of all Spaniſh America, produces quickſilver, an article of very great uſe, in ſeparating gold and ſilver from the ore.

The principal mine of this extraordinary ſubſtance, is at a place called Guancavelica, where it is found in a whitiſh maſs, reſembling brick ill burnt; this, after being pounded, and volatiſed by fire, riſes in ſteam, and flows into a combination of glaſs veſſels, where it condenſes, by means of a little water at the bottom of each, into which the quickſilver falls in a pure heavy body.

The manners of the Spaniards and Creolians of Peru, reſemble, with little difference, thoſe of Mexico, excepting that the natives of Peru ſeem to be of a more liberal turn.

The Spaniſh viceroy reſides at *Lima*. He is as abſolute as the king of Spain, and his authority extends over all Peru, except *Quito*, which has been lately detached from it.

## CHILI.

CHILI (ſituated between 25 and 45 degrees ſouth latitude, and 65 and 85 weſt longitude) is bounded by Peru on the north; Patagonia, ſouth; by Paraguay, or La Plata, eaſt; and the Pacific ocean weſt; being 1200 miles long, and 500 broad.

*St. Jago*, the capital, is a handſome and conſiderable town, with a good harbour, ſituated in a large and beautiful plain, and abounds with all the neceſſaries of life.

This country is divided into two parts by the Andes; Chili Proper on the eaſt ſide, and the province of Cuyo or Cutio on the weſt ſide; the principal towns of the firſt are St. Jago, Baldivia, and Imperial; and of the latter, St. Juan de Frontieræ.

On the coaſt is the iſland of Chiloe, which has a governor and ſome well-fortified harbours.

The principal lakes are thoſe of Tagatagua, near St. Jago, and that of Paren; beſides theſe there are ſeveral ſalt-water lakes, which, during the winter, communicate with the ſea, and in the ſummer the water evaporates, leaving a cruſt of fine ſalt, a foot thick.

The ſoil, climate, and products of this country differ very little from thoſe of Peru. The exports are corn, hemp, hides, tallow, and ſalt-proviſions. Of the firſt article, a great quantity is annually exported to Peru, ſufficient to maintain 60,000 people.

This country is but thinly peopled. The Spaniards do not amount to above 20,000, and the negroes, mixed people, and original natives, who in a great meaſure are ſtill independent, are not eſtimated at more than 60,000.

## TERRA FIRMA.

TERRA FIRMA, or *Caſtilla del Oro* (ſituated between the equator and 12 degrees north latitude, and 60 and 82 weſt longitude) is bounded by part of the Atlantic ocean (called the North Sea) on the north; by Amazonia and Peru, ſouth; by the North Sea and Surinam, eaſt; and by the Pacific ocean and Mexico, weſt; being 1400 miles long, and 700 broad.

This country is divided into nine provinces, viz. Terra Firma Proper or Darien, Carthagena, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Venezuela, Comana, New Andaluſia or Paria, to the north; and New Granada and Popayan ſouth.

The principal towns in Terra Firma Proper are, Panama, Porto-Bello, and Carthagena, each containing ſeveral thouſand inhabitants; in New Andaluſia, St. Thomas; and in New Granada, Santa Fe de Bagota: the other provinces have capitals of their own names.

The city of *Panama* is ſituated upon one of the beſt harbours in the South ſeas. Ships of burden lie ſafe at ſome diſtance from the town; but ſmaller veſſels come up to the walls. The town ſtands upon a dry and tolerably healthy ground, and has a great and profitable trade with Peru, Chili, and the weſtern coaſt of Mexico.

*Porto-Bello* is a ſea-port on the northern coaſt of the iſthmus of Panama, with a very large, ſecure, and commodious harbour. This was taken in 1742, by Admiral Vernon, who abandoned it again, after he had demoliſhed the fortifications.

*Carthagena* ſtands upon a peninſula, that incloſes one of the ſafeſt and beſt-defended harbours in all Spaniſh America. The galleons on their voyage from Spain put in here firſt, and diſpoſe of a conſiderable part of their cargo.

At theſe three towns are held annual fairs for American, Indian, and European commodities.

The provinces of Terra Firma contain many exceeding high mountains, particularly in the province of St. Martha, where the Andes commence.

The climate is extremely hot, and the country is difficult to paſs in the rainy ſeaſon, on account of the torrents which fall from the mountains, and ſometimes riſe ſo conſiderably in a night's time, that travellers are obliged to get upon trees to ſave themſelves from being drowned. The great quantity of vapours raiſed from the water by the exceſſive heat, renders the country very unwholeſome, more eſpecially about Porto-Bello and Popayan.

The coaſts are ſandy and barren, but the ſoil in the inland parts is extremely fertile, producing corn, all kinds of the tropical fruits, guaiacum, ſarſaparilla, &c. No country abounds more in rich and luxuriant paſturage; the trees are cloathed with a perpetual verdure, and ſome grow to a vaſt ſize, as the caobo, the cedar, maria, and balſam-tree. The manzanillo-tree bears a fruit like an apple, which contains a moſt ſubtle poiſon; it is even dangerous to ſleep under its ſhade. On the contrary, the Habella de Carthagena, a ſpecies of the willow, bears a fruit reſembling an almond, the kernel of which is a moſt excellent antidote to the bite of ſerpents, with which this country ſwarms.

The moſt remarkable animal in this country is the ſloth, ſomewhat reſembling a monkey, but of a moſt wretched appearance. This animal never ſtirs, unleſs compelled by hunger, and then is ſeveral minutes in moving a leg; every motion is attended with a diſagreeable howl, which is its only defence, and compels even beaſts of prey to flee. Monkies are extremely numerous; they go in bodies of 20 or 30, and are ſo miſchievous, that it is dangerous for a ſingle perſon to enter the woods.

The coaſts afford rich pearls, particularly in the bay of Panama. The mines formerly yielded great quantities of gold, but at preſent they are neglected or exhauſted. Silver, iron, and copper mines have been opened; and this country produces alſo emeralds, ſapphires, rubies, and other precious ſtones.

Notwithſtanding the ſettlements of the Spaniards here, there are a great number of native Americans, who

who have preſerved their independency. Beſides Indians, reſembling thoſe of the other parts of America, there is in Terra Firma a race or nation called moon-eyed Indians, becauſe they ſee beſt by moonlight; they are fairer, of a ſmaller ſtature, and weaker, both in body and mind, than the other tribes of Indians; they have large blue eyes, which are too weak to endure the light of the ſun.

## GUIANA.

GUIANA (ſituated between the equator, and the 8th degree of north latitude) is bounded on the north by the river Oroonoko, which ſeparates it from Terra Firma; on the ſouth, by the river of the Amazons, which divides it from Amazonia and Brazil; by the Atlantic ocean, eaſt; and by unknown lands between it and Peru, on the weſt; being about 800 miles long, and 500 broad.

This country may be divided into three parts, Guiana Proper, Surinam, and Cayenne. The inland parts are inhabited by various tribes of Indians, and are almoſt entirely unknown to Europeans. The other parts are poſſeſſed by the Dutch and French. Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, lies between 5 and 7 degrees north latitude, and extends 100 miles along the coaſt, from the mouth of the river Oroonoko, to the river Maroni, which ſeparates it from Cayenne; the Dutch have extended their plantations about 30 leagues up the country, and their capital town is ſituated on the river Surinam, and is called Parimaribo, or Surinan. The climate is near the ſea-coaſt very unwholeſome, as the land lies low, and is generally marſhy.

Cayenne, or Equinoctial France (ſituated between the equator and 5th degree of north latitude) extends about 250 miles along the coaſt, and near 300 miles up the country; the chief town is Cayenne built on the banks of a river of the ſame name, at the mouth of which lies the iſland of Cayenne, about 45 miles in circumference, and though an unhealthy

ſpot, is ſettled by the French, on account of the goodneſs of its harbours.

The climate of Guiana is generally unwholeſome, and great part of the coaſt is low and marſhy; up the country there are ſome fine riſing grounds, proper for ſettlements. Surinam is in a more flouriſhing ſituation than Cayenne; the products of both conſiſt of ſugar, cotton, coffee, tobacco, flax, ſkins, and drugs for dying.

Surinam was firſt ſettled by the Engliſh, and was ceded to the Dutch in exchange for New-York.

## AMAZONIA.

AMAZONIA, a very large country, but little known to Europeans, is 1200 miles long, and 1000 broad. It extends from Brazil, quite acroſs the continent to Peru, and is almoſt every where navigable, by means of the great river Maranon, or of the Amazons, and its branches. Though the country is very little known, yet moſt of the rivers have been explored at different times by various adventurers, the firſt of which was Orellana, who, about the year 1539, ſoon after the conqueſt of Peru, embarked on one of the branches of the great river, and ſailed quite through the country to the ſea; he landed ſeveral times to get proviſions, and had often conflicts with the natives; and at his return to Spain reported that he had diſcovered and fought with a nation of Amazons, from which the river and country obtained their preſent names; though, after the ſtricteſt enquiry poſſible, there is not the leaſt reaſon to give credit to the account. As no gold has been found in this country, neither the Spaniards or Portugueſe have thought proper to make any ſettlements in it.

# BRAZIL.

BRAZIL comprehends the moſt eaſtern part of South America, and is ſituated between the equator, and 35 degrees ſouth latitude, and 35 and 60 degrees weſt longitude; bounded by the mouth of the river Amazons, and the Atlantic ocean, north; by the mouth of the river La Plata, ſouth; by the Atlantic ocean, eaſt; and on the weſt, by a chain of mountains, which divide it from Amazonia and Paraguay; being 2500 miles long, and 700 broad.

On the coaſt are three ſmall iſlands, Fernando, St. Barbara, and St. Catherine's, which furniſh ſhips with proviſions.

*Rio de Janeiro* (or, *St. Sebaſtian*) reckoned by ſome the capital of Brazil, is a rich and populous city, built about two leagues from the ſea, on a bay formed by a river of the ſame name. It has an excellent port, which is more reſorted to than any other in Brazil, on account of the gold and diamonds found in this and the neighbouring provinces.

*St. Salvador*, or Bahia, the moſt populous, magnificent, and gay city of Brazil, and anciently the capital, and reſidence of the viceroy, commands a noble, ſpacious, and commodious harbour: it is built upon an high ſteep rock, having the ſea upon one ſide, and a lake forming a creſcent, inveſting it almoſt wholly, ſo as nearly to join the ſea, on the other. This ſituation makes it by nature in a manner impregnable, and they have, beſides, added to it very ſtrong fortifications.

Many fine rivers have their ſources in the mountains which divide this country from Paraguay, ſome of which fall into the rivers Amazons and La Plata, and others, after running quite acroſs the country, fall into the Atlantic ocean.

The climate of this country, in the northern parts, about the equator, is uncertain, hot, boiſterous, and unwholeſome; the country there, and even in more temperate parts, is annually overflowed; but to the

ſouthward, beyond the tropic of Capricorn, there is no part of the world that enjoys a more ſerene and wholeſome air, refreſhed with the ſoft breezes of the ocean on one hand, and the cool air of the mountains on the other. Hither ſeveral people from Portugal retire for their health, and protract their lives to a long and eaſy old age.

In general the ſoil is extremely fruitful, and was found very ſufficient for the comfortable ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants, till the mines of gold and diamonds were diſcovered. Theſe, with the ſugar-plantations, occupy ſo many hands, that agriculture is neglected.

The chief commodities which this country yields for a foreign market are, ſugar, tobacco, hides, indigo, ipecacuanha, balſam of copaibo, and Brazil-wood. From the laſt-mentioned article the country had its name.

The trade of Brazil is very great, and is increaſing every year: it is the richeſt, moſt flouriſhing, and moſt growing eſtabliſhment in all America. The Portugueſe annually import between 40 and 50,000 negroes from their ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa. They were a conſiderable time poſſeſſed of their American empire, before they diſcovered the treaſures of gold and diamonds, which have ſince made it ſo conſiderable. The gold alone amounts annually to four millions ſterling, and the diamonds 130,000l. worth are ſent to Europe.

The ſugar is finer than any produced in the Engliſh, French, and Spaniſh colonies; the tobacco is remarkably good, great part of which is exported to Africa, where they not only ſell it directly to the natives, but ſupply the ſhips of other nations, who find it a neceſſary article to enable them to carry on their trade.

The uninhabited parts of Brazil abound in horned cattle. Theſe are hunted for their hides, of which no leſs than 20,000 are ſent annually to Europe.

Not the fiftieth part of the imports are the produce of Portugal; but conſiſt of different kinds of goods from England, France, Holland, and Germany.

The

The Portugueſe in America are a people ſunk in the moſt effeminate luxury, and practiſing the moſt deſperate crimes; of a diſſembling, hypocritical temper; of little honeſty in dealing, or ſincerity in converſation; lazy, proud, and cruel; they are poor and penurious in their diet, not more through neceſſity than inclination, for, like the inhabitants of moſt ſouthern climates, they are much more fond of ſhow, ſtate, and attendance, than of the joys of free ſociety, and the ſatisfaction of a good table; yet their feaſts, ſeldom made, are ſumptuous to extravagance. Scarce any perſon of faſhion will appear abroad otherwiſe than in a ſerpentine, which is a ſort of cotton hammock, reſembling the palanquins uſed in the Eaſt Indies, and by the help of bamboos, about 12 feet long, caried on the negros ſhoulders.

This country was firſt diſcovered by Veſputius, in 1498; two years afterwards the Portugueſe admiral, Alvarez Cabral, ſtanding out to ſea, in order to avoid the calms on the coaſt of Africa, was drove by a ſtorm upon the coaſt of Brazil. Upon his return ſo favourable a report was made of the land diſcovered, that the court reſolved to ſend a colony thither; accordingly a colony was ſent out in 1549, who fixed themſelves at the bay of All Saints, and built St. Salvador. This ſettlement met with ſome interruption from the court of Spain; however, matters were accommodated by a treaty, in which it was agreed, that the Portugueſe ſhould poſſeſs all that tract of land which lies between the river of the Amazons, and the river Plata.

When their right was thus confirmed, the Portugueſe purſued the ſettlement with great vigour, till 1580, when they were ſtruck down by one of thoſe incidents, that, in a critical time, decides the fate of kingdoms. Don Sebaſtian, one of their greateſt princes, in an expedition againſt the Moors, loſt his life; and by that accident the Portugueſe loſt their liberty, being abſorbed into the Spaniſh dominions.

Soon after this misfortune, the ſame yoke that galled the Portugueſe, grew ſo intolerable to the inhabitants of the Netherlands, that they threw it off.

Not

Not ſatisfied with erecting themſelves into an independent ſtate, and ſupporting their independency by a ſucceſsful defenſive war, they purſued the Spaniards into the remoteſt receſſes of their extenſive territories, and grew rich, powerful, and terrible, by the ſpoils of their former maſters. Principally, they fell upon the poſſeſſions of the Portugueſe; they took almoſt all their fortreſſes in the Eaſt-Indies, and then turned their arms upon Brazil, unprotected from Europe, and betrayed by the cowardice of the governor of the then principal city: and they would certainly have over-run the whole, if Don Michael de Teixeira, the archbiſhop, had not taken arms, and, at the head of his monks, and a few ſcattered forces, put a ſtop to the torrent of the Dutch conqueſts. By this he ſaved ſeven of the captainſhips, or provinces, out of fourteen, into which Brazil is divided: the reſt fell into the hands of the Dutch, who poſſeſſed them till 1654, when they were entirely driven out, owing to the ill conduct of their Weſt-India company, who, to ſave expence, neglected to keep up forces ſufficient to defend it; but afterwards harraſſing the Portugueſe at ſea, the latter agreed, in 1661, to give them eight tons of gold, if they would relinquiſh their pretenſions to the country.

The government of Brazil is in the viceroy, who reſides at Rio de Janeiro; he has two councils, one for criminal, the other for civil affairs, in both of which he preſides.

## PARAGUAY.

PARAGUAY, or *La Plata* (ſituated between 12 and 37 degrees ſouth latitude, and 50 and 75 weſt longitude) is bounded by Amazonia on the north; by Patagonia ſouth; by Brazil eaſt; and by Peru and Chili weſt; being 1500 miles long, and 1000 broad.

This country is divided into the provinces of Paraguay, Parana, Guaria, and Uragua, to the eaſt; and Tucuman and Rio de la Plata to the ſouth.

The

The capital, *Buenos Ayres* (ſo called on account of its wholeſome air) is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the river La Plata, 50 leagues from the mouth, where this river is ſeven leagues broad. This town is the only place of traffic to the ſouthward of Brazil; and their returns are very valuable, conſiſting chiefly of the gold and ſilver of Peru and Chili, ſugar, and hides. This country, beſides a great number of ſmall rivers, is watered by three principal ones, which joining together, form the great river La Plata, into which moſt of the others fall. This country likewiſe abounds with lakes, the principal one, called Xarayas, is 100 miles long.

This vaſt territory is far from being wholly ſubdued or planted by the Spaniards; there are many parts in a great degree unknown to them. The principal province in this vaſt tract, is that which is called Rio de la Plata. This province, with all the adjacent parts, is one continued level, interrupted not by the leaſt hill for ſeveral hundreds of miles every way; extremely fertile in moſt things, but, contrary to the general nature of America, deſtitute of woods: this want they endeavour to ſupply by plantations of every kind of fruit-trees, all which thrive here to admiration. The air is remarkably ſweet and ſerene, and the waters of the great river are equally pure and wholeſome: they annually overflow their banks, and, on their receſs, leave the land enriched with a ſlime, which produces a very great increaſe of whatever is committed to it.

The principal products are cotton, tobacco, and the herb called *Paraguay*, the infuſion of which is uſed in all the Spaniſh provinces of South America inſtead of tea. The plains are covered with innumerable herds of black cattle, and horſes, which are hunted principally for their hides.

This country was firſt diſcovered by the Spaniards in 1515, when they ſailed up the river La Plata, and founded Buenos Ayres.

In the interior parts of Paraguay an extraordinary ſpecies of commonwealth has been founded by the Jeſuits; who, about the middle of the laſt century, repreſented

repreſented to the court of Madrid, that their want of ſucceſs in their miſſions was owing to the ſcandal which the immorality of the Spaniards never failed to give, and to the hatred which their inſolent behaviour cauſed in the Indians wherever they came. They inſinuated, that, if it were not for theſe impediments, the empire of the goſpel might, by their labours, have been extended into the moſt unknown parts of America, and that all thoſe countries might have been ſubdued to his Catholic majeſty's obedience, without expence, and without force. This remonſtrance was liſtened to with attention, the ſphere of their labours was marked out, and uncontrouled liberty was given to the Jeſuits within theſe limits; and the governors of the adjacent provinces had orders not to interfere, nor to ſuffer any Spaniard to enter into this pale without licence from the fathers. They, on their part, agreed to pay a certain capitation-tax in proportion to their flock, and to ſend a certain number to the king's works whenever they ſhould be demanded, and the miſſions ſhould become populous enough to ſupply them.

On theſe terms the Jeſuits entered upon the ſcene of action, and opened their ſpiritual campaign. They began by gathering together about 50 wandering families, whom they perſuaded to ſettle, and they united them into a little townſhip. This was the ſlight foundation upon which they have built a ſuperſtructure that has amazed the world. It is ſaid, that from ſuch inconſiderable beginnings, ſeveral years ago, their ſubjects amounted to 340,000 families. They lived in towns, were regularly clad, laboured in agriculture, and exerciſed manufactures; ſome even aſpired to the elegant arts: they were inſtructed in the military with the moſt exact diſcipline, and could raiſe 60,000 men well armed. To effect theſe purpoſes, they, from time to time, brought over from Europe ſeveral handicraftſmen, muſicians, painters, &c. &c.

Some years ago, when part of this territory was ceded by Spain to Portugal, the Indians took up arms at the inſtigation of their paſtors, who refuſed to be transferred

transferred from hand to hand like cattle, without their conſent; but, notwithſtanding their diſcipline, they were eaſily routed, with conſiderable ſlaughter, by European troops; and at the time of the diſſolution of the ſociety of the Jeſuits, thoſe fathers were ſeized, without any trouble, by parties of ſoldiers ſent for that purpoſe.

## TERRA MAGELLANICA.

TERRA MAGELLANICA, or *Patagonia* (ſituated between 37 and 53 degrees ſouth latitude) is bounded on the north by La Plata and Chili; on the ſouth by the Straits of Magellan, which ſeparate it from Terra del Fuego; on the eaſt by the Atlantic, and on the weſt by the Pacific ocean and Chili; being about 700 miles long and 300 broad, though, as the country has never been explored by Europeans, it is impoſſible to determine its bounds and extent with exactneſs.

This country is full of mountains; the principal are the Andes, which run through the middle of it, and, together with the other mountains, are covered with ſnow all or great part of the year. This region, by ſome erroneouſly reckoned part of Chili, is generally repreſented as barren and unhoſpitable. The inhabitants are a ſavage, barbarous people, who live chiefly upon fiſh and game, and what the earth produces ſpontaneouſly. Many of the tribes are of a gigantic ſtature, near nine feet in height. But there are others of a moderate ſize, like thoſe of the reſt of the globe. They are a brave, hardy, active race, and paint their faces and bodies with ſeveral colours.

The Spaniards once made a ſettlement here, but on account of the fierceneſs of the natives, and inhoſpitableneſs of the climate, ſoon deſerted it.

At the ſouthern extremity are ſeveral iſlands, comprehended under the name of *Terra del Fuego*. They take this name from a volcano, which is in the largeſt of them. They are ſeparated from Terra Magellanica by the Straits of Magellan and Le Maire, and

are

are all very barren and mountainous. There is no appearance of any ſubordination among the natives, and their mode of life approaches nearly to that of brutes.

At the moſt ſouthern part of Terra del Fuego is *Cape Horn*, round which all ſhips now paſs that ſail into the South Sea, whereas formerly they uſed to go through the Strait of Magellan.

---

# AMERICAN ISLANDS.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND (ſituated to the eaſt of the Gulph of St. Lawrence, between 46 and 52 degrees north latitude, and 53 and 59 weſt longitude) is ſeparated from Labrador or New Britain by the ſtrait of Belleiſle, and from Canada by the bay of St. Lawrence; being 350 miles long, and 200 broad.

The principal towns are Bonaviſta, Placentia, and St. John's, but there are not above 1000 familes who remain here during the winter.

The coaſts are almoſt conſtantly obſcured by fogs, attended with ſnow or ſleet.

From the ſoil of this iſland we are far from reaping any great advantage; for the cold is long continued and intenſe, and the ſummer heat, though violent, warms it not enough to produce any thing valuable. The ſoil in thoſe parts of the iſland with which we are acquainted, is rocky and barren. However, it has many large and ſafe harbours, and ſeveral good rivers. This iſland produces plenty of timber fit for maſts, yards, and all ſorts of lumber for the Weſt-India trade. But what at preſent it is chiefly valuable for, is the great fiſhery of cod, which is carried on upon thoſe ſhoals which are called the Banks of Newfoundland, and is an excellent nurſery for ſeamen. Our ſhare of this fiſhery is computed to increaſe

creaſe the national ſtock by 300,cool. a year, in gold and ſilver, remitted to us for the cod we ſell in the north, in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the Levant. The plenty of cod, both on the great bank and the leſſer ones, which lie to the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt of this iſland, is inconceivable; and not only cod, but ſeveral other ſpecies of fiſh, are there in abundance; all theſe ſpecies are nearly in an equal plenty all along the ſhores of New-England, Nova-Scotia, and the iſle of Cape Breton.

Newfoundland, after various diſputes about the property, was ceded to Great-Britain by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713; but the French had liberty to dry their nets on the northern ſhores of the iſland, and by the treaty of peace made in 1763, they were permitted to fiſh in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, but not to approach within three leagues of any coaſts ſubject to the Engliſh: at the ſame time St. Pierre and Miquelon, ſituated to the ſouth of Newfoundland, were ceded to them, with this ſtipulation, that they ſhould not erect any fortifications, or keep more than 50 ſoldiers on the ſaid iſland.

## CAPE BRETON.

CAPE BRETON, an iſland ſituated between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, is about 110 miles long, and 80 broad. The capital town is *Louiſburgh*, which has a good harbour, about four leagues in circumference.

The ſoil of this iſland is barren, and in every reſpect ſimilar to Newfoundland. Cape Breton was formerly planted and poſſeſſed by the French, but was conquered by the Engliſh in 1758, and ceded to them at the peace in 1763.

SAINT

## SAINT JOHN'S.

ST. JOHN's is ſituated in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, being about 60 miles long and 40 broad. The capital is Charlotte-Town. This iſland has many fine rivers, and though lying near Cape Breton and Nova-Scotia, is ſo greatly ſuperior to both in pleaſantneſs, and fertility of ſoil, that when in poſſeſſion of the French, it was ſtiled the granary of Canada. The inhabitants of this iſland ſubmitted quietly to the Engliſh, immediately after the reduction of Cape Breton.

## BERMUDAS.

THE *Bermudas*, or Summer Iſlands, are ſituated in 32 degrees north latitude. They are a great way from any land, being about 500 miles diſtant from Carolina, which is the neareſt land on the continent.

The capital town is *St. George*, ſeated in the iſland of the ſame name, and defended by ſeven forts and 70 pieces of cannon. The town conſiſts of about 1000 houſes, a handſome church, and other public buildings.

The Bermudas are but ſmall, not containing in all above 20,000 acres. They are very difficult of acceſs, being, as Waller expreſſes it, *walled with rocks*. The air is clear, ſerene, and healthy. Though the ſoil is extremely fruitful, and well adapted to the cultivation of vines, yet the only buſineſs of the inhabitants, who conſiſt of about 10,000 whites and negroes, is the building and navigating light ſloops and brigantines, built with cedar. Theſe veſſels are as remarkable for their ſwiftneſs, as the wood of which they are built is for its hard and durable quality.

Theſe iſlands received their firſt name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who firſt diſcovered them; and were called

called the Summer Iſlands, from Sir George Sommers, who was ſhipwrecked on their rocks in 1609, on his paſſage to Virginia, and they have belonged to England ever ſince.

## *The* BAHAMAS.

THE *Bahamas*, or *Lucayos*, are ſituated to the ſouth of Carolina, between 22 and 27 degrees north latitude, and 73 and 81 weſt longitude. They extend along the coaſt of Florida quite down to the iſle of Cuba, and are ſaid to be 500 in number: ſome of them are only mere rocks, but 12 are large, fertile, and in nothing differing from the ſoil of Carolina. All are, however, uninhabited, except *Providence*, which is neither the largeſt nor the moſt fertile. The capital is called Naſſau.

This iſland was formerly a receptacle for the pirates, who for a long time infeſted the American navigation; and obliged the government to ſend Captain Woodes Rogers, in 1718, to diſlodge them. After effecting this, a fort was erected, and an independent company ſtationed on the iſland, which has not much trade, but is principally enriched by the prizes condemned here in time of war, and in time of peace by the wrecks, which are frequent in this labyrinth of rocks and ſhelves.

Theſe iſlands were the firſt fruits of Columbus's diſcoveries; but they were not known to the Engliſh till 1667, when captain Seyle, being driven among them in his paſſage to Carolina, gave his name to one of them; and being driven on it a ſecond time, he called it *Providence*.

CLIMATE,

## CLIMATE, &c. *of the* WEST-INDIES.

THE climate in all the Weſt India iſlands is nearly the ſame, allowing for thoſe accidental differences, which the ſeveral ſituations and qualities of the lands produce. As they lie within the torrid zone, and as the ſun goes quite over their heads, paſſing beyond them to the north, and never retiring farther from any of them than about 30 degrees to the ſouth, they are continually ſubjected to the extreme of an heat, which would be intolerable, if the trade-winds, riſing gradually as the ſun gathers ſtrength, did not blow in upon them from the ſea, and refreſh the air in ſuch a manner, as to enable the inhabitants to attend their concerns even under the meridian ſun. On the other hand, as the night advances, a breeze begins to be perceived, which blows ſmartly from the land towards the ſea, to all points of the compaſs at once.

By the ſame remarkable providence it is, that when the ſun has made a great progreſs towards the tropic of Cancer, and becomes in a manner vertical, he draws after him ſuch a vaſt body of clouds, as ſhield them from his direct beams; and theſe clouds, diſſolving into rain, cool the air, and refreſh the country, thirſty with the long drought which commonly reigns from the beginning of January to the latter end of May.

The rains in the Weſt-Indies are by no means what they are with us: they are rather floods of water poured from the clouds with a prodigious impetuoſity; the rivers riſe in a moment, new rivers and lakes are formed, and in a ſhort time all the low country is under water. Hence it is, that the rivers, which have their ſource within the tropics, ſwell and overflow their banks at a certain ſeaſon; and ſo miſtaken were the ancients in their ideas of the torrid zone, that they imagined every place within it to be dried and ſcorched up with a continual and fervent heat, and to be, for that reaſon, uninhabitable;

when, in reality, ſome of the largeſt rivers in the world have their courſe within its limits, and the moiſture is one of the greateſt inconveniences of the climate in a great number of places.

The rains make the only diſtinction of ſeaſons in the Weſt-Indies: the trees are green the whole year round; they have no cold, no froſts, no ſnows, and very ſeldom any hail; the ſtorms of hail are however very violent when they happen, and the hail-ſtones very great and heavy. Whether it be owing to this moiſture only, or to a greater quantity of a ſulphureous acid, which predominates in the air of this country, metals of all kinds, that are ſubject to the action of ſuch cauſes, ruſt and canker in a very ſhort time; and this cauſe, perhaps, as much as the heat itſelf, contributes to make the climate of the Weſt-Indies unfriendly and unpleaſant to an European conſtitution.

It is in the rainy ſeaſon (principally in the month of Auguſt, more rarely in July and September) that they are aſſaulted by hurricanes, the moſt terrible calamity to which they are ſubject: theſe deſtroy, at a ſtroke, the labours of many years, and proſtrate the moſt exalted hopes of the planter, and that often at the moment when he thinks himſelf juſt out of the reach of fortune. They are ſudden and violent ſtorms of wind, rain, thunder and lightning, attended with a furious ſwelling of the ſea, and ſometimes with an earthquake; in ſhort, with every circumſtance that the elements can aſſemble, that is terrible and deſtructive. Firſt, they ſee, as the prelude to the enſuing havock, whole fields of ſugar-canes whirled into the air, and ſcattered over the face of the country. The ſtrongeſt trees are torn up by the roots, and driven about like ſtubble; their wind-mills are ſwept away in a moment; their works, their fixtures, their ponderous copper boilers, and ſtills of ſeveral hundred weight, are wrenched from the ground, and battered to pieces; their houſes are no protection, the roofs are torn off at one blaſt, whilſt the rain, which in an hour ſometimes riſes five feet, ruſhes in upon

upon them with an irreſiſtible violence. There are ſigns, which the Indians of theſe iſlands have taught the planters, by which they can prognoſticate the approach of an hurricane, which comes on either in the quarters, or at the full or change of the moon.

The principal commodities of the Weſt-Indies are ſugar, molaſſes, rum, cotton, coffee, and ſpices, all which are cultivated by negros, 230,000 of whom are in our Weſt-India iſlands alone, and only 96,000 whites, at the higheſt computation. The negros are ſubſiſted at leſs than two pounds a year, having, in general, a ſmall portion of land allotted to each family; and two days a week (Saturday and Sunday) allowed to cultivate it. Their cloathing conſiſts of a cap, a ſhirt or ſhift, a pair of breeches or petticoat, ſhoes, and ſtockings; but the negros in the country generally go without ſhoes or ſtockings, and in other reſpects near naked. Thoſe planters who do not allot a portion of land to the negros, allow them a certain quantity of Indian corn and a ſalt-herring, or a ſmall piece of bacon or ſalt-pork, per diem.

The climate of the Weſt-Indies is ſo unhealthy, that phyſicians and ſurgeons make fortunes faſter than the planters.

Theſe iſlands lie in the form of a ſemicircle, ſtretching almoſt from the coaſt of Florida north, to the river Oroonoko in the continent of South America. The geographical tables and maps diſtinguiſh them into Great Antilles, Caribbee Iſlands, and Little Antilles.

# GREAT ANTILLES.

CUBA (ſituated between 19 and 23 degrees north latitude, and 74 and 87 weſt longitude) about 25 leagues north of Jamaica, is near 700 miles long, and 70 broad.

The capital, called the *Havannah*, contains about 2000 houſes, and is a ſea-port of great ſtrength and importance. It was taken by the Engliſh in the laſt war, but reſtored to the Spaniards at the peace in 1763. The other principal towns are *St. Jago*, which is oppoſite Jamaica, and ſtrongly fortified; and *Santa Cruz*, 30 miles eaſt of the Havannah.

A chain of hills runs through the iſland from eaſt to weſt. The rivers have too ſhort a courſe to be of any conſequence. The ſoil of this iſland is as good as any in America, and produces ginger, long-pepper, caſſia-fiſtula, maſtic, aloes, and all the other commodities known in the Weſt Indies; but, owing to the lazineſs of the Spaniards, who poſſeſs it, the productions are very far from being of the quantity that might be expected from the ſize and fertility of the iſland.

JAMAICA is ſituated between 17 and 19 degrees north latitude, and 75 and 79 weſt longitude; being 140 miles long, and 60 broad.

This iſland is divided into three counties, Middleſex, Surry, and Cornwall; which are ſubdivided into 20 pariſhes: viz. in Middleſex, the pariſhes of St. Catherine, St. Dorothy, St. John, St. Thomas in the Vale, Clarendon, Vere, St. Mary, and St. Anne; in Surry, the pariſhes of Kingſton, Port Royal, St. Andrew, St. David, St. Thomas in the eaſt, Portland, and St. George; in Cornwall, the pariſhes of St. Elizabeth, Weſtmoreland, Hanover, St. James, and Trelawney.

The principal towns are, *St. Jago de la Vega*, or, *Spaniſh Town*, in St. Catherine's pariſh, which was

the capital when the Spaniards poſſeſſed this iſland, and is ſtill the ſeat of government, and place where the courts of juſtice are held. *Kingſton*, in the pariſh of the ſame name, is the largeſt and moſt flouriſhing town in Jamaica, and therefore reckoned the capital. Savannah la Mar, in Weſtmoreland-pariſh, is the county town of Cornwall. This iſland is interſected by a ridge of lofty mountains, called the Blue Mountains; on each ſide of which are chains of leſſer mountains, gradually lower. The greater mountains are little better than ſo many ſteep rocks, tumbled, by earthquakes, one upon another, in a manner altogether ſtupendous. Yet, barren as theſe mountains are, they are all covered to the very top with a great variety of beautiful trees, flouriſhing in a perpetual ſpring; their roots penetrate the crannies of the rocks, and ſearch out the moiſture which is lodged there by the rains, which fall ſo frequently on theſe mountains, and the miſts that almoſt perpetually brood upon them. Theſe rocks too are the parents of a vaſt number of fine rivulets, which tumble down their ſides in cataracts; the moſt noted of which are the Roaring and White river caſcades in St. Anne's pariſh, and Y S river caſcade in Elizabeth pariſh.

The principal rivers are, the Cobre, which falls into the ſea near Kingſton; and the Black river, which riſes and falls into the ſea in Elizabeth pariſh.

In the plains are found ſeveral ſalt-fountains; and in the mountains, not far from Spaniſh Town, is a hot-bath of extraordinary medical virtues.

The air of this iſland is very hot, and unfavourable to Europeans; though on the mountains it is cool, and favourable to the production of fruits and herbs common to more northern climates. It lightens almoſt every night, generally without thunder; which, when it accompanies the lightning, is aſtoniſhingly loud. In February and March earthquakes are common. The dry belly-ach, bilious and yellow fevers, make great havock in this country, and carry off numbers, eſpecially Europeans ſoon after their arrival. The face of the country is exceedingly beautiful and fertile. The principal productions are ſu-

gar and rum, both ſuperior to what is produced in our other Weſt-India iſlands; molaſſes, coffee, ginger, pimento or Jamaica pepper, cotton, ſome cacao, and indigo; the wild cinnamon-tree, whoſe bark is ſo ſerviceable in medicine; the manchineel, a moſt beautiful tree to the eye, with the faireſt apple in the world, and when cut down, affording a very fine ornamental wood for the joiners; but the apple, and the juice in every part of the tree, contain one of the worſt poiſons in nature; mahogany, in ſuch general uſe with our cabinet-makers; the cabbage-tree, famous for a ſubſtance looking and taſting like cabbage, growing on the very top, and no leſs remarkable for the extreme hardneſs of its wood, which, when dry, is incorruptible, and hardly yields to any tool; the ſoap-tree, whoſe berries anſwer all purpoſes of waſhing; the palma, from which is drawn a great deal of oil, much eſteemed by the negroes both in food and medicine; the mangrove and olive bark, uſeful to tanners; the fuſtic and redwood, to the dyers; and lately the *logwood*: their foreſts ſupply the apothecaries with guaiacum, ſarſaparilla, caſſia, and tamarinds. No kind of European grain will grow here; they have only maize, or Indian corn, Guinea corn, and various ſorts of peas, all differing from ours. The fruits are citrons, lemons, limes, ſhadocks, pomegranates, mamoes, ſourſops, papas, cuſtard, and pine-apples, prickly and avocado pears, melons, guavas, &c.

Here is great variety of both wild and tame fowls, as parrots, parroquets, pelicans, ſnipes, humming-birds, ducks, geeſe, turkies, &c. land and ſea turtles, and alligators; the rivers and bays abound with fiſh; the mountains breed adders and other noxious reptiles; the marſhes produce the guana and galle-waſp. The moſt troubleſome inſect is the ciror, or chegoe, which principally attacks the negros, and eats into the fleſh, generally the legs or feet, where it will breed, and if not extirpated, which is a work of difficulty, would penetrate to the bone.

This iſland was conquered during the protectorſhip of Oliver Cromwell, who fitted out a fleet and army

to ſubdue Hiſpaniola. Penn and Venables, the commanders, failing in that, of their own accord attacked Jamaica, in order to make amends for their ill ſucceſs, and having taken the capital, ſoon reduced the whole iſland, which has been ſubject to England ever ſince. The Spaniards left moſt of their negros behind them, whoſe deſcendants, being ſtrengthened by runaway negros from the Engliſh, diſturbed the peace of the iſland for many years, and at laſt compelled the government to enter into treaty with, and allow them their liberty, which they ſtill enjoy, and inhabit towns of their own, ſituated in the inland parts.

*Port Royal* was anciently the capital of the iſland; it ſtood upon the point of a very long narrow neck of land, which, towards the ſea, formed part of the border of a very noble harbour of its own name. In this harbour above 1000 ſail of the largeſt ſhips could anchor with the greateſt convenience and ſafety; and the water was ſo deep at the key of Port Royal, that veſſels of the greateſt burthen could lay their broadſides to the wharf, and unload at little expence or trouble. This conveniency weighed ſo much with the inhabitants, that they choſe in this ſpot to build their capital, though the place was a hot dry ſand, which produced not one of the neceſſaries of life, not even freſh water.

It continued in a very flouriſhing ſtate till the 9th of June, 1692, when an earthquake, which ſhook the whole iſland to its foundations, overwhelmed this city, and buried nine tenths of it. This earthquake not only demoliſhed this city, but made a terrible devaſtation all over the iſland, and was followed by a contagious diſtemper, which was near giving the laſt hand to its ruin. They rebuilt this city after the earthquake, but a terrible fire laid it in aſhes about ten years after. Notwithſtanding this, the extraordinary convenience of the harbour tempted them to rebuild it once more; but in the year 1722 a hurricane, one of the moſt terrible on record, reduced it a third time to a heap of rubbiſh. Warned by theſe extraordinary calamities, that ſeemed to mark out this place as a devoted ſpot, by an act of aſſembly they removed the

cuſtom-

cuſtom-houſe and public-offices from thence, and forbid that any market ſhould be held there for the future. The principal inhabitants went to reſide at the oppoſite ſide of the harbour, where they built the town of *Kingſton*.

The government of this iſland is, next to that of Ireland, the beſt in the king's gift, being worth near 10,000l. *per annum*.

HISPANIOLA, or *St. Domingo* (ſituated between 17 and 21 degrees north latitude, and 67 and 74 weſt longitude) is 450 miles long, and 150 broad.

This iſland is divided between the French and Spaniards; the former poſſeſs the north-weſt parts, and have the moſt conſiderable ſhare, both for ſize and fertility.

*St. Domingo*, the capital of the part poſſeſſed by the Spaniards, is a large well-built city, ſituated on a moſt ſpacious harbour, and is the moſt ancient town built by Europeans in America, being founded in 1504, by Bartholomew Columbus, brother to the admiral.

The French towns are Cape St. Francois, by ſome reckoned the capital; Leogâna, which, though inferior in ſize, is the ſeat of government; Petit Guaves; and Port Louis; all ſea-ports.

Hiſpaniola is the beſt and moſt fertile iſland in the Weſt Indies. The face of the country is an agreeable variety of hills, plains, woods and rivers; the ſoil produces ſugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, maize, caſſava-root, &c. The cattle are ſo numerous, that, as in South-America, they are hunted for their hides and tallow only. In the barren parts there are mines of gold and ſilver, but they are now neglected.

PORTO-RICO (ſituated between 18 and 19 degrees north latitude, and 64 and 67 weſt longitude) is 100 miles long, and 40 broad.

The capital is of the ſame name, and ſituated on a little iſland, lying to the north of the great one, to

which it is joined by a cauſeway. The town is well defended by forts and batteries, and, being the centre of the contraband trade carried on with the Spaniards by the Engliſh and French, is, on that account, a populous place. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy ſeaſon. The face of the country and productions are ſimilar to Hiſpaniola, and was ſettled by the Spaniards on account of the gold-mines; but very little of that metal is found here now.

## CARIBBEES.

THE *Virgin Iſlands* are eaſt of Porto Rico, and conſiſt of upwards of 30 iſlands and keys, (ſituated in about 18 degrees of north latitude, and 63 of weſt longitude) which are poſſeſſed by the Engliſh and Danes. Sir Francis Drake ſailed through them in 1580, and, it may be preſumed, named them the *Virgin Iſlands*, in honour of queen Elizabeth. The principal iſland belonging to the Engliſh is *Tortola*, formerly inhabited by the Dutch, who built a ſtrong fort in the bay of this iſland, but the Engliſh expelled them from thence in 1666. The chief of the Daniſh iſlands is called *Great Virgin*, or Spaniſh Town, having two good harbours. Theſe iſlands produce cotton, ſugar-canes, ginger, indigo, and rum. The inhabitants are a hoſpitable, honeſt, and induſtrious people.

ANGUILLA (ſituated in 19 degrees of north latitude) is about 30 miles long and 10 broad.

This iſland, which belongs to the Engliſh, is perfectly level, and the climate ſimilar to that of Jamaica. The inhabitants are but few, and apply themſelves to huſbandry, and feeding of cattle.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW, *Deſeada*, and *Marigalante*, are three ſmall iſlands, poſſeſſed by the French, and are of little uſe to their owners, except in time of war, when they afford ſhelter to a great number of privateers, which annoy our Weſt-India trade.

ST. CROIX,

ST. CROIX, or *Santa Cruz*, and *St. Thomas*, are two ſmall iſlands, ſubject to the Danes, ſituated in 18 degrees north latitude, and 64 weſt longitude, about 15 leagues from one another: the firſt is 30 miles long, and 10 broad; the latter is only 15 miles in circumference; the capital town is Baſſe End, in St. Croix.

Theſe iſlands, ſo long as they remained in the hands of the Daniſh Weſt-India company, were ill managed, but the late king of Denmark bought up the company's ſtock, and laid the trade open. Since then, the ſettlement at St. Thomas is very much improved; it produces upwards of 3000 hogſheads of ſugar, 1000 weight each, and others of the Weſt-Indian commodities in tolerable plenty, beſides maintaining a profitable trade with the Spaniards; and in time of war it is greatly reſorted to by privateers, in order to ſell their prizes.

Santa Cruz, from a perfect deſert a few years ſince, is now tolerably well inhabited, as ſeveral perſons from the Engliſh iſlands, and amongſt them ſome of great wealth, have gone to ſettle there, and have received great encouragement.

ST. EUSTATIA (ſituated three leagues N. W. of St. Chriſtopher's) is only a mountain of about 29 miles in compaſs, riſing out of the ſea like a pyramid, and almoſt round: but, though ſo ſmall, and inconveniently laid out by nature, the induſtry of the Dutch has made it turn out to very good advantage. The ſides of the mountain are divided, and laid out in very pretty ſettlements; and, though they have neither ſprings nor rivers, they never want proper ſupplies of water from their ponds and ciſterns. They raiſe here ſugar and tobacco, and this iſland, as well as Curaſſou, is engaged in the Spaniſh contraband trade, and reaps great advantage from its conſtant neutrality.

This iſland is the ſtrongeſt of any in the Weſt-Indies, as there is only one good landing-place, which

can be eaſily defended by a few men, and the haven is commanded by a ſtrong fort. The capital town is called the Bay.

ST. CHRISTOPHER's, or, as it is more generally called, *St. Kitt's*, (lying in 17 degrees north latitude, and 62 weſt longitude) is 20 miles long, and ſeven broad; the capital is called *Baſſe Terre*.

This iſland had its name from Chriſtopher Columbus, who firſt diſcovered it; but being diſregarded by the Spaniards, it was ſettled by the French and Engliſh in the year 1626, and was entirely ceded to us by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Beſides cotton, ginger, and the tropical fruits, it generally produces near as much ſugar as Barbadoes, and is computed to contain 6000 whites, and 30,000 blacks.

NEVIS and *Montſerrat* are two ſmall iſlands, of about 18 miles in circumference, lying between St. Chriſtopher's and Antigua, and contain each about 5000 whites, and 10,000 blacks. Their capitals are Charles-Town and Plymouth. They belong to the Engliſh, and their principal exports are derived from the ſugar-cane.

BARBUDA is a ſmall iſland belonging to the Codrington family, ſituated in 18 degrees of north latitude; it is about 20 miles long, and 12 broad, and contains about 1500 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in huſbandry, and raiſing freſh proviſions for the neighbouring iſlands.

ANTIGUA (ſituated in 17 degrees north latitude, and 61 weſt longitude) is about 20 miles over every where. The capital, called *St. John's*, is large and wealthy, and the ordinary reſidence of the governor of the Leeward Iſlands. It was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by a terrible fire in 1769.

The

The ſoil in St. Chriſtopher's, Nevis, Montſerrat, and Antigua, is pretty much alike, light and ſandy, but fertile in a high degree. Antigua has no rivulets of freſh water, and very few ſprings; and for this reaſon was, for a long time, deemed uninhabitable; but now they ſave the rain in ponds and ciſterns with great care, and they are ſeldom in much diſtreſs for water: in a word, this iſland, which was formerly thought uſeleſs, has got the ſtart of all the Leeward Iſlands, increaſing every day in its produce and inhabitants. It has one of the beſt harbours in the Weſt Indies, both for conveniency and ſafety.

GUADALOUPE (lying in 16 degrees north latitude, and 62 weſt longitude) is 45 miles long, and 38 broad. The capital is called Baſſe Terre.

It is almoſt cut in two by a deep gulf that cloſes the ſides of a narrow iſthmus, which connects the two peninſulas that compoſe this iſland.

This iſland is well fortified, very fertile, and flouriſhing, and exports an amazing quantity of ginger. It was conquered by the Britiſh arms in 1759, and reſtored to the French by the peace of 1763.

DOMINICA (ſo called by Columbus, becauſe it was diſcovered on a Sunday) lies in 16 degrees north latitude, and 62 weſt longitude, being 28 miles long, and 13 broad. It is well ſupplied with rivulets, and the hills bear the fineſt trees in the Weſt Indies; but the ſoil is poor, and more ſuitable for raiſing coffee than ſugar.

This iſland lies between Guadaloupe and Martinico, and has a fine harbour, called Prince Rupert's bay; for which reaſons the French always oppoſed the Engliſh, when they attempted to ſettle it: therefore it was entirely poſſeſſed by the natives and runaway ſlaves, till by the peace in 1763 it was ceded to the Engliſh.

MARTINICO, (ſituated in 14 degrees north latitude, and 61 weſt longitude) 40 leagues north-weſt of Barbadoes, is about 60 miles long, and 30 broad. The capital, St. Pierre, is the reſidence of the governor of the French iſlands in theſe ſeas.

The hills here are pretty high, eſpecially in the inland parts: from thoſe hills are poured out on every ſide a number of agreeable and uſeful rivulets, which adorn this iſland, and make it very fruitful. The bays and harbours are numerous, ſafe, and commodious, and ſo well fortified, that we always failed in our attempts upon this place, till the laſt war, when this, as well as Guadaloupe, &c. yielded to the all-conquering arms of the Engliſh; who, by the late general terms of peace, returned this, as well as ſome of the other iſlands taken from them, conſiderably improved, inſomuch that the French had no reaſon to regret their having fallen into our hands.

ST. LUCIA, (ſituated in 14 degrees north latitude, and 61 weſt longitude) is 23 miles long, and 12 broad: it is well watered, and has many well-ſituated harbours; the ſoil is fruitful in the vallies, and the hills abound with fine timber.

This iſland received its name from being diſcovered on the day dedicated to St. Lucia, and was firſt ſettled by the Engliſh in 1637, who met with various interruptions both from the natives and the French, till it was at length agreed that this iſland, together with Dominica and St. Vincent, ſhould remain neutral. At the laſt peace in 1763, St. Lucia was ceded to the French, and the two latter to the Engliſh.

ST. VINCENT, (ſituated in 13 degrees north latitude, and 61 weſt longitude) is 24 miles long and 18 broad: the capital is called Kingſton. This iſland is exceeding fruitful, and in great meaſure poſſeſſed by the deſcendants of the ancient natives.

BARBADOES,

BARBADOES, the moſt eaſterly of the Caribbees, is ſituated in 13 degrees north latitude, and 59 weſt longitude, being 21 miles long and 14 broad. The capital is called Bridgetown, where there is a college, founded and endowed by Colonel Codrington.

This iſland is extremely fertile in the productions common to the Weſt Indies; yet when the Engliſh firſt began to ſettle it, which was ſoon after the year 1625, there was not the leaſt appearance that it ever had been inhabited: there were no beaſts either of paſture or prey; no fruits, herbs, or roots fit for the ſupport of man to be found on the iſland: the land was ſo incumbered with trees, which were extremely large, and the wood ſo hard, that it was with great difficulty the firſt ſettlers cleared ground enough to raiſe food for their own ſubſiſtence. But ſo great was the fruitfulneſs of the ſoil, that in the year 1676, Barbadoes contained 50,000 whites and 100,000 ſlaves, and employed 400 ſail of ſhips in their trade; ſince which time it has been on the decline, owing partly to the growth of the French ſugar-colonies, and partly to our own eſtabliſhments in the neighbouring iſlands. Barbadoes ſtill contains 20,000 whites and 80,000 ſlaves. It is fortified naturally by rocks and ſhoals all along the windward ſhore, ſo as to be near two thirds inacceſſible; on the leeward ſide it has ſeveral good harbours well fortified by art, and can raiſe near 5000 men of its own militia. This iſland, as well as Jamaica, has ſuffered greatly by hurricanes, fires, and the plague.

GRANADA, the moſt ſoutherly of the Caribbees, is ſituated in 12 degrees north latitude, and 62 weſt longitude, and is ſaid to be 30 miles long, and 15 broad.

A lake on the top of a hill, in the middle of the iſland, gives riſe to many fine ſtreams, which adorn and fertilize it. The iſland has many convenient bays and harbours, and is not very ſubject to hurricanes. It produces ſugar, coffee, tobacco, and indigo. The

MARTINICO, (ſituated in 14 degrees north latitude, and 61 weſt longitude) 40 leagues north-weſt of Barbadoes, is about 60 miles long, and 30 broad. The capital, St. Pierre, is the reſidence of the governor of the French iſlands in theſe ſeas.

The hills here are pretty high, eſpecially in the inland parts: from thoſe hills are poured out on every ſide a number of agreeable and uſeful rivulets, which adorn this iſland, and make it very fruitful. The bays and harbours are numerous, ſafe, and commodious, and ſo well fortified, that we always failed in our attempts upon this place, till the laſt war, when this, as well as Guadaloupe, &c. yielded to the all-conquering arms of the Engliſh; who, by the late general terms of peace, returned this, as well as ſome of the other iſlands taken from them, conſiderably improved, inſomuch that the French had no reaſon to regret their having fallen into our hands.

ST. LUCIA, (ſituated in 14 degrees north latitude, and 61 weſt longitude) is 23 miles long, and 12 broad: it is well watered, and has many well-ſituated harbours; the ſoil is fruitful in the vallies, and the hills abound with fine timber.

This iſland received its name from being diſcovered on the day dedicated to St. Lucia, and was firſt ſettled by the Engliſh in 1637, who met with various interruptions both from the natives and the French, till it was at length agreed that this iſland, together with Dominica and St. Vincent, ſhould remain neutral. At the laſt peace in 1763, St. Lucia was ceded to the French, and the two latter to the Engliſh.

ST. VINCENT, (ſituated in 13 degrees north latitude, and 61 weſt longitude) is 24 miles long and 18 broad: the capital is called Kingſton. This iſland is exceeding fruitful, and in great meaſure poſſeſſed by the deſcendants of the ancient natives.

BARBADOES,

BARBADOES, the moſt eaſterly of the Caribbees, is ſituated in 13 degrees north latitude, and 59 weſt longitude, being 21 miles long and 14 broad. The capital is called Bridgetown, where there is a college, founded and endowed by Colonel Codrington.

This iſland is extremely fertile in the productions common to the Weſt Indies; yet when the Engliſh firſt began to ſettle it, which was ſoon after the year 1625, there was not the leaſt appearance that it ever had been inhabited: there were no beaſts either of paſture or prey; no fruits, herbs, or roots fit for the ſupport of man to be found on the iſland: the land was ſo incumbered with trees, which were extremely large, and the wood ſo hard, that it was with great difficulty the firſt ſettlers cleared ground enough to raiſe food for their own ſubſiſtence. But ſo great was the fruitfulneſs of the ſoil, that in the year 1676, Barbadoes contained 50,000 whites and 100,000 ſlaves, and employed 400 ſail of ſhips in their trade; ſince which time it has been on the decline, owing partly to the growth of the French ſugar-colonies, and partly to our own eſtabliſhments in the neighbouring iſlands. Barbadoes ſtill contains 20,000 whites and 80,000 ſlaves. It is fortified naturally by rocks and ſhoals all along the windward ſhore, ſo as to be near two thirds inacceſſible; on the leeward ſide it has ſeveral good harbours well fortified by art, and can raiſe near 5000 men of its own militia. This iſland, as well as Jamaica, has ſuffered greatly by hurricanes, fires, and the plague.

GRANADA, the moſt ſoutherly of the Caribbees, is ſituated in 12 degrees north latitude, and 62 weſt longitude, and is ſaid to be 30 miles long, and 15 broad.

A lake on the top of a hill, in the middle of the iſland, gives riſe to many fine ſtreams, which adorn and fertilize it. The iſland has many convenient bays and harbours, and is not very ſubject to hurricanes. It produces ſugar, coffee, tobacco, and indigo. The

French had long and bloody conteſts with the natives before they could ſubdue them. In the laſt war, the French inhabitants ſurrendered to the Britiſh arms, ſoon after the conqueſt of Martinico and Guadaloupe; and at the enſuing peace, in 1763, it was ceded to the crown of Great Britain, together with the *Granadines*, which are ſeveral ſmall iſlands lying to the north of it, and yielding the ſame produce.

Between the Caribbee Iſlands and Terra Firma, in South America, are the iſlands of Tobago and Trinidad.

TOBAGO, the moſt ſoutherly of all the *Britiſh* ſettlements in the Weſt Indies, lies in 11 degrees north latitude, being 32 miles long, and 9 broad.

This iſland is well watered by rivulets, and has ſeveral commodious bays and creeks. It is capable of producing every thing common to the Weſt Indies, with the addition (according to the Dutch accounts) of cinnamon, nutmegs, and gum copal.

Tobago lies out of the courſe of the hurricanes, ſo fatal to moſt of the Weſt-India iſlands. The poſſeſſion of it was long ſtrenuouſly contended for by the Engliſh, French, and Dutch; in 1748 it was declared neutral, but in 1763 was yielded to Great Britain.

TRINIDAD, (ſituated in 10 degrees north latitude, and between 59 and 62 weſt longitude) is 90 miles long, and 60 broad, and belongs to the Spaniards. It is ſeparated from Terra Firma by a ſtrait about three miles over.

The ſoil is fruitful, producing ſugar, cotton, corn, fine tobacco, and fruits; but the air is unhealthy. It was diſcovered by Columbus, in 1498; and was plundered by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and by the French in 1676.

LITTLE

# LITTLE ANTILLES.

MARGARITA, (ſituated in 11 degrees north latitude, and 64 weſt longitude) is about 40 miles long, and 24 broad, and is poſſeſſed by the Spaniards.

This iſland abounds in paſtures, produces great quantities of maize and fruit, and had formerly a pearl-fiſhery on its coaſt. The inhabitants experience ſome inconveniences, ariſing from a ſcarcity of wood and water.

CURASSOU, (ſituated 9 leagues from the continent of Terra Firma) is 30 miles long and 10 broad.

The Dutch, to whom this iſland belongs, have with great labour made the harbour one of the beſt in the Weſt Indies, though naturally it was one of the worſt. Every ſort of labour is here performed by engines, ſome of which are ſo well contrived, that ſhips are lifted at once into the dock. Upon the harbour is one of the largeſt, and by far the beſt-built and moſt cleanly town in the Weſt Indies.

Though this iſland is naturally barren, it produces a conſiderable quantity both of ſugar and tobacco; and here are beſides very great ſalt-works, which ſend a good deal to the Engliſh iſlands, and our colonies on the continent; but the trade for which this iſland is chiefly valuable, is that which in time of war is carried on between them, the Engliſh, and the French, and the contraband which is carried on between them and the Spaniards at all times.

Curaſſou has numerous warehouſes always full of the commodities of Europe and the Eaſt Indies. Here are all ſorts of woollen and linen cloths, laces, ſilks, ribbons, utenſils of iron, naval and military ſtores, brandy, the ſpices of the Moluccas, and the callicoes of India, white and painted. Hither the Dutch Weſt-India, which is likewiſe their African company, bring three or four cargos of ſlaves annually. To this mart the Spaniards come themſelves in ſmall veſſels, and carry off not only the beſt of their negros, and at the

beſt price, but very great quantities of all ſorts of goods. The trade of this iſland, even in times of peace, is reputed to be worth to the Dutch no leſs than 500,000l. ſterling annually; but in time of war the profit is far greater; for it then affords a retreat to the ſhips of all nations, and at the ſame time refuſes to none of them arms and ammunition to annoy one another.

ARUBA and Bonaire, two ſmall iſlands near Curaſſou, have no trade of conſequence: they are chiefly employed in raiſing freſh proviſions for the principal iſland, and for the refreſhment of ſuch ſhips as uſe thoſe ſeas.

The trade of all the Dutch American ſettlements was originally carried on by the Weſt-India company only. At preſent ſuch ſhips as go upon that trade pay two and an half *per cent.* for their licences. The company, however, reſerves to itſelf the whole of what is carried on between Africa and the American iſlands.

---

FALKLAND ISLANDS, which belong to Great Britain, are in the 52d degree of ſouth latitude, near the Streight of Magellan, at the utmoſt extremity of South America.

Theſe iſlands, which are naturally barren, and ſituated in a cold tempeſtuous climate, are however ſerviceable on account of a noble harbour, ſafe from all winds, and for furniſhing refreſhments to our ſhips, in their voyages to and from the South Seas. Though ſcarce any plants or herbs ſucceed here, and even the hardy fir periſhed, yet ſheep, goats, and hogs thrive and increaſe greatly.

JUAN FERNANDES is a little uninhabited iſland, ſituated in 33 degrees ſouth latitude, and 83 weſt longitude. It is viſited by moſt of the Engliſh ſhips that paſs through the South Sea, and is of excellent uſe for recovering the ſailors who are ſick of the ſcurvy. Here was a great number of goats, but the Spaniards have diminiſhed them, by putting large dogs on ſhore, who have deſtroyed all thoſe they could com at

This

This iſland is famous for having given riſe to the celebrated romance called Robinſon Cruſoe. Alexander Selkirk, a Scotſman, was left aſhore in this ſolitary place by his captain, and lived here four years and four months alone, till he was diſcovered by Captain Woodes Rogers, in 1709. When taken up, he had forgot his native language, and could ſcarcely be underſtood, ſeeming to ſpeak his words by halves. Selkirk, upon his coming to England, was adviſed to publiſh an account of his life and adventures in his little kingdom. He accordingly put his papers into the hands of Daniel Defoe, who transformed Alexander Selkirk into Robinſon Cruſoe, and returned Selkirk his papers again, defrauding him, by this piece of craft, of the benefits he was juſtly entitled to hope from them.

THE GALLIPAGOES, are a groupe of ſmall iſlands lying under the equator, at the diſtance of 400 miles weſt of Peru.

BESIDES the continents and iſlands already deſcribed, there are almoſt an innumerable multitude of iſlands ſituated in the Great South Sea or Pacific Ocean, which flows between Aſia and America. Some of theſe iſlands were imperfectly ſeen, and only a ſmall part of their coaſts diſcovered, by navigators in the laſt century, but the greateſt part were either firſt diſcovered, or more thoroughly explored, within the laſt twenty years, by the Engliſh navigators, Byron, Carteret, Wallis, and Cooke, though at the moſt, very little of any of them is known beſides the ſea-coaſt.

The principal of them are, New Guinea, ſo called from the colour of the natives, who are black; it is a long narrow iſland, ſituated between 131 and 148 degrees eaſt longitude.

New Holland, an immenſe iſland, as large as the continent of Europe, extending from the 11th to the 38th degree of ſouth latitude, and from the 111th to the 153d of eaſt longitude. Its inhabitants are repreſented as few in number, who go perfectly naked, and lead a ſavage life.

New

New Caledonia, (lying between 19 and 23 degrees ſouth latitude, and 163 and 168 eaſt longitude) is about 87 leagues long, but no where above 10 broad.

The New Hebrides, a prodigious cluſter of iſlands, lying to the northward of New Caledonia. Malicollo, one of the principal of them, is ſituated in 16 degrees ſouth latitude, and 167 eaſt longitude. The inhabitants reſemble thoſe of New Guinea, and wear a rope tied ſo tight about their waiſts as would be death to any perſon not uſed to it by degrees.

New Zeeland, (lying between 167 and 180 degrees eaſt longitude, and 34 and 48 ſouth latitude) is two large iſlands, ſeparated by a narrow ſtrait. The inhabitants are of a dark complexion, fierce and warlike, and eat the fleſh of their enemies killed or taken in battle.

The Friendly Iſles are a cluſter of iſlands, the principal of which, called Amſterdam by the Dutch, who firſt diſcovered it, lies in 21 degrees ſouth latitude, and 175 weſt longitude.

The Society Iſles are another cluſter, lying between 13 and 18 degrees ſouth latitude, and 145 and 155 weſt longitude. O Taheite, the principal one, is deſcribed as a beautiful, fertile iſland, clothed with woods, and inhabited by a mild and friendly race of people, who are of a darker complexion than Europeans, but in general rather handſome.

The Marqueſas, firſt diſcovered by the Spaniards, are another group of iſlands, the principal of which, called St. Chriſtina la Dominica, is ſituated in 9 degrees ſouth latitude, and 139 weſt longitude. The inhabitants are a well-made handſome people, of a tawny complexion, and greatly reſemble the natives of O Taheite.

In the laſt voyage made by that able navigator, Captain Cooke, he diſcovered ſeveral more iſlands, the principal of which were a cluſter he called Sandwich Iſles; he afterwards coaſted along the weſtern ſide of North America, from the 44th to the 71ſt degree of north latitude, where he was ſtopped by the ice. In the above-mentioned courſe, he ſailed through ſtraits, ſituated between 63 and 66 degrees north latitude, which

which ſeparate the two great continents of Aſia and America. From thence he returned to the Sandwich Iſles, where he was unfortunately killed at one of them, named O Why-hee, lying in 21 degrees north latitude, and 199 eaſt longitude.

---

## QUESTIONS FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS IN GEOGRAPHY*.

WHAT is a globe?
How many degrees in circumference is the globe?
How many Engliſh miles make a degree?
What is the axis?
What is the firſt meridian?
What is the equator or equinoctial?
What is meant by the ecliptic?
What are the ſigns of the zodiac?
What is meant by tropics?
What are the polar circles?
What is the latitude or longitude of any place?
What is meant by the horizon?
Into how many zones is the earth divided?
What are the antipodes?
What is Geography?
How is land divided?
What is a continent, &c.?
How is the water divided?

* The teacher and ſtudent are deſired to obſerve, that theſe queſtions are not given as all which can be aſked; but that they are only leading ones, which may be enlarged and added to at pleaſure; and it is likewiſe recommended to them, at the time of aſking theſe queſtions, to make uſe of a map, on which the ſtudent ſhould point out the ſituation of each country and place. Alſo, to avoid tautology, the words "boundaries, extent, capital towns, mountains, rivers, lakes, and produce," are not repeated to each country, but implied by "&c." which omiſſion the teacher or ſtudent may eaſily ſupply.

What

What is an ocean, &c. ?
How is the known world divided ?
By what method do you find out the north upon maps ?
How do you diſcover the latitude or longitude ?
How are the different diviſions of ſea and land diſtinguiſhed upon maps ?
What is the ſituation, length, and breadth of Europe ?
How is it divided ?
What is the ſituation, boundaries, and extent of Denmark ?
What are its diviſions, capital towns, mountains, rivers, lakes, and produce ?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Norway ?
What are its diviſions, &c.
What are the iſlands belonging to Norway ?
What is Iceland noted for ?
What is the Moſkoeſtrom ?
How is Lapland divided ?
How are Eaſt and Weſt Greenland ſituated and bounded ?
What is moſt remarkable in the ſeas of Greenland ?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Sweden ?
What are its diviſions, &c. ?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Ruſſia ?
What are its diviſions, &c. ?
What is the eſtabliſhed religion ?
What is the method of travelling in this country ?
What is the ſituation, &c. of the Netherlands ?
How are theſe provinces divided ?
What is the ſituation, &c. of the Seven United Provinces ?
What are their diviſions ? &c.
What is the greateſt curioſity ?
What is the ſituation, &c. of the Auſtrian, French, and Dutch Netherlands ?
What are their diviſions, &c. ?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Germany ?
What are the names, &c. of the circles ?
What are its ſubdiviſions, and the chief towns of each ?
How is Germany governed ?

What are the principal rivers and lakes?
What mineral waters is it famous for?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Bohemia?
What are its diviſions, &c.?
To whom is it ſubject?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Hungary?
What are the principal cities, mountains, &c.?
What are the greateſt curioſities?
To whom does Tranſilvania, &c. belong?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Pruſſia?
What is the capital called?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Poland?
What are the capital cities?
On whom does Courland depend?
What are the chief rivers and lakes?
What are the principal curioſities?
What is the conſtitution of Poland?
What is the ſituation, &c. of France?
What are its diviſions, &c.?
What are the principal palaces?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Switzerland?
What are its diviſions, &c.?
What are the Swiſs allies?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Portugal?
What are its diviſions, &c.?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Spain?
What are its diviſions, &c.?
What is the inquiſition?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Italy?
What are its diviſions, &c.?
Whom are the ſeveral diviſions ſubject to?
What are the iſlands belonging to it?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Turkey in Europe?
What are its diviſions, &c.?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Ireland?
What are its diviſions, &c.?
What is Ireland remarkable for?
What does Great Britain contain?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Scotland?
What are its diviſions, &c.?
What is the ſituation, &c. of England?

What are its diviſions, &c. ?
What are the principal capes ?
What is moſt remarkable in Middleſex ?
What is the government of England ?
How is the ſupreme power divided ?
What are the great officers of the crown ?
What are the courts of judicature ?
How many archbiſhops are there in England ?
What dioceſes have each under them ?
What are the principal curioſities of England ?
What are the diviſions, &c. of Wales ?
What are the names, &c. of the leſſer Britiſh iſles ?
How is Aſia ſituated and divided ?
What are its principal iſlands and ſeas ?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Tartary ?
What are its diviſions, &c. ?
What is the Dalai Lama ?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Turkey in Aſia ?
What are its diviſions, &c. ?
What is moſt particular in the cuſtoms of the Turks ?
How are they governed ?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Arabia ?
What are its diviſions ?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Perſia ?
What are its diviſions, &c. ?
What are the iſlands belonging to it ?
What is the religion of Perſia ?
What are its principal curioſities ?
What are the Gentoos ?
What are the products, &c. of India ?
How is India divided ?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Indoſtan ?
What are its diviſions, &c. ?
What is the ſituation, &c. of the peninſula ?
What are its diviſions, &c. ?
What is the religion of the natives ?
What is the ſituation, &c. of China ?
What are its diviſions, &c. ?
What are the principal iſlands belonging to it ?
What are its principal curioſities ?

What is the religion of the people?
What is the ſituation, &c. of the Aſiatic iſles?
What are their chief towns, products, &c.?
What is each remarkable for?
How is Africa ſituated and divided?
What does the interior parts contain?
What are the principal iſlands, ſeas, &c.?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Barbary?
What are its diviſions, &c.?
What do the deſerts abound in?
What is there dangerous in them?
What is the government of Barbary?
How is Bildulgerid ſituated and divided?
What does it produce?
What are the Beriberies?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Egypt?
What are the chief towns?
What is the Nile remarkable for?
What are the productions of Egypt?
What are its curioſities?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Zaara?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Nubia?
What does it produce?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Abyſſinia?
What are it diviſions, &c.?
What is the religion and government of it?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Abex?
What is the principal town?
How is Ajan ſituated and divided?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Negroland?
What is the principal river?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Guinea?
What are its diviſions, &c.?
What nations have ſettlements there?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Congo?
What are its diviſions, &c.?
What are the religions of the natives?
What are the Jages and Anricans remarkable for?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Zanguebar and Monomotapa?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Monemugi?
What is the extent, &c. of Caffraria?

What is the cape of Good Hope?
What are the Hottentots?
What kind of life do they lead?
What is their manner of dreſs?
How are elephants hunted at the cape?
What is the ſituation, &c. of the African iſles?
What are their chief towns, products, &c.?
What is each remarkable for?
By whom was America firſt diſcovered?
What part was firſt diſcovered?
What iſland was firſt ſubdued?
When was the continent firſt ſeen?
Who were the other diſcoverers of America?
Who conquered the empire of Mexico?
By whom was Peru ſubdued?
Who reduced Chili to ſubjection?
Who firſt ſailed down the river of Amazons?
What is moſt remarkable in the perſons of the Americans?
What is moſt ſtriking in their character?
What are their forms of government?
How do they proclaim and make war?
How do they treat their captives?
What is the feaſt of the dead?
What is their religion?
How is America ſituated and divided?
What are the principal mountains and rivers?
How is North America divided?
What countries does South America contain?
What are the principal American iſlands?
What is moſt particular in the countries near Hudſon's Bay?
What is the ſituation and extent of Canada?
What are the principal towns, rivers, and lakes?
What is Niagara?
What are its chief productions?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Nova Scotia?
What are the chief towns, &c.?
What is the ſituation, &c. of New England?
What are its diviſions, &c.?
What is the ſituation, &c. of New York?
What are its diviſions, &c.?

What is the Mohawk remarkable for?
What are the Iroquois?
What is the ſituation, &c. of New Jerſey?
What are its diviſions, &c.?
What is the Paſſaick noted for?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Penſylvania?
What are its diviſions, &c.?
What is Philadelphia remarkable for?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Maryland?
What are its diviſions, &c.?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Virginia?
What are its diviſions, &c.?
What is the Cheaſapeak?
How is the country towards the ſea?
What is the ſituation, &c. of the Carolinas and Georgia?
What are their ſubdiviſions, &c.?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Florida?
What are its diviſions, &c.
What is the ſituation, &c. of Old Mexico?
What are its diviſions, &c.?
What happened to Guatimala?
What is the city of Mexico remarkable for?
What are Acapulco and Vera Cruz noted for?
What is the ſituation, &c. of New Mexico?
What are its diviſions, &c.?
What is moſt remarkable in California?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Louiſiana?
What is its principal town and river?
By whom was each of the above-mentioned countries in North America firſt diſcovered and colonized?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Peru?
What are its diviſions, &c.?
What is each town remarkable for?
What misfortune befell Calloa?
What are the Andes remarkable for?
How is the want of rain ſupplied?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Chili?
What are its diviſions, &c.?
What is the iſland belonging to Chili?
What is remarkable in the ſalt-water lakes?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Terra Firma?

What are its diviſions, &c.?
What are the moon-eyed Indians?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Guiana?
What are its diviſions, &c.?
What is the iſland belonging to it?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Amazonia?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Brazil?
What are the iſlands belonging to it?
What are the principal towns, and products?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Paraguay?
What are its diviſions, &c.?
What did the Jeſuits do in Paraguay?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Terra Magellanica?
What are the iſlands belonging to it?
By whom was each of the above-mentioned countries in South America firſt diſcovered and colonized?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Newfoundland?
What are its chief towns and produce?
What is it principally valuable for?
What is the ſituation, extent, and chief towns of Cape Breton and St. John's?
What is the ſituation, &c. of the Bermudas?
What is their capital town, and their products?
Whence did they receive their name?
What is the ſituation, &c. of the Bahamas?
What is the chief town called?
What is there particular in the climate of the Weſt Indies?
What calamity are they ſubject to?
What commodities do they produce?
What is the ſituation, &c. of the Great Antilles, Caribbee iſlands, Little Antilles, iſlands on the coaſt of South America, and in the Pacific Ocean?
What are their chief towns, products, &c.?
What is each remarkable for?

A TABLE

## A TABLE of the LONGITUDE and LATITUDE of the moſt remarkable Places in the known World.

| | *Long.* D. M. | *Latitude.* D. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Aberdeen, Aberdeenſhire, Scotland, | 1 40 W | 57 22 N |
| Acapulco, Mexico, America, | 101 40 W | 17 10 N |
| Adriatic Sea, or Gulf of Venice, between Italy and Turkey, | Mediterranean Sea. | |
| Adrianople, Romania, Turkey, | 26 30 E | 42 00 N |
| Agra, Agra, Eaſt Indies, | 76 30 E | 26 43 N |
| Air, Airſhire, Scotland, | 4 35 W | 55 30 N |
| Aleppo, Syria, Turkey, | 37 24 E | 35 42 N |
| Alexandria, Lower Egypt, Turkey, | 30 19 E | 31 10 N |
| Albany, New-York, America, | 73 30 W | 42 48 N |
| Algiers, Algiers, Barbary, | 3 16 E | 36 50 N |
| Amboyna, Amboyna Iſle, Eaſt Indies, | 127 25 E | 4 25 S |
| Amſterdam, Holland, Netherlands, | 5 04 E | 52 23 N |
| Anapolis, Nova-Scotia, America, | 64 00 W | 45 00 N |
| Annapolis, Maryland, America, | 76 50 W | 39 00 N |
| Antioch, Syria, Turkey, Aſia, | 32 46 E | 36 30 N |
| Antwerp, Brabant, Netherlands, | 4 29 E | 51 13 N |
| Archipelago, Iſlands of Greece, | Mediterranean Sea. | |
| Archangel, Dwina, Ruſſia, | 40 30 E | 64 30 N |
| Aſtracan, Aſtracan, Ruſſia, | 52 00 E | 47 00 N |
| Athens, Achaia, Turkey, | 24 05 E | 37 58 N |
| Atlant. Ocean, ſeparates Eu. Aſia, & Afr. from Amer. | | |
| Ava, Ava, Eaſt Indies, | 95 30 E | 20 20 N |
| Bay of Biſcay, Coaſt of France, | Atlantic Ocean. | |
| —— Bengal, Coaſt of India, | Indian Ocean. | |
| Baltic Sea, between Germany & Sweden, | Atl. Ocean. | |
| Baldivia, Chili, South America, | 81 10 W | 39 35 S |
| Balbec, Syria, Turkey, | 37 00 E | 33 40 N |
| Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain, | 2 18 E | 42 26 N |
| Baſtia, Corſica Iſle, Italy, | 9 40 E | 42 20 N |
| Bath, Somerſetſhire, England, | 2 32 W | 51 27 N |
| Bagdat, Eyraca Arabia, Turkey, | 45 00 E | 33 40 N |
| Baſſora, Eyraca Arabia, Turkey, | 48 00 E | 30 45 N |
| Batavia, Java Iſle, Eaſt Indies, | 107 00 E | 6 00 S |
| Bazil, Bazil Switzerland, | 7 40 E | 47 40 N |

| | *Long.* D. M. | *Latitude.* D. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Belfaſt, Ulſter, Ireland, | 6 30 W | 54 39 N |
| Bender, Beſſarabia, Turkey, | 29 00 E | 46 40 N |
| Bergen, Bergen, Norway, | 5 40 E | 60 10 N |
| Berlin, Brandenburg, Germany, | 13 32 E | 52 33 N |
| Bern, Bern, Switzerland, | 7 20 E | 47 00 N |
| Berwick, Berwick, Scotland, | 1 45 W | 55 48 N |
| Belgrade, Servia, Turkey, | 21 20 E | 45 00 N |
| Bencoolen, Sumatra Iſle, Eaſt Indies, | 101 00 E | 3 55 S |
| Bilboa, Biſcay, Spain, | 3 18 W | 43 26 N |
| Birmingham, Warwickſhire, England, | 1 50 W | 52 30 N |
| Bombay, Bombay Iſle, Eaſt Indies, | 71 30 E | 19 00 N |
| Bokharia, Uſbec, Tartary, | 67 00 E | 39 15 N |
| Bourdeaux, Guienne, France, | 00 38 W | 44 50 N |
| Borroughſtonneſs, Linlithgowſhire, Scotland, | 3 44 W | 55 48 N |
| Boſton, Lincolnſhire, England, | 00 25 E | 53 10 N |
| Boſton, Maſſachuſets, New England, | 70 40 W | 42 20 N |
| Breda, Brabant, Netherlands, | 4 40 E | 51 40 N |
| Breſt, Bretany, France, | 4 25 W | 48 23 N |
| Bremen, Lower Saxony, Germany | 8 20 E | 53 25 N |
| Breſlau, Sileſia, Bohemia, | 16 50 E | 51 15 N |
| Briſtol, Somerſetſhire, England, | 2 40 W | 51 33 N |
| Britiſh Sea, between Britain & Germany, Atl. Ocean. | | |
| Black or Euxine Sea, Turkey in Europe and Aſia. | | |
| Bruſſels, Brabant, Netherlands, | 4 06 E | 50 50 N |
| Bruges, Flanders, Netherlands, | 3 05 E | 51 16 N |
| Brunſwick, Lower Saxony, Germany, | 10 30 E | 52 30 N |
| Buda, Lower Hungary, | 19 20 E | 47 40 N |
| Burlington, Jerſey, America, | 75 00 E | 40 08 N |
| Buenos Ayres, La Plata, America, | 57 54 W | 34 35 S |
| Cairo, Lower Egypt, | 32 00 E | 30 00 N |
| Cagliari, Sardinia, Italy, | 9 38 E | 39 25 N |
| Cachao, Tonquin, Eaſt Indies, | 105 00 E | 21 30 N |
| Calais, Picardy, France, | 1 54 E | 50 58 N |
| Cambletown, Argyleſhire, Scotland, | 5 40 W | 55 30 N |

Cambridge,

| | Long. D. M. | Latitude. D. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Cambridge, Cambridgeſhire, England, | 00 05 E | 52 15 N |
| Cadiz, Andaluſia, Spain, | 6 01 W | 36 33 N |
| Calcutta, Bengal, Eaſt Indies, | 87 00 E | 22 00 N |
| Canterbury, Kent, England, | 1 15 E | 51 16 N |
| Candia, Candy Iſland, Turkey, | 25 23 E | 35 19 N |
| Canton, Canton, China, | 113 06 E | 23 14 N |
| Cambodia, Siam, Eaſt Indies, | 105 00 E | 13 30 N |
| Carliſle, Cumberland, England, | 2 35 W | 54 47 N |
| Carthage ruins, Tunis, Barbary, | 9 00 E | 36 30 N |
| Carthagena, Terra Firma, America, | 77 00 W | 10 28 N |
| Cardigan, Cardiganſhire, Wales, | 4 38 W | 52 10 N |
| Candy, Ceylon Iſle, Eaſt Indies, | 79 00 E | 7 54 N |
| Caſpian Sea, Ruſſian Tartary, | | |
| Caſſel, Heſſe Caſſel, Germany, | 9 20 E | 51 20 N |
| Cape Clear, Cork, Ireland, | 9 40 W | 51 10 N |
| —— Finiſterre, Galicia, Spain, | 10 05 W | 43 12 N |
| —— Vincent, Algarve, Portugal, | 9 06 W | 36 53 N |
| —— Verd, Negroland, | 17 20 W | 14 43 N |
| —— of Good Hope, Caffraria, | 19 35 E | 34 07 S |
| —— Comorin, Hither India, Mogul Empire, | 77 30 E | 7 50 N |
| —— Florida, Eaſt Florida, America, | 80 30 W | 24 57 N |
| —— Horn, Delfuego Iſle, America, | 79 55 W | 56 35 S |
| Cattegate Sea, between Sweden and Denmark, | | Atlantic Ocean. |
| Ceuta, Fez, Morocco, | 6 30 W | 35 04 N |
| Cheſter, Cheſhire, England, | 3 00 W | 53 15 N |
| Charles Town, South Carolina, America, | 79 12 W | 32 45 N |
| Civita Vecchia, Pope's Territ. Italy, | 12 30 E | 42 05 N |
| Copenhagen, Zealand Iſle, Denmark, | 12 50 E | 55 41 N |
| Cork, Munſter, Ireland, | 8 40 W | 51 49 N |
| Coventry, Warwickſhire, England, | 1 25 W | 52 25 N |
| Conſtantinople, Romania, Turkey, | 28 56 E | 41 00 N |
| Conſtance, Swabia, Germany, | 9 12 E | 47 37 N |
| Corinth, Morea, Turkey, | 23 00 E | 37 30 N |
| Cracow, Little Poland, Poland, | 19 30 E | 50 00 N |

| | Long. D. M. | | Latitude. D. M. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Curaſſou, Curaſſou Iſle, Weſt Indies, | 68 20 | W | 11 56 | N |
| Cuſco, Peru, America, | 70 00 | W | 12 25 | S |
| Damaſcus, Syria, Turkey, | 37 20 | E | 33 15 | N |
| Dantzic, Poliſh Pruſſia, Poland, | 18 36 | E | 54 22 | N |
| Dacca, Bengal, Eaſt Indies, | 89 20 | E | 23 30 | N |
| Delly, Delly, Eaſt Indies, | 76 30 | E | 29 00 | N |
| Delft, Holland, Netherlands, | 4 05 | E | 52 06 | N |
| Derbent, Dagiſtan, Perſia, | 50 30 | E | 41 40 | N |
| Derby, Derbyſhire, England, | 1 30 | W | 52 58 | N |
| Derry, Ulſter, Ireland, | 7 40 | W | 54 52 | N |
| Diu, Malabar, Eaſt Indies | 69 30 | E | 21 37 | N |
| Dover, Kent, England, | 1 25 | E | 51 08 | N |
| Dreſden, Saxony, Germany, | 13 36 | E | 51 00 | N |
| Dundee, Forfar, Scotland, | 2 48 | W | 56 26 | N |
| Dublin, Leinſter, Ireland, | 6 28 | W | 53 20 | N |
| Durham, Durham, England, | 1 25 | W | 54 48 | N |
| Dumbarton, Dumbartonſhire, Scotland, | 4 20 | W | 55 54 | N |
| Dunkirk, Flanders, Netherlands, | 2 20 | E | 51 00 | N |
| Dunbar, Haddington, Scotland, | 2 25 | W | 55 58 | N |
| Dumfries, Dumfriesſhire, Scotland, | 3 25 | W | 55 08 | N |
| Engliſh Channel, between England and France, | Atlantic Ocean. | | | |
| Epheſus, Natolia, Turkey, | 27 53 | E | 38 01 | N |
| Edinburgh, Edinburghſhire, Scotland, | 3 00 | W | 55 58 | N |
| Elbing, Pruſſia, Poland, | 20 00 | E | 54 15 | N |
| Embden, Lower Germany, | 7 10 | E | 53 25 | N |
| Ethiopian Sea, Coaſt of Guinea, | Atlantic Ocean. | | | |
| Exeter, Devonſhire, England, | 3 30 | W | 50 44 | N |
| Falkirk, Stirling, Scotland, | 3 48 | W | 55 58 | N |
| Falmouth, Cornwall, England, | 5 20 | W | 50 10 | N |
| Fez, Fez, Morocco, | 6 00 | W | 33 30 | N |
| Ferrol, Galicia, Spain, | 8 40 | W | 43 30 | N |
| Florence, Tuſcany, Italy, | 12 15 | E | 43 30 | N |
| Fort St. David, Coromandel, Eaſt Indies, | 80 55 | E | 12 05 | N |
| Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland, | 6 00 | E | 46 20 | N |
| Genoa, Genoa, Italy, | 9 00 | E | 44 25 | N |

Ghent,

| | Long. D. M. | Latitude. D. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Ghent, Flanders, Netherlands, | 3 36 E | 51 00 N |
| Gibraltar, Andaluſia, Spain, | 6 00 W | 36 00 N |
| Glaſgow, Lanerkſhire, Scotland, | 4 05 W | 55 50 N |
| Glouceſter, Glouceſterſh. England, | 2 16 W | 51 05 N |
| Goa, Malabar, Eaſt Indies, | 74 20 E | 15 31 N |
| Gombroon, Farſiſtan, Perſia, | 57 25 E | 27 30 N |
| Gottenburgh, Gothland, Sweden, | 11 30 E | 58 00 N |
| Greenock, Renfrewſhire, Scotland, | 4 22 W | 55 52 N |
| Guam, Ladrone Iſles, Eaſt Indies, | 140 30 E | 14 00 N |
| Gulf of Bothnia, Coaſt of Sweden, | Baltic Sea. | |
| —— Finland, between Sweden and Ruſſia, Baltic Sea. | | |
| —— Venice, between Italy & Turkey, Mediter. Sea. | | |
| —— Ormus, between Perſia & Arabia, Indian Ocean. | | |
| —— Perſia, between Perſia & Arabia, Indian Ocean. | | |
| —— St. Lawr. Coaſt of New Scotland, Atlantic Ocean. | | |
| —— California, betw. Calif. & Mexico, Pacific Ocean. | | |
| —— Mexico, Coaſt of Mexico, | Atlantic Ocean. | |
| Hague, Holland, Netherlands, | 4 00 E | 52 10 N |
| Hamburg, Holſtein, Germany, | 9 40 E | 53 41 N |
| Helleſpont, Mediterranean and Black Sea. | | |
| Hallifax, Yorkſhire, England, | 1 52 W | 53 45 N |
| Halifax, Nova Scotia, America, | 63 15 W | 44 40 N |
| Hanover, Saxony, Germany, | 9 35 E | 52 32 N |
| Havannah, Cuba, Weſt Indies, | 84 00 W | 23 00 N |
| Haerlem, Holland, Netherlands, | 4 10 E | 52 20 N |
| Hughly, Bengal, Eaſt Indies, | 87 55 E | 21 45 N |
| Hereford, Herefordſhire, England, | 2 38 W | 52 06 N |
| Hull, Yorkſhire, England, | 0 12 W | 53 45 N |
| Hudſon's Bay, Coaſt of Labrador, | Northern Ocean. | |
| Iſthmus of Suez, joins Africa to Aſia. | | |
| ——— Corinth, joins the Morea to Greece. | | |
| ——— Panama, joins North and South America. | | |
| ——— Malacca, joins Malacca to Further India. | | |
| Jeddo, Japan Iſle, Eaſt Indies, | 139 00 E | 36 20 N |
| Jeruſalem, Paleſtine, Turkey, | 36 00 E | 32 00 N |
| Indian Ocean, Coaſt of India, | Southern Ocean. | |
| Inverneſs, Inverneſsſhire, Scotland, | 4 02 W | 57 33 N |
| Iriſh Sea, between Gr. Britain & Ireland, | Atl. Ocean. | |
| Iſpahan, Irac Agem, Perſia, | 51 30 E | 32 50 N |
| Ivica, Ivica Iſle, Italy, | 1 40 E | 38 50 N |

| | *Long.* D. M. | *Latitude.* D. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Kelſo, Roxboroughſhire, Scotland, | 2 12 W | 55 38 N |
| Kilmarnock, Airſhire, Scotland, | 4 30 W | 55 38 N |
| Kinſale, Munſter, Ireland, | 8 20 W | 51 32 N |
| Kingſton, Jamaica, Weſt Indies, | 77 00 W | 17 40 N |
| Koningſburg, Pruſſia, Poland, | 21 35 E | 54 43 N |
| Lancaſter, Lancaſhire, England, | 2 55 W | 54 05 N |
| Levant Sea, Coaſt of Syria, | Mediterranean Sea. | |
| Lahor, Lahor, Eaſt Indies, | 75 30 E | 32 40 N |
| Leith, Edinburghſhire, Scotland, | 3 00 W | 55 58 N |
| Leeds, Yorkſhire, England, | 1 24 W | 53 48 N |
| Leyden, Holland, Netherlands, | 4 05 E | 52 12 N |
| Leipſic, Saxony, Germany, | 12 40 E | 51 20 N |
| Leiceſter, Leiceſterſhire, England, | 1 05 W | 52 40 N |
| Linlithgow, Linlithgowſhire, Scotland, | 3 30 W | 55 56 N |
| Lincoln, Lincolnſhire, England, | 00 27 W | 53 15 N |
| Liſle, Flanders, Netherlands, | 3 00 E | 50 42 N |
| Limerick, Munſter, Ireland, | 8 48 W | 52 35 N |
| Liſbon, Eſtramadura, Portugal, | 8 53 W | 38 42 N |
| Lima, Peru, America, | 77 30 W | 12 15 S |
| Litchfield, Staffordſhire, England, | 1 40 W | 52 43 N |
| Louiſburg, Cape Breton, America, | 59 30 W | 45 54 N |
| Loretto, Pope's Territ. Italy, | 14 15 E | 43 15 N |
| London, Middleſex, England, *Firſt Meridian*, | | 51 30 N |
| London Derry, Ulſter, Ireland, | 7 40 W | 55 00 N |
| Lubec, Holſtein, Germany, | 11 40 E | 54 00 N |
| Lyons, Lyons, France, | 4 55 E | 45 46 N |
| Luxemburg, Luxemburg, Netherlands, | 5 40 E | 49 40 N |
| Macao, Canton, China, | 113 51 E | 22 13 N |
| Majorca, Majorca Iſle, Spain, | 3 03 E | 39 30 N |
| Madrid, New Caſtile, Spain, | 4 15 W | 40 30 N |
| Mancheſter, Lancaſhire, England, | 2 22 W | 53 30 N |
| Malta, Malta Iſle, Mediterranean, | 14 32 E | 35 53 N |
| Mantua, Mantua, Italy, | 10 47 E | 45 20 N |
| Malacca, Malacca, Eaſt Indies, | 101 00 E | 2 12 N |
| Madraſs, Coromandel, Eaſt Indies, | 80 32 E | 13 11 N |
| Manilla, Philippines, Eaſt Indies, | 118 00 E | 14 20 N |
| Marſeilles, Provence, France, | 5 20 E | 43 15 N |
| Medina, Arabia Deſerta, Arabia, | 39 53 E | 25 00 N |

Mecca,

| | Long. D. M. | Latitude. D. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Mecca, Arabia Deſerta, Arabia, | 41 00 E | 21 45 N |
| Mediterranean Sea, between Europe and Africa. | | |
| Mequinez, Fez, Barbary, | 6 00 E | 34 30 N |
| Meſſina, Sicily Iſland, Mediter. Sea, | 15 40 E | 38 30 N |
| Mexico, Mexico, America, | 103 00 W | 20 00 N |
| Milford Haven, Pembrokeſhire, Wales, | 5 15 W | 51 45 N |
| Milan, Milaneſe, Italy, | 9 30 E | 45 25 N |
| Mocho, Arabia Felix, Arabia, | 43 50 E | 13 40 N |
| Modena, Modena, Italy, | 11 20 E | 44 45 N |
| Montreal, Canada, America, | 73 11 W | 45 35 N |
| Montpelier, Languedoc, France, | 3 50 E | 43 30 N |
| Montroſe, Forfar, Scotland, | 2 20 W | 56 34 N |
| Morocco, Morocco, Barbary, | 6 10 W | 30 32 N |
| Moſcow, Moſcow, Ruſſia, | 37 51 E | 55 45 N |
| Munſter, Weſtphalia, Germany, | 7 10 E | 52 00 N |
| Nancy, Lorrain, Germany, | 6 00 E | 48 44 N |
| Nanking, Nanking, China, | 118 30 E | 32 00 N |
| Naples, Naples, Italy, | 14 19 E | 41 00 N |
| Narva, Livonia, Ruſſia, | 27 35 E | 59 00 N |
| Newcaſtle, Northumberland, England, | 1 24 W | 55 03 N |
| Nice, Piedmont, Italy, | 7 05 E | 43 42 N |
| Newport, Rhode Iſland, America, | 71 06 W | 41 35 N |
| New York, New York, America, | 74 00 W | 40 40 N |
| Nineveh, Aſſyria, Turkey, | 45 00 E | 36 00 N |
| Nottingham, Nottinghamſhire, England, | 1 06 W | 53 00 N |
| Northampton, Northamptonſhire, England, | 00 55 W | 52 15 N |
| Norwich, Norfolk, England, | 1 25 E | 52 40 N |
| Olympia, Greece, Turkey, | 22 00 E | 37 30 N |
| Olmutz, Moravia, Bohemia, | 16 45 E | 49 30 N |
| Oporto, Douro, Portugal, | 9 00 W | 41 10 N |
| Ormus, Ormus Iſle, Perſia, | 57 00 E | 26 50 N |
| Oran, Algiers, Barbary, | 0 05 E | 36 30 N |
| Oſtend, Flanders, Netherlands, | 2 45 E | 51 15 N |
| Oxford, Oxfordſhire, England, | 1 15 W | 51 45 N |
| Pacific or Oriental Ocean, between Aſia and America. | | |
| Padua, Venice, Italy, | 12 15 E | 45 30 N |

| | Long. D. M. | | Latitude. D. M. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paiſley, Renfrewſhire, Scotland, | 4 08 | W | 55 48 | N |
| Palermo, Sicily Iſle, Mediterranean, | 13 43 | E | 38 30 | N |
| Palmyra, Syria, Turkey, | 39 00 | E | 33 00 | N |
| Panama, Darien, Terra Firma, | 81 52 | W | 8 50 | N |
| Paris, Iſle of France, France, | 2 25 | E | 48 50 | N |
| Parma, Parmeſan, Italy, | 10 51 | E | 44 45 | N |
| Patna, Bengal, Eaſt Indies, | 83 00 | E | 25 45 | N |
| Pegu, Pegu, Eaſt Indies, | 97 00 | E | 17 00 | N |
| Pekin, Pekin, China, | 116 28 | E | 40 00 | N |
| Pembroke, Pembrokeſhire, Wales, | 4 50 | W | 51 45 | N |
| Penzance, Cornwall, England, | 6 00 | W | 50 08 | N |
| Penſacola, Weſt Florida, America, | 87 20 | W | 30 22 | N |
| Perth, Perthſhire, Scotland, | 3 12 | W | 56 22 | N |
| Perth Amboy, New York, America, | 74 20 | W | 40 30 | N |
| Perſepolis, Irac Agem, Perſia, | 54 00 | E | 30 30 | N |
| Peterſburgh, Ingria, Ruſſia, | 30 25 | E | 60 00 | N |
| Philadelphia, Penſylvania, Amer. | 75 20 | W | 40 00 | N |
| Piſa, Tuſcany, Italy, | 11 15 | E | 43 36 | N |
| Placentia, Newfoundland Iſle, America, | 55 00 | W | 47 26 | N |
| Plymouth, Devonſhire, England, | 4 15 | W | 50 26 | N |
| Plymouth, New England, America, | 70 25 | W | 41 48 | N |
| Pondicherry, Coromandel, Eaſt Indies, | 80 00 | E | 12 27 | N |
| Portſmouth, Hampſhire, England, | 1 06 | W | 50 48 | N |
| Portſmouth, New England, Amer. | 70 20 | W | 43 10 | N |
| Porto Bello, Darien, Terra Firma, | 82 00 | W | 10 00 | N |
| Port l'Orient, Bretany, France, | 3 15 | W | 47 42 | N |
| Port Royal, Jamaica Iſle, Weſt Indies, | 77 00 | W | 18 00 | N |
| Potoſi, Peru, America, | 67 00 | W | 21 00 | S |
| Prague, Bohemia, | 14 20 | E | 50 00 | N |
| Preſton, Lancaſhire, England, | 2 50 | W | 53 45 | N |
| Preſburg, Upper Hungary, | 17 30 | E | 48 20 | N |
| Quebec, Canada, America, | 69 48 | W | 46 55 | N |
| Quito, Peru, America, | 78 00 | W | 00 30 | S |
| Rio Janeiro, Brazil, America, | 43 10 | W | 22 40 | S |
| Raguſa, Dalmatia, Venice, | 18 25 | E | 42 45 | N |
| Ratiſbon, Bavaria, Germany, | 12 05 | E | 48 56 | N |
| Revel, Livonia, Ruſſia, | 25 07 | E | 59 00 | N |

Rheims,

| | Long. D. M. | | Latitude. D. M. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rheims, Champagne, France, | 4 00 | E | 49 14 | N |
| Rhodes, Rhodes Iſland, Levant Sea, | 28 00 | E | 36 20 | N |
| Riga, Livonia, Ruſſia, | 24 00 | E | 56 55 | N |
| Rome, Pope's Territory, Italy, | 12 45 | E | 41 54 | N |
| Roſetto, Egypt, Turkey, | 41 35 | E | 31 10 | N |
| Rotterdam, Holland, Netherlands, | 4 30 | E | 51 55 | N |
| Rouen, Normandy, France, | 1 10 | E | 49 26 | N |
| St. Auguſtin, Eaſt-Florida, America | 81 12 | W | 29 45 | N |
| — Domingo, Hiſpaniola Iſle, Weſt Indies, | 70 00 | W | 18 20 | N |
| — Helena, St. Helena, Iſland, | 6 30 | W | 16 00 | S |
| — Jago, Chili, America, | 77 00 | W | 34 00 | S |
| — Salvador, Brazil, America, | 38 00 | W | 13 00 | S |
| Sallee, Fez, Barbary, | 6 20 | W | 34 00 | N |
| Samarcand, Uſbec Tartary, | 69 00 | E | 40 40 | N |
| Saliſbury, Wiltſhire, England, | 1 45 | W | 51 00 | N |
| Santa Fe, New Mexico, America, | 104 00 | W | 36 00 | N |
| Savannah, Georgia, America, | 80 20 | W | 31 55 | N |
| Sayd or Thebes, Upper Egypt, | 32 20 | E | 27 00 | N |
| Samaria ruins, Holy Land, Turkey | 38 00 | E | 32 40 | N |
| St. George's Channel, between England and Ireland, | Atlantic Ocean. | | | |
| Scarborough, Yorkſhire, England, | 0 10 | W | 54 18 | N |
| Scone, Perthſhire, Scotland, | 3 10 | W | 56 24 | N |
| Sea of Azof, Little Tartary, | Black Sea. | | | |
| —— Marmora, Turkey, | Black Sea. | | | |
| —— Kamſchatka, Coaſt of Kamſchatka, | Pacific Ocean. | | | |
| —— Korea, Coaſt of Korea, | Pacific Ocean. | | | |
| Shrewſbury, Shropſhire, England, | 2 46 | W | 52 43 | N |
| Shields, Durham, England, | 1 15 | W | 55 02 | N |
| Sheerneſs, Kent, England, | 00 50 | E | 51 25 | N |
| Schiras, Farſiſtan, Perſia, | 53 00 | E | 29 30 | N |
| Seville, Andaluſia, Spain, | 6 05 | W | 37 15 | N |
| Siam, Siam, Eaſt Indies, | 100 55 | E | 14 18 | N |
| Sidon, Paleſtine, Turkey, | 36 15 | E | 33 33 | N |
| Smyrna, Natolia, Turkey, | 29 00 | E | 38 28 | N |
| Southampton, Hampſhire, England | 1 25 | W | 50 55 | N |
| Spaw, Liege, Germany, | 5 40 | E | 50 30 | N |
| Sound, between Denmark & Sweden, | Baltic Sea. | | | |

| | Long. D. M. | Latitude. D. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Stafford, Staffordſhire, England, | 2 00 W | 52 50 N |
| Sterling, Sterlingſhire, Scotland, | 3 50 W | 56 10 N |
| Stralſund, Pomerania, Germany, | 13 22 E | 54 23 N |
| Straſburg, Alſace, Germany, | 7 51 E | 48 38 N |
| Stockholm, Uplandia, Sweden, | 18 08 E | 59 30 N |
| Straits of Dover, between England and France, | Engliſh Channel. | |
| — Gibraltar, between Europe and Africa. | | |
| — Babelmandel, between Africa and Aſia. | | |
| — Ormus, between Perſia & Arabia, | Perſian Gulph. | |
| — Malacca, between Malac. & Sumatra, | Indian Ocean. | |
| — Magellan, in Patagonia, America, | Atlant. & S. Sea. | |
| — La Maire, in Patagonia, America, | Atlant. & S. Sea. | |
| Suez, Suez, Egypt, | 33 27 E | 29 50 N |
| Sunderland, Durham, England, | 1 10 W | 54 55 N |
| Surinam, Surinam, America, | 55 30 W | 6 00 N |
| Surat, Cambaya, Eaſt Indies, | 72 25 E | 21 10 N |
| Syracuſe, Sicily Iſle, Mediterranean | 15 05 E | 37 04 N |
| Tangier, Fez, Barbary, | 5 45 W | 35 42 N |
| Tanjore, Tanjore, Eaſt Indies, | 79 07 E | 11 27 N |
| Tauris or Ecbatana, Media, Perſia, | 46 30 E | 38 20 N |
| Teflis, Georgia, Perſia, | 47 00 E | 43 30 N |
| Tetuan, Fez, Barbary, | 5 18 W | 35 40 N |
| Thorn, Regal Pruſſia, Poland, | 19 00 E | 52 56 N |
| Tobolſki, Siberia, Ruſſia, | 69 00 E | 58 00 N |
| Toledo, New Caſtile, Spain, | 4 12 W | 39 45 N |
| Toulon, Provence, France, | 6 00 E | 43 07 N |
| Trebiſond, Natolia, Turkey, | 40 30 E | 41 50 N |
| Trent, Trent, Germany, | 11 02 E | 46 05 N |
| Troy ruins, Natolia, Turkey, | 26 30 E | 39 30 N |
| Tripoli, Tripoli, Barbary, | 14 30 E | 33 30 N |
| Tripoli, Syria, Turkey, | 36 15 E | 34 30 N |
| Tunis, Tunis, Barbary, | 10 00 E | 36 47 N |
| Turin, Piedmont, Italy, | 7 30 E | 44 50 N |
| Tyre, Judea, Turkey, | 36 00 E | 32 32 N |
| Utrecht, Holland, Netherlands, | 5 00 E | 52 07 N |
| Venice, Venice, Italy, | 12 10 E | 45 25 N |
| Vera Cruz, Old Mexico, America, | 97 48 W | 18 30 N |
| Verſailles, Iſle of France, France, | 2 15 E | 41 40 N |
| Vienna, Auſtria, Germany, | 16 20 E | 48 20 N |

| | Long. D. M. | | Latitude. D. M. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Warwick, Warwickſhire, England, | 1 32 | W | 52 18 | N |
| Warſaw, Warſovia, Poland, | 21 05 | E | 52 15 | N |
| Waterford, Munſter, Ireland, | 7 16 | W | 52 12 | N |
| Whitehaven, Cumberland, England, | 3 36 | W | 54 38 | N |
| Williamſburg, Virginia, America, | 76 48 | W | 37 12 | N |
| Wells, Somerſetſhire, England, | 2 40 | W | 51 12 | N |
| Wincheſter, Hampſhire, England, | 1 15 | W | 51 06 | N |
| Worms, Lower Rhine, Germany, | 8 05 | E | 49 38 | N |
| Worceſter, Worceſterſhire, England | 2 15 | W | 52 10 | N |
| Yarmouth, Norfolk, England, | 1 48 | E | 52 45 | N |
| York, Yorkſhire, England, | 1 03 | W | 54 00 | N |

FINIS.

## DIRECTIONS to the Binder for placing the MAPS.

The World, to face the Title.


| | |
|---|---|
| Europe, | Page 7 |
| Ireland, | 55 |
| Scotland, | 58 |
| England, | 60 |
| Asia, | 83 |
| Africa, | 106 |
| America, | 163 |